

NEPALI MEDIA IN DISASTER

Assessing the Aftermath

Study of Eight Crisis Hit Districts following Gorkha Earthquake 2015



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The Research Team:

Coordinator: Taranath Dahal

Authors: Dr Sudhamshu Dahal / Krishna Sapkota

Researchers:

Dhading and Gorkha: Sahaj Man Shrestha / Krishna Timalaina

Dolakha and Ramechhap: Hari Binod Adhikari / BP Saha

Rasuwa and Nuwakot: Hom Prasad Lamsal / Tanka Raj Aryal

Sindhupalchok and Kavrepalanchok: Ram Prasad Dahal / Kamal Dev Bhattarai

District Coordinators:

Dhading: Deepak Koirala

Gorkha: Prasanna Pokharel

Nuwakot: Shiva Devkota

Rasuwa: Krishna Thapa

Dolakha: Deep Shanker Chaulagain

Kavrepalanchok: Madhab Poudel

Ramechhap: Himal Dhungel

Sindhupalchok: Yubaraj Puri

Background Research:

Narayan Prasad Ghimire

Data Coding and Analysis:

Pulakit Binod Adhikaree / Hrizu Adhikari

Logistics Support:

Aruna Adhikari / Manju Ojha

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P.O. Box: 24292, Block No. 22, Adarsha Marg

Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 977-1-4102022, 4102030,

Fax: 977-1-4226099

Email: info@freedomforum.org.np

Web: www.freedomforum.org.np,

www.nepalpressfreedom.org

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A watchdog role of media has the power to represent voice of the people and hold the government to account. The power of its reporting is crucial in bringing the public concerns to light and to encourage responsiveness of the concerned to address the problem.

A devastating earthquake occurred on 25th April 2015 in Nepal and its recurring powerful aftershocks triggered huge loss of human and physical capital. At this moment of lasting national tragedy, the media industry did not remain aloof. No matter what scary and scathing the situation was, media and media workers had to perform their duties in a precarious condition. Field reporting had become most the most challenging job with roads reaching to the quake-hit sites obstructed with landslide, food stuffs remained scarce and means of communications and transportation were interrupted. The media houses were unsafe with cracks; journalists' residences were destroyed and damaged and their family members rendered homeless; their media equipment and instruments were broken and some of them lost their nears and dears in the disaster. Similar was the situation faced by the associations and organizations working for the development of media in quake-hit districts. All in all, the entire media industry experienced spate of human, physical, mental and psychological damages in the natural calamity.

Amidst this background, Freedom Forum undertook the intervention to carry out an objective assessment of the disaster-triggered impact on overall media industry in eight most-affected districts including Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Ramechhap and Kavrepalanchok. The field-based assessment was carried out to map the losses caused to media industry by the disaster and to help in designing further interventions to cater to the need of media for smooth operation in future. The study has not covered the damages inflicted to radio as its assessment was already studied separately. Similarly, it is also to note that the study has not assessed the damages caused to the other media workers (non-journalists) due to the limitation of the study and unavailability of data base despite our interest and need.

The funding for the work has been provided by The Asia Foundation. I would like to owe our sincere thanks and gratitude to TAF for enabling us to carry out the assessment of damage on media. Freedom Forum also acknowledges the contributions of field researchers, background researchers and local coordinators who immediately reached out to the earthquake affected districts on call. The research team has worked in the the adverse field situations to bring out the data from study districts. Authors Dr. Sudhamshu Dahal and Krishna Sapkota deserve special thanks for their efforts to bring this report to the shape. Due credit also goes to the team involved in data coding and analysis and supporting staffs of Freedom Forum for their contribution in undertaking the project.

Finally, I would also like to acknowledge the time and support given by whole of the media and their support sectors including Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) chapters in the eight study districts.

Taranath Dahal
Chairperson, Freedom Forum

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ‘Gorkha Earthquake’ was a devastation manifold in a sense that it had equally affected all walks of life including media and journalism sector. Even four months after the disaster the effect is still strongly felt. On one side, the recurring aftershocks are reminding people of the impending disaster and on the other the recovery process poses a daunting challenge. There is still a problem to come back to normalcy in the day-to-day operation of media. In this context, Freedom Forum in collaboration with The Asia Foundation conducted an assessment of disaster-triggered damages on media sector in eight of the government-declared 14 crisis-hit districts including Dhading, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchowk, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk.

Among the six different sectors of media – newspapers & printing press; television stations & cable service providers; news agency & online media; media associations; media development institutions & NGOs; and journalists & media worker – that were assessed for the damage due to the earthquake, the study found that total damages caused to the entire media sector in the eight crisis hit districts amount to NPR 477 million. The worst-hit among the media and journalism sector is the journalists themselves who had suffered big loss in terms of both huge financial loss accounting in equipment’s and properties and a constraining psychological situation. Journalists and media workers suffered the most loss amounting to nearly 90 per cent of the total loss. A total of 455 journalists and media workers became directly affected from the earthquake. Among them most of the affected are from Sidhupalchowk district (89 in number) followed by Ramechhap (68) and almost equal numbers of them were affected in Kavre, Dhading and Dolakha districts (60 each).

However, all other sectors of media covered during the assessment study suffered a heavy loss. As per the enumeration of loss in terms of monetary value Dolakha district suffered the maximum loss in the media sector amounting to nearly NPR 120 million. Sidhupalchowk followed next with a loss amounting to nearly NPR 70 million. Despite being an epicentre of April 25th earthquake Gorkha district suffered comparatively lowest loss among the eight crises hit districts.

There has not been a single media institution in the districts that remained aloof from the multiple effects caused by the earthquake and those which have managed to limp back to business are forced to depend on donated tents and locally-made makeshift shelters. Media owners are in the state of dismay whether to return to the business or to start something a new. The teeth of the

journalism have also been badly affected as the individual intellectual properties of journalists as well as the institutional archives of the media organizations are buried under the rubbles. It has not only put journalists and media workers at risk of physical and professional safety but also restricted their effective watchdog role to reveal the truth and keep the society informed which is more spectacular in the time of crisis.

Besides media and media workers the organizations and associations pitching for the rights and professional development of media also came across a substantial damage in aftermath of the earthquake. The organizations passed through a tough time when their day to day operations disrupted, physical properties damaged and the psychological fear of further devastation eroded their confidence level. With this the organizations were also unable to work for the right and welfare of needy journalists who suffered the most during the emergencies in eight study districts.

Apart from deficit resources the journalists also assessed the situation's adversities due to inadequate knowledge and training as how to work in the disaster. The journalists themselves suggested having a series of crisis reporting training and workshops as survival skills to remain in the profession. At the time when the reconstruction authority has embarked on its works the role of media becomes even more important to put vigil on the effective disbursement of public funds and a sustainable rehabilitation and recovery. ■





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INTRODUCTION



April 25, 2015 is the day when the whole world stood in solidarity to solemnly observe the grief-stricken situation that engulfed Nepal following the catastrophic earthquake on the very same day. A massive 7.6M earthquake struck Nepal on the mid-day with its epicentre lying at a Barpak village in Gorkha district thus being named as Gorkha Earthquake (Gorkha EQ). A smaller scale but equally devastating after shock occurred until the next 72 hours and nearly 400 numbers of subsequent recurring aftershocks measuring more than 4M are being felt until the time of writing this report. Like all of aspects of Nepali lives the Nepali media also suffered a tormented loss owned to the devastating earthquake.

Against this backdrop, Freedom Forum in collaboration with The Asia Foundation (TAF) carried out an assessment of the disaster-triggered impact on the media sector in eight most-affected districts—Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Dolakha, and Ramechhap. A field assessment was undertaken using a rigorous assessment tools including damage assessment indicators to map the status of Nepali journalism following the recent disaster.

The assessment categorically covered the damages caused to the six vital areas of impact including those on newspapers' offices (daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly) and printing press; television stations and cable service providers; news agency and online media; media associations; media development institutions and NGOs; and media worker and journalists. A financial value of the damages is also estimated as part of the assessment which is expected to help design the framework to support for recovery in the future.

The assessment process included getting evidence based damage appraisal, input from a wide range of respondents in the field, media monitoring report of Freedom Forum, Post Disaster Need Assessment Report prepared by National Planning Commission and series of meetings with researchers to get into the broad and depth of the situation. ■

METHODOLOGY

A theoretical base was formed by an expert on research methodology, which included both quantitative and qualitative assessment indicators. A set of indicators were developed to assess loss of physical properties belonging to media houses, journalists, media support agencies and physical impact on journalists, journalism during and after the earthquake, loss of intellectual properties and activities. The psychological impact was assessed through observation, interviews and focus group discussions with the affected journalists.

The research method used for the impact study included short surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), comprehensive interviews, observation, trail mapping, photographic and audio-visual documentation, reading published and unpublished documents.

A different set of questionnaires were prepared based on the initial damage assessed by National Planning Commission of Nepal as outlined in the PDNA document. The questionnaires were designed before mobilizing a group of researchers to the study areas (eight most affected districts). The secondary data were used to take stock of the magnitude of damages to media which informed to develop approaches towards concerned individuals and institutions to implement the structured questionnaire in the field. Primarily, the media monitoring report prepared by Freedom Forum immediately after the earthquake was taken as a reference to that effect. The researchers were mobilized in a pair and each pair covered two districts to carry out the assessment. A local coordinator was hired to supplement the data collection work including arranging the meetings with respondents, identifying localities and to facilitate the researchers. The sample of respondents included the whole universe of journalists, media houses, media support institutions, NGOs and media associations in the eight districts. It means that the assessment was carried out among all of the media, journalists, media workers, media support organizations, media association considering the whole district as an affected place of the massive destruction caused by the Gorkha earthquake.

A meeting between field researchers and the authors was organized to make the study more representative and largely binding. Moreover, it was meant to explore the researchers own understanding of the situation which helped in bridging the gap between the researchers and authors to maintain accuracy and validity of quantitative and qualitative data. The output of the meeting was to extract the psychological aspects of effect which was hidden within the qualitative assessment tools such as FGDs, comprehensive interviews, documentary evidences and researchers own perspectives on the damage assessment. ■

GORKHA EARTHQUAKE 2015: A DISASTER MANIFOLD

.....



