Final Report

submitted to

UNDP-ESP

on

Conducting capacity enhancement programme for young women/female journalists and interaction with women politicians

Submitted by:

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background & Rationale

Media is a vital tool in terms of disseminating information about rights and duties, and as a way of holding duty bearers accountable. It can also be used as a tool to fight against gender inequality and is a means of developing women's leadership and economic empowerment. Advocacy through media is a key strategy that provides a platform in informing, educating and generating debate and discussions on various issues.

Women were not only under-represented in the media coverage of electoral candidates, but their portrayals were also ridden with gender disparities. The European Union's Election Observation Report 2017 found that the female candidates had received significantly low media coverage compared to their male counterparts. While many of the elected women continue to face difficulty to interact with media, the male dominated Nepali media is also missing out on the opportunities to boost gender-balanced content on topics including elections, parliamentary reports, coverage of various political parties.

Elections and a free and independent media are both expression of fundamental human rights: the right to freedom of expression and the right to political participation. A successful Election Management Body (EMB) relies on free media to: provide election news to the public, assist with voter education, and hold politicians accountable.

Elected Members and media have an important relationship. Elected members and the institutions of government rely upon the media to deliver their message to the general public in an effective way. On the other hand, the media plays an important role in monitoring the work of the elected members and institutions of government, which can result in a critical analysis of their work.

Media plays a more important part in enabling full public participation in elections, not only by reporting on the performance of government, but also in a number of other ways such as by educating the voters, by reporting on election campaign, by providing a platform for the political parties, by allowing the parties to debate, by reporting results and monitoring vote counting, by scrutinizing the electoral process itself in order to evaluate its fairness and efficiency. Likewise, the important aspects of the use of social media are likely to play a very important role by reaching out to a vast audience. All the information is disseminated among a large audience at minimal financial costs.

Working with the media is an integral part of portraying the images of elected members. The relationship is interdependent as elected members need the media to amplify their voices and communicate to the public in effective ways. As such, the media should give priority to local women representatives to increasing their now limited access to media. Interviews with local elected members are an important

source of information. Rapport with the media is essential in accomplishing the objectives of an elected member. An effective working relationship with the media (television, radio, print, blogs, etc.) can enhance the day-to-day work of an elected member and help in crisis management. Accessibility to an institution of the government and its elected member also fosters a greater sense of public transparency.

Given this background, Sancharika Samuha Nepal (SAS) has successfully accomplished the project titled 'Capacity Enhancement of Young Women/Female Journalists and Collaboration among Media and Women Parliamentarians' with the financial and technical support of United Nations Development Programme- Electoral Support Project (UNDP-ESP) along with technical support from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO). The project was carried out from September to November, 2019. A two- day workshop on media in elections followed by a one-day interaction programme between these journalists and women politician was organized in Kathmandu, Janakpur, Surkhet and Butwal under this project.

1.2. Objectives

Objectives of the Programme

The objective of the assignment is to give exposure to young female journalists on the dynamics of electoral reporting on the internationally accepted Builing Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) module on Media and Elections as well as on UNESCO's standards of Gender Sensitive Indicators for Media. The specific objectives are:

• To strengthen the knowledge of the female journalists on the role of the media throughout the electoral process.
• To enhance the capacity of young journalists on gender, inclusion, elections and media related issues.
• To inform young female journalists about their broad role across the electoral cycle.
• To sensitize women parliamentarians on the role of media and also strengthen coordination and collaboration between these journalists and the parliamentarians.

2. Key Achievements

2.1 Outputs:

Sancharika Samuha successfully organized the workshop in four parts of the country, including Kathmandu, Janakpur, Surkhet and Butwal. The workshop in Kathmandu was organized from 18th to 19th October, 2019 at Hotel View Bhrikuti, Godawari, Lalitpur and the interaction programme with women politicians (including current and former parliamentarians, and candidates of State Assembly and local level elections) took place on 20th October, 2019 at Alfa House, New Baneshwor. The workshop

and interaction programme in Janakpur were organized from 23rd to 25th October 2019 at Hotel Sitasharan, Janakpur. Similarly, in Surkhet the workshop and interaction programme were organized at Suva Hotel, Birendranagar from 4th to 6th November, 2019 and the last programme including the workshop and interaction were organized in Butwal from 8th to 10th November, 2019 at Dreamland Gold Resort, Tilottama, Manigram, Rupandehi. Altogether 98 female journalists and 1 from the gender and sexual minority participated in the two-day workshop on media in elections; and 91 women politicians joined on the third day for one-day interaction programme with the journalists.

Among the total 99 journalists, 24 participated in Kathmandu workshop, 22 participated in Janakpur workshop, 26 participated in Surkhet workshop and 27 participated in Butwal workshop on gender, elections and the role of media. Similarly, 91 women politicians in four parts of the country, including 26 women politicians in Kathmandu, 22 in Janakpur, 19 in Surkhet and 24 women politicians in Butwal were sensitized on gender, inclusion, elections and issues related with media and their relationship and how to deal with media.
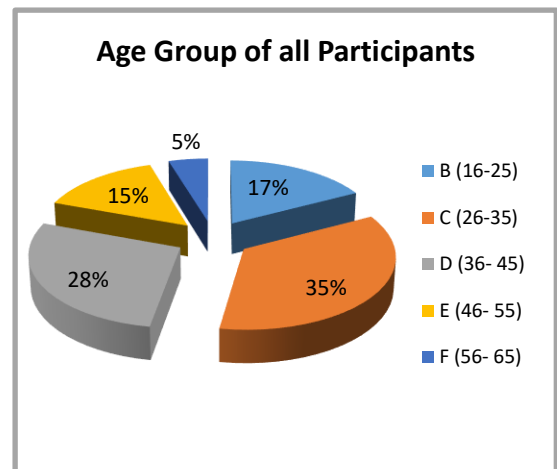

Figure 1: Age group of all participants

The participants came from diverse age groups. Out of the total 190 participants, including the journalists and the parliamentarians, 35% were between 26 – 35 years of age; 28 % between 36-45 years of age; 17% between 16 – 25 years of age; 15% between 46 – 55 years of age; and 5% between 56 – 65 years of age.
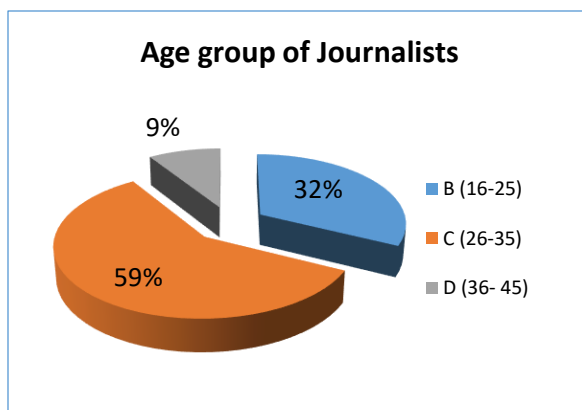