The situation after the April 25 earthquake and subsequent aftershocks was unrelentingly traumatic marked with death and devastation.

The resource-stripped countries and citizens had to cope with multiple challenges and crisis. Besides, the country has passed through a myriad of unforeseen socio-economic problems.

A 7.6 magnitude earthquake as recorded by Nepal's National Seismological Centre struck Barpak, in the historic district of Gorkha about 76-km northwest of Kathmandu. The quake has left nearly 9,000 people dead, around 22,000 injured and property worth around NPR 670 billion of rupees damaged (NPC 2015). Besides, it had a toll on cultural heritages, modern buildings and towers, and ambient natural environment of the country. The government stated that the scale of devastation caused by the earthquake is inconceivable as it has not only cost huge loss of human lives and destruction of material prop-

erties; it has also undermined the hard-earned development achievements. It further noted that the country's development achievements including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) could suffer a setback and the plan to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status may face the surmounting challenge following the affect on country's human and other infra-structures.

It is estimated that the lives of eight million people, almost one third of the population of Nepal, had been impacted by the earthquake. Thirty one of the country's 75 districts had been affected and the government had declared 14 districts as 'crisis-hit' to respond to the calamity. The hardest-hit districts thus declared are Myagdi, Baglung, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Kaski, Parbat, Syangja, Palpa, Lamjung, Tanahun, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Dhading, Chitwan, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Makawanpur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli, Solukhumbu, Khotang, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur and Dhankuta.

It is so far the most devastating natural disaster in our country since 1934 Great Earthquake, which resulted in killing 10000 people and damaging physical properties at unprecedented scale. It has vividly left an indelible reminisce of deadliest picture of devastation and wretched life. The Government of Nepal (GoN) undertook rescue and relief operation with mammoth support from different bilateral and multilateral institutions including individuals, civil service, security bodies, civil society organization, private sector and journalists. Besides the laudable efforts by security apparatuses in rescue and relief operations, the political parties also substantially mobilized their cadres to reach out relief to quake survivors. The National Planning Commission (NPC) came up with the Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA-2015) which estimated the total damages and losses of NPR 706 billion. Likewise, the government organized the one-day 'International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (ICNR-2015)' on 25 June 2015 in order to secure international support and solidarity to address the country's massive reconstruction challenges. International bilateral and multilateral donors have pledged to help in billions of US dollars for rebuilding and reconstruction.

At this moment of national tragedy, the disruption of media was rife, thereby keeping public aloof from timely information. Journalists were walking a tightrope during the never-ever experienced hazardous quakes. ■

MEDIA SECTOR IN NEPAL

The expansion of Nepali media is related to the political development. Limited to very few State-controlled media and some struggling one decrying the party-less system before 1990, the restoration of democracy opened up avenue for the establishment of various media outlet. With more favourable political atmosphere and need to cover multifarious voices, media outlets increased significantly even after 2005 in Nepal. There are hundreds of media portals- the latest form of media- operative in Nepal, while the number of the print media too has upped sharply. Nearly 500 community radios are being aired across the country. The spurt in media has helped cover the views and aspiration of people from the diverse communities and culture. It has in a way built better connections between the communities and the state, service seekers and providers, voters and political leaderships. Moreover, growing use of social media has brought unprecedented changes in various sectors. Quick and easy access to communication has empowered people's right to expression, access to information.

According to Freedom Forum's quick preliminary monitoring report, immediately after the occurrence of Gorkha earthquake, the media houses were found unsafe with cracks; journalists' residences were destroyed and damaged and some lost their family members and some were injured while many rendered homeless; their media equipment and instruments were broken and some of them got permanently destroyed.

Field reporting was the most precarious job with roads reaching to the quake-hit sites obstructed with landslide, foodstuffs remained scarce and means of communications and transportation interrupted. Many of the relatives of the journalists were killed in the disaster. Thousands of them from quake-hit districts have been directly affected while dozens got injuries.

Media workers and media houses as newspaper office and printing press, television station and cable service providers, news agency and online news portal and media development organizations could not be run smoothly for lack of electricity, equipment damage, psychological fear, lack of printing paper, cable snapping and building collapse.

The catastrophic earthquake also resulted in a human loss among the journalists. A reporter affiliated with Gorkhapatra national daily Suman Bamjan was found buried dead under the rubble in a collapsed building in Mahaboudhha area at the heart of Kathmandu city. The relief workers were able to dig out his body only on May 2, the eighth day after the earthquake. Hundreds of the relatives of the journalists were killed in the disaster that struck especially the hilly and upper hilly areas of 14 districts, including the capital Kathmandu comprising three districts – Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur.

As per the preliminary investigation conducted by Freedom Forum, as many as thousands of journalists in the districts were directly affected while a dozen got injuries. Similarly, hundreds of houses belonging to media persons were collapsed forcing them to stay in tents and makeshift shelters until the timing of this report.

Media houses as FM radios, daily/weekly newspapers and televisions could not be run smoothly for lack of electricity, equipment damage, psychological fear, lack of printing papers, cable snapping and building collapse. One of the oldest media house in Nepal, Kamana Publications, received huge damage when a neighbouring structure collapsed over it. The Samacharpatra national daily published by the publications could not be published for almost three months since the earthquake. The other newspapers including nearly two dozens of dailies and about 150 weeklies in the capital city remained unpublished. Even some of those manage to publish had so significantly curtailed on the number of copies owing to very low circulation.

Although the telecommunication remained operational, mobile being most active, out of 400 cable operators, most witnessed damages, resulting in inoperative condition. Subishu, one of the largest cable company in Kathmandu remained out of service for four days with the damage claim amounting to around millions of rupees.

However, during the disaster, the role of Radio Nepal, the state owned radio remained very productive to disseminate factual and effective information, reaching out to the public in wider area including affected zones. The earthquake victims were deprived of access to information disseminated through local media due to lack of electricity, mainly as they were unable to recharge communication gadgets such as cellular phones and radio sets. It was a positive and laudable work of Radio Nepal, for most of other media remained either inoperative, or if any in operation, they failed to reach people conveniently. People did not turn on televisions, and the newspapers were out of their access.

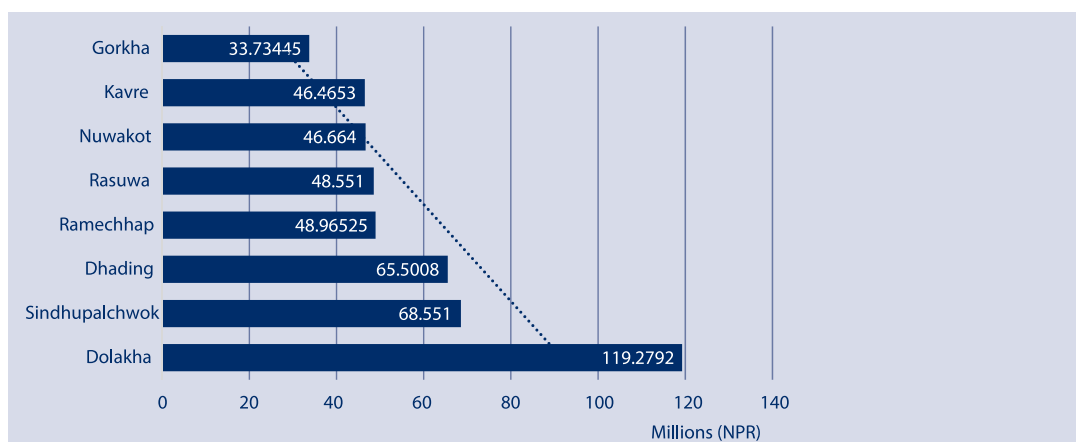
Another laudable aspect of media at this tragedy is that no national and international media/media person was obstructed to reaching to the disaster areas for making reports. It was indeed positive that media persons' free movement to the disaster hit sites brought huge information to the public. Despite this, many disaster-ravaged far-flung areas remained unreported. If the media had the access there, more information could have been relayed. ■

KEY FINDINGS

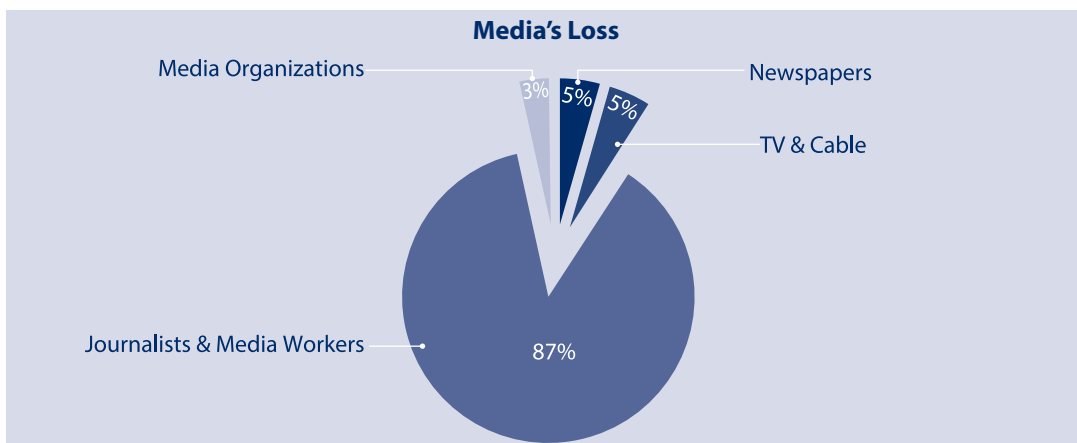
A. STATUS OF LOSS IN MEDIA IN THE EIGHT CRISIS HIT DISTRICTS

All the sectors of media suffered a heavy loss particularly in the eight crisis hit districts for which the study was undertaken. As per the enumeration of loss in terms of monetary value Dolakha district suffered the most in the media sector amounting to nearly NPR 120 million. Sidhupalchowk followed next with a loss amounting to nearly NPR 70 million. Despite being an epicentre of April 25th earthquake Gorkha district suffered comparatively lower loss among the eight crisis hit districts. The reason owing to the less numbers of media in the districts and the effect of earthquake was felt more towards the northern side of the epicentre extending up to the border to the Tibet.

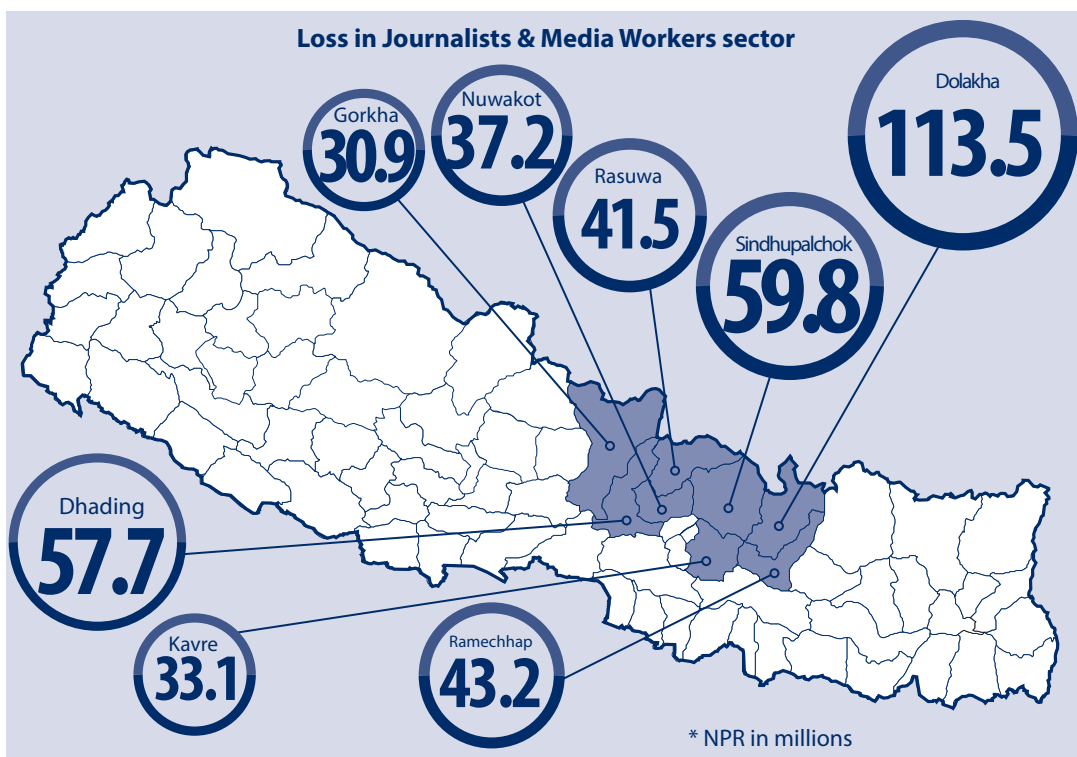
Loss Caused to Media Sector in Eight Districts



Among the six different sectors of media – newspapers & printing press; television stations & cable service providers; news agency & online media; media associations; media development institutions & NGOs; and journalists & media worker – that were assessed for the damage due to the earthquake, the study found that journalists and media workers suffered the most amounting to nearly 90 per cent of the total loss.



This is due to the fact that most of the media outside the capital are owned by the journalists themselves or in other words that the media owners and the workers are same persons for most of the media in the districts. When the researchers assessed the loss in media it also went in accounting the properties loss of the journalists, contributing to the greatest loss in this sector. The next sufferers were newspapers and printers and television stations and cable operators sharing the equal 5% loss of the total in each sector. The remaining 10% of the loss was accounted to the three remaining sectors viz. news agency & online media; media associations and media development institutions & NGOs.

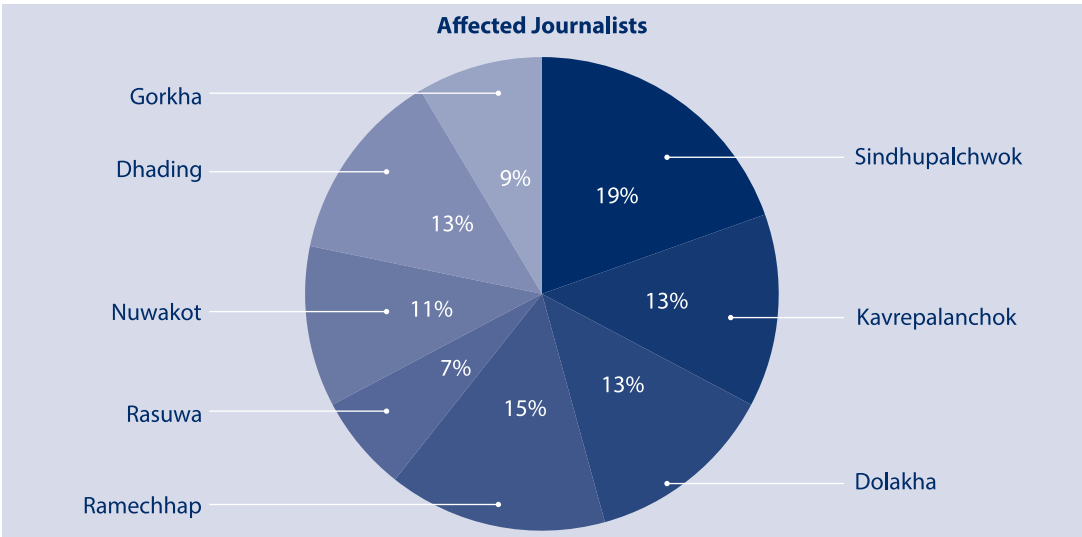


As the journalists and media workers sector accounted for the maximum loss due to the Gorkha earthquake, the journalists and media workers in Dolakha districts topped the chart with loss amounting to NPR 113 million. This was followed by Sindhupalchowk amounting to nearly NPR 60 million and Dhading with NPR 58 million as a loss in value in journalists and media workers' sectors. Similar to the overall loss in the media sector, Gorkha district is at the comparable lowest among the eight crisis hit district studied with nearly NPR 31 million loss among journalists and media workers.

A total of 455 journalists and media workers became directly affected in the study area from the Gorkha earthquake. Among them most of the affected are from Sidhupalchowk district (89 in number) followed by Ramechhap (68) and almost equal numbers were affected in Kavre, Dhading and Dolakha districts (60 each).

Total Number of respondent journalists	477
Total number of not affected respondent journalists	22
Total number of affected journalists	455
Total amount of loss (NPR)	47,77,11,000

Loss in Media Infrastructure:



Total Loss in Building and Machineries

S.N	Particulars	Amount
1	Physical Loss of Journalist and Media Workers	367099000
2	Office Building	12923000
3	Other office materials	2760000
4	Furniture and furnishing	1751000
5	Studio	1103000
6	Tower/pole etc.	1069000
7	Cable and cable equipment	735000
8	Machineries	380000
9	Vehicles	181000
	Total	388001000

The loss in media infrastructure has a staggering amount totalling to 388 million rupees. The infrastructure includes personal properties, office buildings, office materials, furniture, studio equipment, cables, vehicles etc. The maximum loss is accounted to the journalists' personal properties mainly their houses followed by office buildings. The most compelling element of this loss is demonstrated as journalists and media workers were forced to take shelter in makeshift tents for both personal and professional activities.

Loss in Advertisement

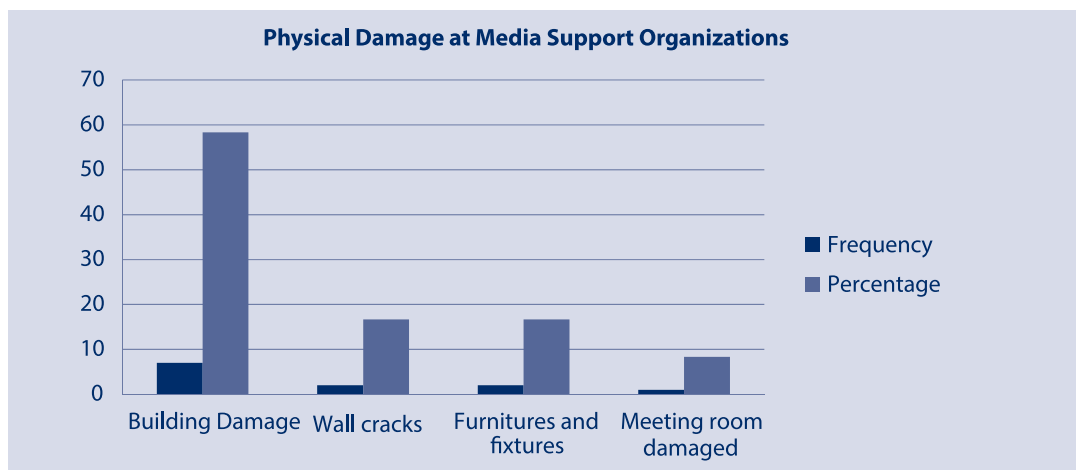
Total Loss in Advertisement		
S.N	Particulars	Amount
1.	Loss of advertisement publications in TV & Cable service	757500
2.	Loss of advertisement publications in newspaper	185000
3.	Loss of advertisements in news agency and online portal	3000
	Total	945500

The major support industry for the media is advertisement sector. Due to heavy losses in physical, human and other capital following the catastrophic disaster Nepali industries suffered a significant loss. This had a direct impact on the advertisement sector aggravating the loss in media sector. The media sector in the eight study districts reported an immediate loss of nearly NPR one millions with television and cable sector accounting for the 80 % of the loss.

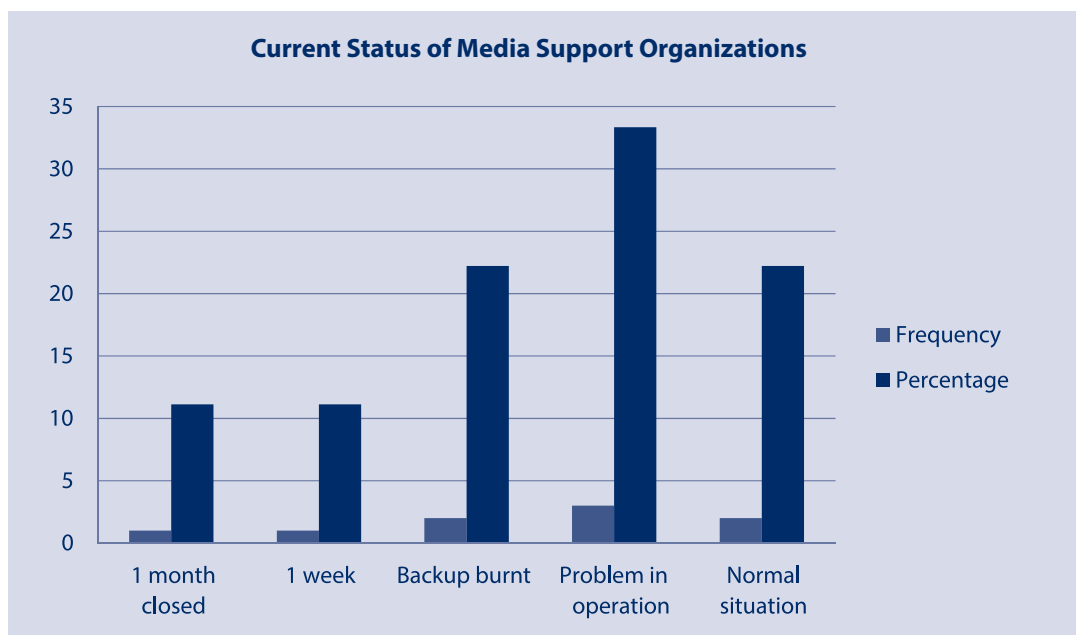
B. STATUS OF MEDIA SUPPORT SECTORS IN EIGHT CRISIS HIT DISTRICTS

Media development institutions/NGOs

Besides media and media workers the organizations and associations pitching for the rights and professional development of media also came across a substantial damage in the aftermath of the earthquake. The organizations passed through a tough time when their day to day operations disrupted, physical properties damaged and the psychological fear of further devastation eroded their confidence level. With this the organizations were also unable to work for the right and welfare of needy journalists who suffered the most during the emergencies in eight study districts.



The physical loss caused to the media support organization accounted for the damage in the buildings, cracks in walls, damage in furniture and fixtures and damage in the meeting rooms. In most of the media support organizations in the eight crisis-hit districts the meeting rooms doubled as a workplace for the journalists. Hence, the physical damage at the media support organization is significant for the consolidation as well as for future development of media sector as a whole.



The media support organization suffered the loss at same level with other sectors of Nepali media. The work was interrupted to a level that most of the media support organizations are finding it difficult to return to normal level of operation. The chart above shows that the media support organizations in the entire eight crisis hit districts still have a problem in operation. ■

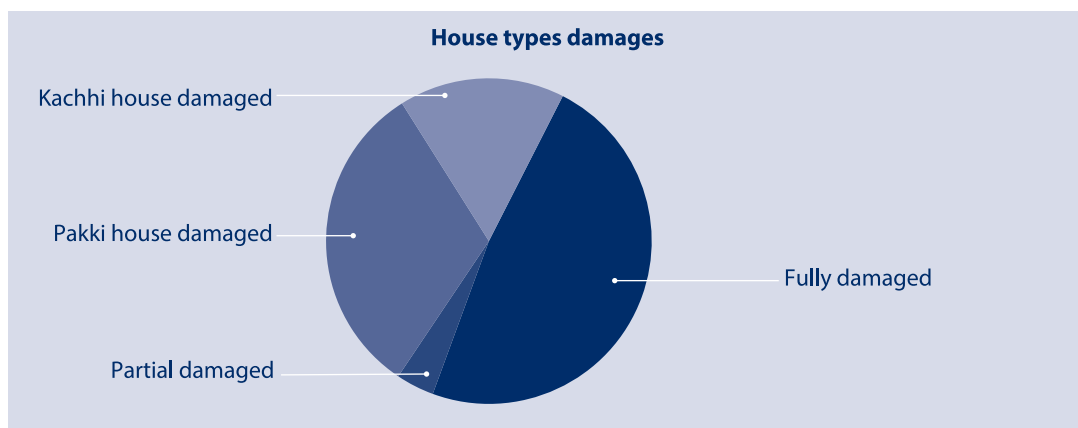
EFFECTS ON JOURNALISM FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKE

I. PHYSICAL IMPACT ON JOURNALISTS (SITUATION OF JOURNALISTS IN 8 DISTRICTS)

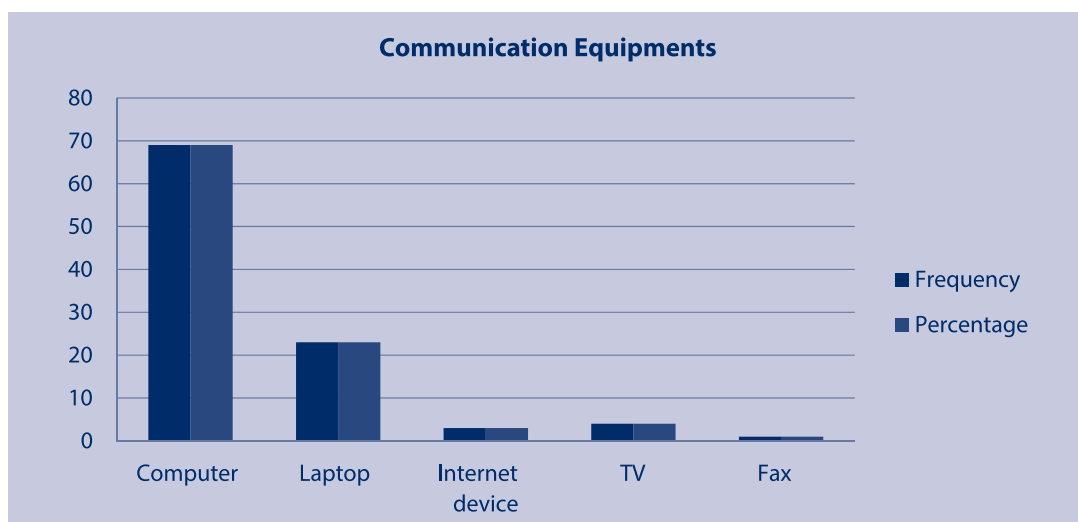
Physical impact on journalists was the highest among other impacts of earthquake on total media sector in eight studied districts. The physical impact was accounted within the loss in personal properties of the journalists, damage to their work places, loss of personal and professional equipment including the death and injury of journalists and their families and relatives. The total loss among the journalists and media workers is highest among the losses in media sector in the study districts. The total physical loss was amounted to NPR 417 million for journalists.

S.N.	Districts	Death of relatives	Injury	
			Relatives	Self
1	Sindhupalchok	27	20	4
2	Kavre	7	12	2
3	Dolakha	5	9	2
4	Ramechhap	8	3	0
5	Rasuwa	4	11	2
6	Nuwakot	1	3	1
7	Dhading	2	8	2
8	Gorkha	4	6	3
Total		58	72	16

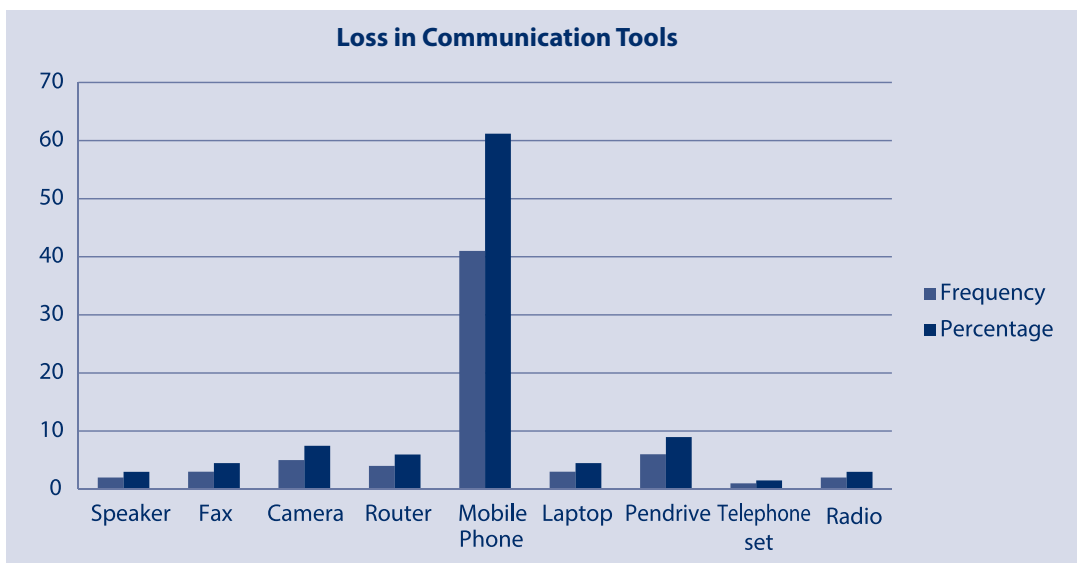
Although only one journalist was reported dead from the earthquake several of them got injured. The family members and relatives of many journalists lost their lives in the devastating earthquake. Nearly 5 dozen family members and relatives of the journalists lost their lives and 6 dozen others sustained injuries. The highest numbers of deaths and injured were from Sindhupalchowk district followed by Kavre and Rasuwa districts.



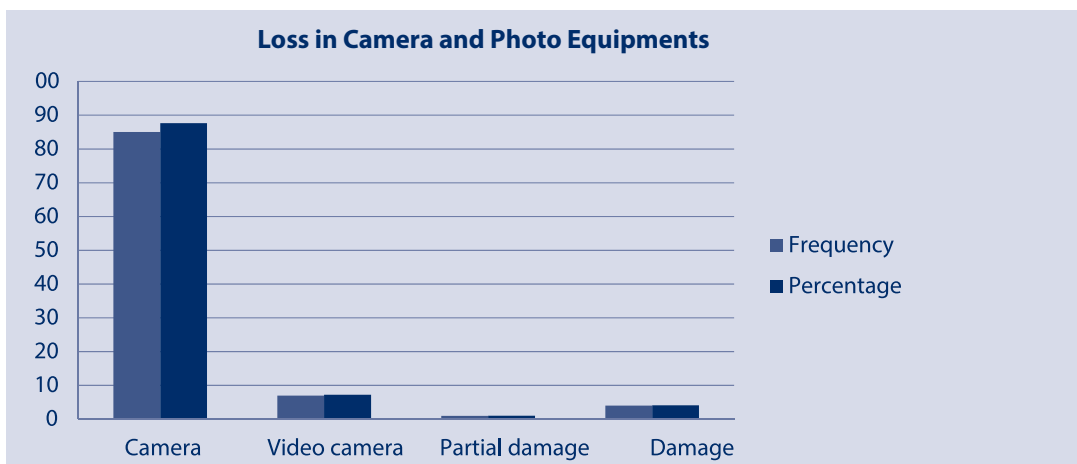
A total of 328 houses belonging to the journalists in the eight districts got damaged out of which 304 got fully damaged and only 24 were partially damaged. Among the damaged houses 70 per cent were pukka house (dwellings that are designed to be solid and permanent) and 30 per cent were kucha house (dwelling that are designed to be temporary).



The communication and other equipment belonging to the journalists and media workers also got damaged in the earthquake. The loss was mainly on the desktop computers and their peripherals as most of the journalists use computers fixed at certain locations. It was either in their workplace or in a place where they relied to work using computers. For example, in Sindhupalchowk district the local chapter of Federation of Nepali Journalist (FNJ) had set up a media/communication centre for the use of local journalists. As the FNJ building got damaged so was the computers in the media centre.



Similarly, in the list of communication equipment used by the journalists, mobile phones topped the chart in the category with highest numbers either lost or damaged in and aftermath of quake.



In the list of camera and photographic equipment the still cameras were reported to be damaged in maximum quantity followed by video cameras and its accessories.

II. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON JOURNALISTS (SITUATION OF JOURNALISTS IN 8 DISTRICTS)

This section is an outcome from the in-depth interviews and the FGDs carried out by the researchers with the journalists in the field. Some of the activities were also reported in the local press and scanned copies of some are attached in Annexure for the references. An additional 3 hours long FGD was also carried out by the authors with the research team to verify and further probe the issues highlighted in the findings. The audio data from the in-depth interviews and FGDs were first transcribed then analyzed to write into this section.

“Information sharing is highly personal affairs. There is a deep psychology of expectation is at play. If you report for more damage, the actual compensation might be less but the less could be adequate if you over-estimate or over-report the financial aspect of damages. There are varieties of personas among the journalists themselves, for example, some are so innocent that they said – everything inside our house including food, clothes and other items are buried but its ok. Others reported loss of one kilogram of food as 100 kilograms”. This was a comment shared by one of the eight researchers who went to collect the field data for the study. Most of the researchers during the FGD reported that it was very difficult to do the real assessment in terms of money and the journalists guarded it as a very private affair impenetrable for the researchers. Even when some journalists agreed to it was also very personal affair for them.

As the researchers entered the places, they were asked why they were collecting such personal information and it was highly inappropriate time to visit them. “You have come after we lost everything, it should have been early during the time of relief work. Moreover, you have come empty handed?,” told the local journalists. The researchers had to convince that they aren’t there to distribute relief supplies (if any) or do the relief work but to assess the situation and if somebody (or some organization) in future would like to help earthquake affected journalists then they could refer to the document prepared after this research.

Although most of the journalist have found to be trained on conflict sensitive reporting or they are aware of the tools for conflict reporting but they were completely blind on dealing with natural disaster, for which the journalists were also the equal victim. “We were so confused. We knew how to report from the safe side during the armed conflict as the warring parties fought at some designated places and we secured our place to report. But earthquake was unexpected and primarily we were equally affected as others. We were perplexed and caught between twin responsibility of saving families and also informing the public. And that put us on position where we couldn’t give right information”.

The journalists also complained about the non-cooperation from local authorities. Some might have grievances due to low attention they received than the normal times or than national and international media persons from local authorities but some journalist had to face the neglect which hampered effective information dissemination. “When we approached the police they have one type of information which differed from the information from the army and from local administration. We got so much confused as what was the real information and whether to use that for wider public dissemination,” commented a senior journalist in Nuwakot.

The relief works that had arrived for the journalists were also highly politically motivated. As there are each separate journalist association belonging to each major political party, the relief was also politicized and distributed only among the supporters. “The local Press Union, Press Chautari or Revolutionary Journalists Association belonging to each of major political parties Nepali Congress, CPN UML and UCPN Maoist played up distribution of the relief supplies and prioritized distribution among the supporter journalists” commented a journalist in Nuwakot. A similar situation was reported from the bordering Rasuwa district. FNJ sent some money as a quick relief but it was so scanty that the local chapter withheld it from distribution. “We fear of

being charged for mismanaging the funds as the amount would not be even Rs. 5000 for each journalist if distributed and it would be very hard to convince the fact that only such sum was available” informed one FNJ local chapter executive in Rasuwa.

Many journalists found themselves at a very difficult situation within the family and also in profession. They categorically remarked that it was the first time they were facing such situations. Never before they were questioned by the families putting an issue of trust as prime.

“My family is complaining that I only run for news leaving the home affairs neglected. Even at the time of such a misery within the family I am not available for them. This has taken to such an extent that they asking to choose either them or the profession. All of us are in deep pressure” recounts one of the journalists in Kavre. Most of the journalists encountered for this research are under such situation the term this as ‘mental pressure’, which directly hampers them being stick to the profession. Some said that they run whole day attending different affairs, mostly, also distributing relief materials and at the end of the day they are returning home empty handed. “We wouldn’t have money to buy vegetables for homes. Exceptionally we might be having a good food during the day and in some cases even taking on credit but the vegetable vendor can’t give us goods for credit as they are the ones at the bottom of the effect” highlights one budding journalists in Sindhupalchowk.

Most of the journalists in the districts prefer to work as freelance than stringers. According to them, being a stringer limits both identity and income. “I am regular contributor for a national broadsheet in Kathmandu, I also send stories for their radio, television and online owned by the same company, thus diversifying the contents as well as getting more income from a single company. I have been lured by the media to join as a stringer but I am not interested,” explains one budding journalist from Sindhupalchowk. After the earthquake, the mofussil journalists find their reports squeezed due to shrinking space even in the big media houses in Kathmandu.

“I used to make around 100K a month sending varieties of news stories, reports using text, audio and video for many different media houses based in Kathmandu. However, the devastating earthquake has changed everything. What used to be a 500 words story has been set to 100-150 words story and some publications have even curtailed the numbers of pages in their daily circulation, making local reports completely disappear. This is a double loss for us as our homes are ruined and incomes are reduced,” sighs a senior journalist in Dhading.

The problem has aggravated not only from the financial and material sides but it has brought a grave psychological effect among the journalists in the districts. The local media in the affected districts are still not in a position to start their operation. Majority of the local media in Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha are still closed although some community radio stations have resumed their service from temporary make shift shelters. This has left journalist more vulnerable as they are slowly losing their hope to revive. When the research team probed them spending long time they revealed their state of mind.

“We are all scared to the point that my son cries at night. I have lost house, job and my family still has not come out from the terror. Even if I manage to sit on to write something I could not

concentrate as the damages we have suffered come and hound me. Then we get aftershocks, even a smaller one could make us run out. This is our state of affairs”, explains one senior journalist in Dolakha.

The researchers who were in Dolakha experienced at least two aftershocks every day. The effect of aftershocks were equally scary as it happened even those living under the tent ran out into open. People even joked at their misery saying, “the ones at tent ran faster than the ones at house”.

The journalists were found not interested to share the psychological impact or psychological loss of the earthquake. “We were at the front of distributing relief materials including the tents



and tarpaulins but we could not ask for ourselves the one. We even helped the police and army secured tents for their cadres but nobody asked how journalists fared as victim”, stated one journalist in Sindhupalchowk. They largely felt that their profession has become highly uncertain. Some of the journalists told that the real loss in the journalism sector should assess it in terms of future earnings. The situation of journalism after the devastation is in a pity state that they could not foresee any future. Following the relief work, many I/NGOs have started rehabilitation and rebuilding works in the earthquake districts creating more emergency vacancies. The journalists who are one of the best liaisons between the donors and the communities have started filling those vacancies. The senior members of the journalism faculties in those places observed it as the ‘end of journalism’. “We are the people who could walk shoulder to shoulder with CDO (Chief District Officer – a highest level of government employee in the district) and ask any question we may deem fit to probe the wrongdoings. Now some members of our own fraternity have joined the work, which is bound to get critical reviews in media. This means that now we have to probe our own friends and this might seriously compromise our truth seeking mission”, observed a senior journalist in Kathmandu.

The local journalist felt immense pressure from the Kathmandu based big media houses for whom they were reporting. “I was repeatedly asked to visit Barpak. They never asked my situation, whether I was okay or how my home, families are. Rather, they said that there are tremendous amount of information flow in international media and they need to compete with them. Then I questioned myself, who do I work for”, recounts a budding journalists in Gorkha. Some journalists have taken the help from the foreign reporters to go to their own villages as they severely lacked the resources. The journalist then thought they have been put to the dust by this earthquake, as they were never as miserable before.

“Despite knowing that most of the foreign reporters (mostly those from Indian media) were passing dubious and incorrect information in their live telecast by showing just any other village as Barpak, I was helpless and disgraced to my own inactions. Even the government authorities did not help my when I raised the gravity of such misreporting”, comments a local chapter president of FNJ in Gorkha.

Recommendation: local journalists should be provided with the emergency operation kits depending on the types of media they are working for. The government, donors and media support industries should collaborate to work towards strengthening the morale of journalists, who felt that their profession has been humiliated badly by the disaster.

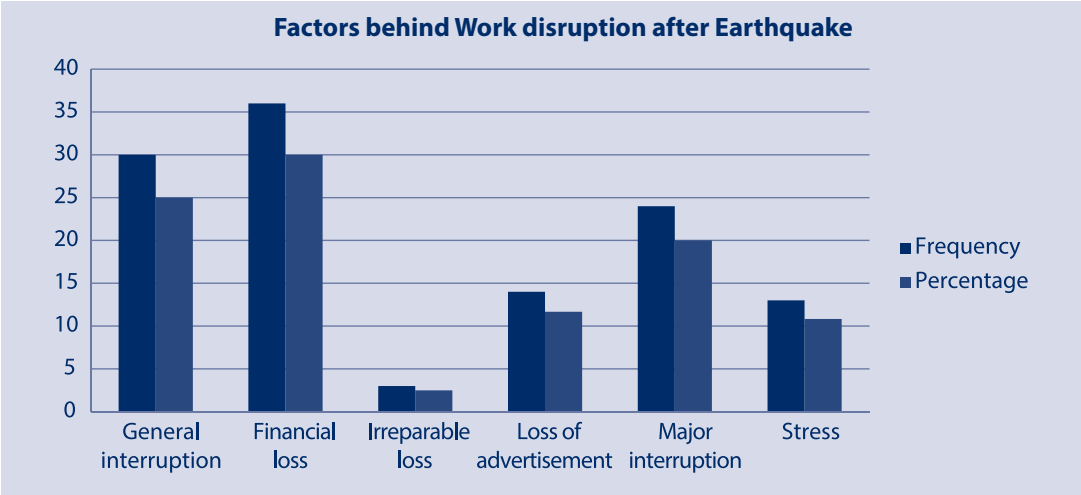
Some journalist have stated to revealed their inner strength and real them following the earthquake. A senior reporter in Ramechaap satirically observed, “We have seen our real face amid the devastated societies we claimed to serve”.

The gap between the central level journalists with the ones based at mofussil became starkly clear as the local journalist were doing journalism solely based on their passion. There was hardly any support to them either in terms of encouragement or in terms of appreciation. “We were more of a paid labourer who was working for the owner in Kathmandu. We felt to be so far

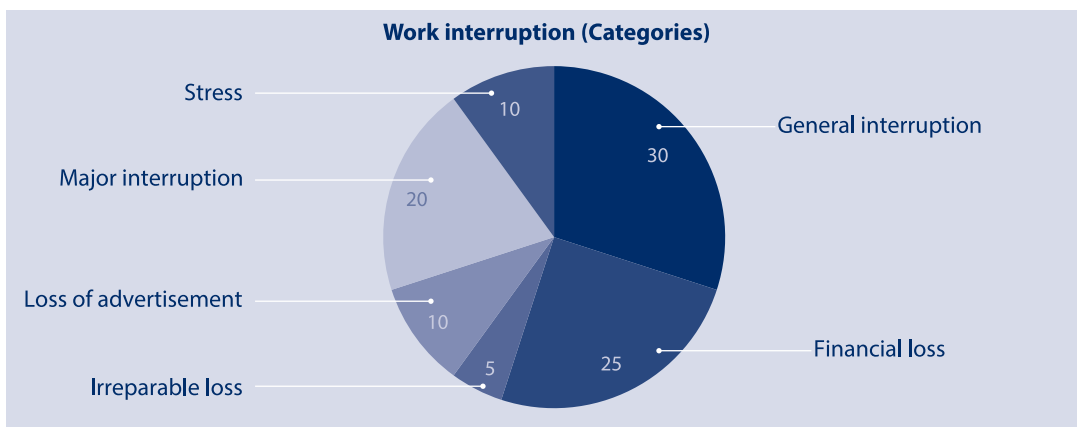
off from the media houses we use to defend with very high esteem. The earthquake showed us what we really are”, comments a senior journalist who has been freelancing for various big media houses in Kathmandu.

Almost all of the journalists were found to have a univocal voice on the lack of training related to reporting on the devastating natural disaster like the earthquake. They urged the need to get training on how to stay safe, protect families and do the journalism. Most of the journalists interviewed during the study had undertaken some kind of training on conflict reporting but they were blind on the crisis reporting following the disaster. The other aspect of training need was also felt on psycho-social counselling for local reporters. There was not a single journalist encountered during the study who did not show a sing of psychological distress shown either in terms of job security or family safety.

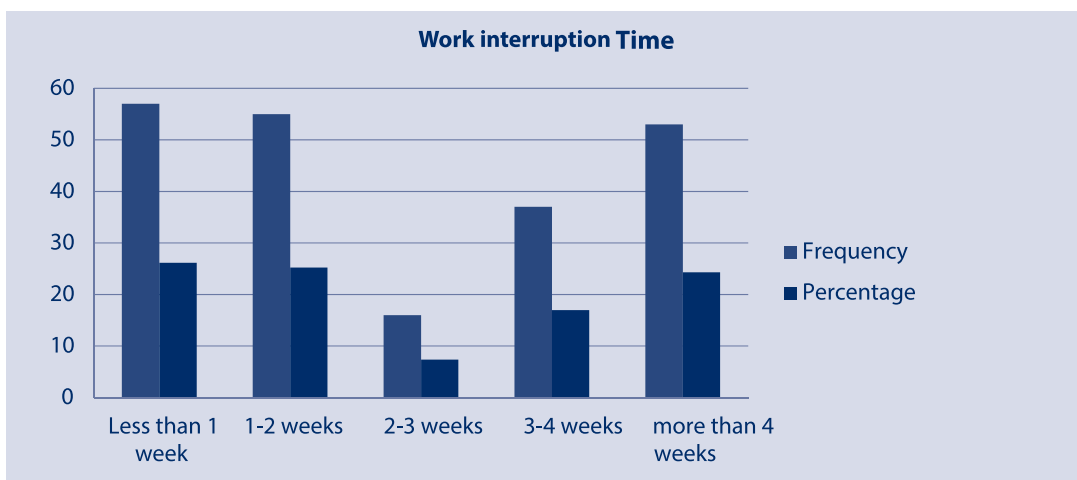
III. JOURNALISM DURING AND AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



The journalists and media workers faced a serious threat to their work following the massive earthquake. On the one hand they were crippled to work due to the fallen infrastructures and on the other their own equipment got lost and damaged. The immediate effect resulted in work disruption when many journalists had to think of working from the makeshift shelters and tents. During the study most of the journalists reported to work from the tents. A majority of the journalists reported that even though there were several factors contributing to the disruption of their work they somehow managed to partially resume their work.



The interruption in work is categorized under the six themes – general interruption, financial loss, irreparable loss, loss of advertisement, major interruption and stress. Thirty percentage of journalists categorized the work interruption as general and 25 percent of journalists felt that their work is interrupted as a result of financial loss caused by the earthquake. This corroborates with those who categorically mentioned that loss in advertisement is the major reason for the work interruption. The 20 percent of the journalists emphasized that work interruption under the ‘major’ category. This proves the pathetic situation of journalists in the earthquake affected districts.



When the work disruption was calculated against the time of resumption, it was found that the work was fully interrupted for most of the journalist for almost a month. This figure synchronizes with the general closure of private sector in the whole of the country following the Gorkha earthquake.

IV. LOSS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES AND ARCHIVES

Loss in Intellectual Property:

2) Total Loss in Intellectual Property		
S.N	Particulars	Amount
1	Computers and peripherals	8099000
2	Journalists and Media Workers personal archives	6046150
3	Communication tools	2488000
4	Camera and photo equipment	2117000
5	Other materials	542000
6	Unpublished items	311000
7	Unused Papers	184000
8	Loss of Published materials	117000
9	Collection of newspapers	100000
10	Archived/V materials	50000
Total		20054150

Journalists and media sector also received a huge loss in their intellectual properties. With total loss amounting to NPR 20 million, the hardest hit is the computer and its peripheral resulting in NPR 8 million loss. The intellectual properties included for this study are Computers and peripherals; Journalists and Media Workers personal archives; Communication tools; Camera and photo equipment; Other materials; Unpublished items; Unused Papers; Loss of Published materials; Collection of Newspapers; Archived Audio-Visual materials. The loss of IP would have a detrimental effect not only in the current practice of journalism and media sector but it would also have a lasting effect in the future work as one affected journalist from Gorkha put it, “My external hard-drive got buried under the rubble and I lost the footage of my 10 years of work. I think I lost of being journalist now”. ■

ANALYSIS OF MEDIA AND JOURNALISM DURING AND AFTER THE CRISIS



During the Gorkha Earthquake media and their support organizations and associations suffered a heavy loss. As stated by the journalists and the media fraternity in the affected districts during the study the monetary value of the loss is in hundreds of millions of rupees. The rebuilding and reconstruction would cost even millions more. There has not been a single media institution in the districts that has not suffered a loss in the devastating earthquake and those who are managing to get back to business are operating from the temporary arrangements including donated tents and locally made make shift shelters. Whereas, the whole of the districts have been affected to such an extent that the houses in the less affected areas including some district headquarters do not have a single room left for renting. The situation has pushed media back either in the corn fields or nearby open spaces under the tents and shades. Media owners are in the state of dismay whether to return to the same business or to start something a new and fresh. Journalists and media workers are living in the tents and shades due to unavailability of rent houses.

The collapse of infrastructures is starkly felt in the districts as the powerful bodies for journalists like the local chapters of Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) are operating under the tents and make shift shelters. The impending aftershocks coupled with ravaging disaster have halted the daily operations of many local journalists. For example, the journalists working in Sindhupalchowk districts – one of the two worst affected districts – whose workplace was the media centre setup at the FNJ Sindhupalchowk office are out of job due to the severe damage to the building. Many of the FNJ chapters' buildings have been damaged to the state that its routine activities such as to consolidate the support for affected journalists in the districts is seriously crippled. The FNJ chapter presidents estimate that the building renovation would cost millions of rupees and they have not been able to even think of a potential donor for such a big amount.

Other supportive businesses for the journalists such as local cybercafés and desktop publishing services are also out of business; pushing them into the margin of inactivity that has compromised their sources of earnings and livelihood. As doing journalism has come near to its impossibility, most of the vibrant local journalists have joined the development organizations to work as relief workers. One local journalist observes, “Now, for those of us left back in the journalism

might have to do the unwanted yet compelling investigative reporting on the relief work carried out by our old comrades”. This statement is indicative that the thoughts and actions of the journalists might seriously compromise the effective watchdog role of the journalism in the future, particularly adversely affecting and compromising its truth seeking characteristics.

The teeth of the journalism have also been badly affected as the individual intellectual properties of journalists as well as the institutional archives of the media organizations are buried under the rubbles. The hard earned documentary evidences are lost, so are the valuable audio recordings and video footages. Many printed materials and audio-visual programmes of historical and cultural significances are also destroyed; most of them irrecoverably in the future. The situation is so grave that the journalists and media workers have even lost their intellectual drives such as appetites for reading, reviewing and investigating information contributing to the informed society. This could have a significant impact of doing good and effective journalism and documenting archival history.

The most important financial feeder of the media and communication sector, the advertising industries have suffered a drastic set back forcing the support industry to keep mum over future support to the media. On the one hand, the local trades and businesses supporting the media have lost their earnings amidst the devastation and on the other hand, people’s purchasing power as well as the commercial spirit is adversely curtailed; reducing the business turn over for whole of the districts. Even the willing business men are no more in a state to support media. Thus the media owners and managers have developed a deep frustration to the level that they find their business has suffered an irrecoverable setback and are expecting some kind of miracle for the normalcy to return into their business. One of the media owner and manager comments, “We have returned to the point beyond time when we have entered into the media business. It is like being in the below zero state. We need to come to a zero point then move up slowly and I am forced to take of other profession”.

This is a grim situation for the journalism that people’s information organ would be cut off and there would be a fear that ‘a spiral of silence’ would take a grip in the society; pushing them many more years backward into the time. The humanity would suffer such a state of pity that the vicious circle of poverty would become an absolute truth.

The most affected media have been the community radios because they were the backbone of community communication for almost a decade in rural Nepal. Even where the community radios’ production and broadcast equipment are at operational state, the radios are shut down simply due to unavailability of electricity and/or power backup systems. Most of the radios have not only reduced their transmission time but they have also taken some programmes off air resulting in the curtailment of plurality of voices. Plurality of voices would be very important in the time of crisis as the needs and requirements of different communities would be different at the time of reconstruction and rebuilding.

Similarly, popular communication infrastructures like the Internet are still not available for the local journalists and media workers to report to national and other media in the neighbouring districts. This has severely limited the voices of affected communities to be heard at the national reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives.

All of the journalists approached for this study had a uniform voice that the earthquake was ravaging not only on the physical infrastructures but also at the level of personal and psychological state. It was very difficult to carry out journalism leaving the families out as the first level of sufferings was within the immediate, distant families and relatives. Following the earthquake most of the journalists have self-assessed as being in the state where they seriously lack trust from their family members and there is a growing pressure among them to leave the profession. One senior journalist observes, “During the normal time, we would have access to most of the resources and would also be considered as the influential at the local level due to our direct contact with authorities and social elites. For example, a Chief District Officer is just a phone call away for any journalist. Immediately after the earthquake we were also deeply involved in distributing relief materials to the affected communities but most of us returned home empty handed and our families seriously undermining our profession and demanded to switch job”.

The most affected media following the large scale crisis like the Gorkha Earthquake in Nepal are the local media institutions and journalists. The national media and journalists working at the capital and big cities were also got affected due to the impending disaster. However, there is hope that they might be able to recoup back after sometime but the local media institutions and journalists strongly feel that it will take them comparably long time to recover. Some have even dismal hope to come back to the pre-disaster stage ever again. This was the state of mind of the local journalists when this study was carried out following the three months of the disaster.

Coupled with the crippled activities at the district level those journalists working as reporters and stringers for the big national media complained that their own media left them in a sorry state. One journalist who is the owner of a local media and also a reporter for a national media says, “All of the national media including the one I am a reporter with aspired to compete with the international media and demanded a kind of on the hour, every hour news. But they failed to assess how international media treat their reporters – equipping them with all the adequate tools and resources to do the reporting”. One senior journalist from Gorkha commented how he and his friend photographer was compelled by a national media, for which he works as a reporter, to visit Barpak (the epicentre of Gorkha Earthquake) without any support or resources. “We pleaded for the help from a British journalist who was also going there, we slept in his tent, used his phone to report. To confess, we felt ashamed calling ourselves journalists”, he states.

Apart from limited resources, the journalist also assessed the situation’s adversity due to the lack of knowledge and training as how to work in the disaster. Most of them have got some good training on political reporting, conflict reporting, peace journalism and so on. They are also trained on investigative journalism addressing deep rooted social maladies like corruption and smuggling. But the journalist expressed a serious lack of trainings when it comes to crisis reporting in the time of impending disaster. The unpredictability of the earthquake against all other vulnerabilities put journalist in the state of shock and awe. People expected them to pass on lives saving information but they found their own life threatened at the very moment. The journalist suggested having a series of crisis reporting trainings and workshops as survival skills to remain in the profession.

Almost all of the journalists interviewed for this study have a sorry state of mind about the future of the media in their districts. A journalist at the districts is one of the lowest paid jobs that too with the uncertainty of regular payment. Most of the journalist feels that as 'touch bearers' they are forcing themselves to hold on to the profession. Whatever minimal support they were getting in the past has also been shattered by this cataclysmic earthquake. There are neither state, other support mechanisms, nor even the families on their sides at this time of grave crisis and uncertainty. One may conclude that it is a very pity state of affairs for whole of the Nepali journalism following the massive Gorkha earthquake. ■



RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD



Major recommendations from the assessment study are presented as follows.

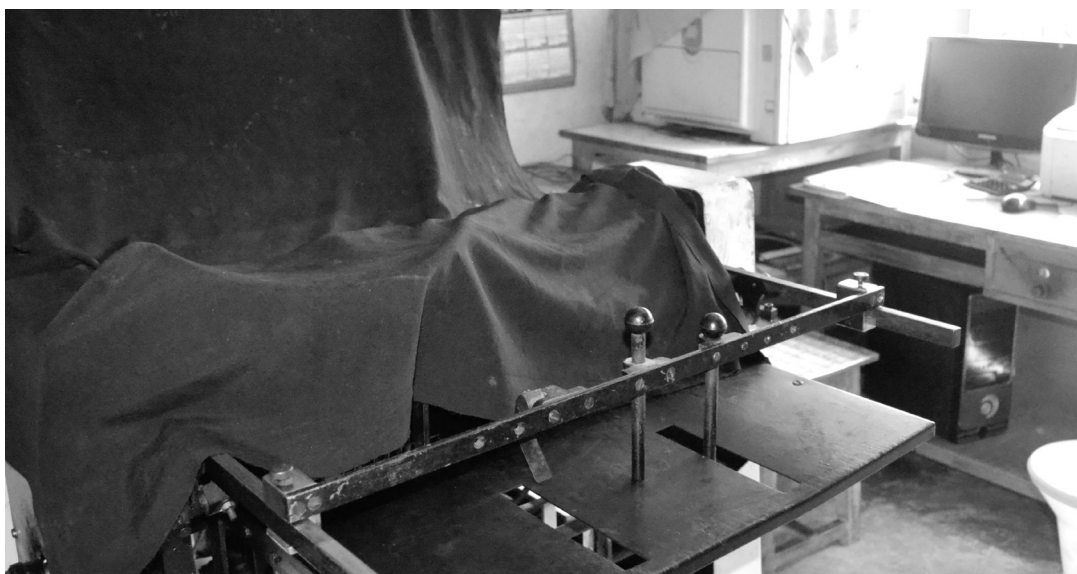
- At a time when the Reconstruction Authority has embarked on its works, the role of media would be crucial to put vigil on the spending of money. Therefore, media as a tool to strengthen transparency accountability mechanism should be given top priority in the quake affected districts. Media as a tool to substantiate Transparency and Accountability mechanism.
- Local journalists should be provided with the emergency operation kits depending on the types of media they are working for. The government, donors and media support industries should collaborate to work towards strengthening the morale of journalists, who felt that their profession has been humiliated badly by the disaster.
- The general public was deprived of access to information when the medium and actors of information came across a complicated situation. It allowed prevalence of rumours and flow of unverified information that resulted in increased confusion and wrath among the people. Those entitled did not get relief and the status of transparency and accountability was weakened. These may have long-term negative consequences. With this in background, the concerned authority should put in place and strengthen watchdog and accountability mechanism in the disaster-hit areas in future.
- The Reconstruction Plan of the government should emphatically design and devise a concrete plan to compensate physical, intellectual and psychological damages caused to media industry
- In the context when journalists have lost their properties as well as alternative and sustainable source of income and there has been no relief aid from either side to substantially protect their profession and sustain their livelihood, the journalism profession may see a big deviation. Hence, there should be a robust support mechanism to keep working journalists in this profession.
- A special investment and assistance is essential to make the physical infrastructures of the media quake and disaster-resilient
- It is imperative to develop and manage alternative information sources and media
- Journalists should be well-equipped with special disaster package providing them with computer, camera, internet, tent, solar and other daily essential items

- A special package of training and counselling should be designed and delivered to journalist in crisis time. It may be psycho-social counselling, refresher visit, disaster reporting and physical safety.
- The Training of Trainers (ToT) on crisis reporting and counselling is necessary to prepare a roster of human resource delivering training in emergency
- The government should come up with prompt action to relocate the devastated cable systems and communications towers including radio and television infrastructures to secured areas
- Disaster-resistant community communications centres have to be built in different areas so as to enable journalists to carry out their works in critical situation. Safe shelters for media has to be arranged for emergency works
- Solar energy support to radio is essential for charging battery. The Rural Communication Service Centre has been felt need to immediately provide airing equipment when they turned defunct in the time of disaster
- Agendas of incentives including minimum wage have to be discussed for revision to motivate journalists in the profession
- The value and credibility of media has increased even after the earthquake. People used to go to media house to complain the things when they did not get relief and due treatment from the local administration and relief providing agencies. The government should take it an important input for policy formulation.
- Central media have to come out from the approach of keeping stringer for news as stringer is paid on news basis which does not work in critical time
- Retention of journalists in the profession is important since whole flow of information to people is affected when a journalist affected.
- National correspondent and local correspondent have to be dealt separately
- Journalists should not be exploited in the name of retention. The earthquake has made the issue of livelihood pertinent so shifting from the profession to I/NGO is obvious. The profession of journalism has been under threat after earthquake.
- Put in place alternative measures for newspaper and radios to provide information service in crisis and emergency
- Arrange mobile communication tools in rural areas to fulfill the people's right to be well-informed
- Arrange short-term group residence for journalists in districts to avert their fear of recurring aftershocks

CONCLUSION

Gorkha Earthquake occurred on 25th April 2015 resulted in mammoth loss of human and physical capital in Nepal. The cataclysmic devastation left a lasting national tragedy which is equally affective in national media sector. The media suffered a staggering financial loss and a deepening psychological effect impacting future of media. The loss of personal properties, death and injuries of nears and dears ones and fear of displacement are the factors requiring urgent actions. Despite passing through a very tough time, Nepali media did not falter in its duty to serve people's right to information. An emphatically designed plan will compensate physical, intellectual and psychological damages caused to media industry, acknowledging the media's role in crisis. Although Nepali media got ample opportunities to practice conflict-sensitive peace reporting, they were overwhelmed by the impending disaster thus requiring disaster-centric crisis report training. The journalism profession needs robust support mechanism and safety nets to protect their profession and sustain their livelihood.

When the watchdog themselves are in crisis, there is an unprecedented risk of putting people into the vicious cycle of information hide. The disaster equalizes many but it also widens the gap. In this context, supporting the media sector includes creating a background conducive to revitalize their confidence as a torch-bearer. Hence, all the media, media support sectors, government and donors should work in tandem to revive the faltering media sector as seen from the findings of this report. ■



Annex-1

QUESTIONNAIRE



पत्रपत्रिका

नाम : जिल्ला :
 प्रकार : वितरण हुने जिल्लाहरू :
 प्रकाशन हुने ठाउँ :
 सम्पर्क व्यक्ति
 नाम : ईमेल :
 पद : फोन नं. :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	कार्यालय भवन (आफ्नै) :		
२	कार्यालय भवन (भाडाको) :		
३	कम्प्युटर तथा कम्प्युटरजन्य उपकरणहरू		
४	छापाखानाजन्य विवरण (आफ्नै भए):		
५	कागज :		
६	क्यामेरा तथा फोटोजन्य उपकरणहरू		
७	टेलिफोन तथा कम्प्युनिकेसनजन्य उपकरणहरू :		

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
८	पत्रिकाको संग्रह		
९	लाइब्रेरी तथा ज्ञानजन्य सामग्रीहरू :		
१०	प्रकाशन स्थगन भएको दिन :		
११	विज्ञापन प्रकाशन :		
१२	प्रकाशन हुन नसकेको कुल प्रति :		
१३	वितरित पत्रिका नष्ट :		
१४	सवारी साधन		
१५	फर्निचर र फर्निसिङ आदि		
१६	सञ्चालनको वर्तमान स्थिति र समस्याहरू :		
१७	अन्य सामग्रीहरू :		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

टेलिभिजन तथा केबुल सेवा

नाम :

जिल्ला :

प्रकार :

प्रसारण हुने ठाउँ :

प्रसारण क्षेत्र :

सम्पर्क व्यक्ति

नाम :

इमेल :

पद :

फोन नं. :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	कार्यालय भवन		
२	फर्निचर तथा फर्निसिङ :		
३	आर्काइभ सामग्री :		
४	लाइब्रेरी तथा ज्ञानजन्य सामग्रीहरू :		
५	प्रसारणमा पुगेको अवरोध		
६	विज्ञापनमा परेको क्षति		
७	यन्त्रउपकरण (क्यामेराजन्य) सामग्री		
८	स्टुडियो (स्टुडियोजन्य सामग्री)		
९	कम्प्युटर र कम्प्युटरजन्य सामग्री		

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१०	केबल तथा केबलजन्य सामग्री		
११	सवारी साधन		
१२	कम्प्युनिकेशन साधन		
१३	टावर/पोल आदि		
१४	सञ्चालनको वर्तमान स्थिति		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

न्युज एजेन्सी तथा अनलाइन पोर्टल

नाम :

जिल्ला :

प्रकार :

सम्पर्क व्यक्ति

नाम :

इमेल :

पद :

फोन नं. :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	कार्यालय भवन :		
२	फर्निचर तथा फर्निसिड :		
३	कम्प्युटर तथा म्प्युटरजन्य उपकरणहरू		

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
४	क्यामेरा तथा फोटोजन्य सामग्री		
५	कम्प्युनिकेसन/ कम्प्युनिकेसन उपकरण		
६	सञ्चार/सञ्चार उपकरण सामग्री		
७	प्रकाशन/प्रशारण वितरण स्थगन		
८	विज्ञापन		
९	लाइब्रेरी तथा ज्ञानमूलक संग्रह तथा सामग्री :		
१०	अभिलेख		
११	सवारी साधन		
१२	अन्य		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

पत्रकार तथा मिडिया वर्कर

नाम :

जिल्ला :

पद :

आबद्ध (सञ्चार संस्था) :

कार्यपद्धति :

फोन नं. :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	सम्पत्ति विवरण (क) घर : (ख) घर भित्रको सम्पत्ति (ग) सवारी साधन : (घ) कम्प्युटर : (ङ) कम्प्युनिकेशन सामग्री : (च) पुस्तक/ज्ञानजन्य अभिलेख : (छ) डेरा (अस्थायी बसोबास) : (ज) क्यामेरा वा फोटोजन्य सामग्री (झ) अन्य मिडियाजन्य सामग्री :		
२	मानवीय विवरण		
	मृत्यु :		
	आफन्त :		
	घाइते :		
	आफन्त :		
	अपाङ्ग :		

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
	आफन्त :		
	अन्य मानसिक एकम् शारीरिक समस्या		
३	कार्यावरोध :		
	काम गर्न असमर्थ भएको अवधि		
	कार्यावरोधबाट भएको क्षति :		
	कार्यगत वर्तमान अवस्था :		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

Media and Journalist Organization

नाम : जिल्ला :
 प्रकार : संगठनको प्रकार :
 पद : ईमेल :
 फोन नं. :
सम्पर्क व्यक्ति :
 नाम : फोन :
 ईमेल :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	कार्यालय भवन		
२	फर्निचर तथा फर्निसिड :		
३	कम्प्युटर/कम्प्युटरजन्य सामग्री		
४	अन्य कार्यालय सामग्री		
५	पुस्तकालय तथा अभिलेख :		
६	कम्युनिकेशन्स सामग्री		
७	सवारी साधन		
८	अन्य सामग्री		

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
९	भूकम्पका बेला सञ्चालन अवरोधसम्बन्धी विवरण		
१०	भूकम्पपछि सञ्चालन अवस्था/समस्या :		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

Media NGO Develepment Organization

नाम :

जिल्ला :

प्रकार :

पद :

इमेल :

फोन नं. :

सम्पर्क व्यक्ति :

समस्या :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	कार्यालय भवन		
२	फर्निचर तथा फर्निसिङ :		
३	कम्प्युटर/कम्प्युटरजन्य सामग्री		
४	अन्य कार्यालय सामग्री		
५	पुस्तकालय तथा अभिलेख :		

६	कम्प्युनिकेशन्स सामग्री		
७	सवारी साधन		
८	अन्य सामग्री		
९	मानवीय क्षति :		
१०	भूकम्पपछि सञ्चालनको स्थिति :		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

छापाखाना

नाम :

जिल्ला :

प्रकार :

सम्पर्क व्यक्ति

नाम :

इमेल :

पद :

फोन नं. :

क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
१	भवन तथा कार्यालय		
२	मेसिनजन्य उपकरण		
३	कम्प्युटर तथा कम्प्युटरजन्य उपकरणहरू		

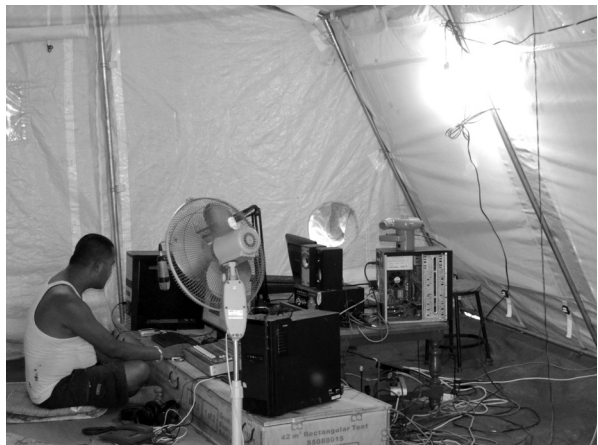
क्र.सं.	विषय	विवरण	अनुमानित क्षति
४	क्यामेरा तथा फोटोजन्य सामग्री		
५	कम्युनिकेसन कम्युनिकेसन उपकरण		
६	कागज		
७	प्रकाशित सामग्री		
८	मानवीय क्षति		
९	स्तरगत अवधि		
१०	सवारी साधन		
११	अन्य		

तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम :

हस्ताक्षर :

Annex-2:

PHOTOGRAPHS REFLECTING THE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT



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April 25, 2015 is the day when the whole world stood in solidarity to solemnly observe the grief-stricken situation that engulfed Nepal following the catastrophic earthquake on the very same day. A massive 7.6M earthquake struck Nepal on the mid-day with its epicentre lying at a Barpak village in Gorkha district thus being named as Gorkha Earthquake (Gorkha EQ). A smaller scale but equally devastating after shock occurred until the next 72 hours and nearly 400 numbers of subsequent recurring aftershocks measuring more than 4M are being felt until the time of writing this report. Like all of aspects of Nepali lives the Nepali media also suffered a tormented loss owned to the devastating earthquake.



Freedom Forum

P.O. Box: 24292, Block No. 22, Adarsha Marg
Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 977-1-4102022, 4102030,

Fax: 977-1-4226099

Email: info@freedomforum.org.np

Web: www.freedomforum.org.np,

www.nepalpressfreedom.org

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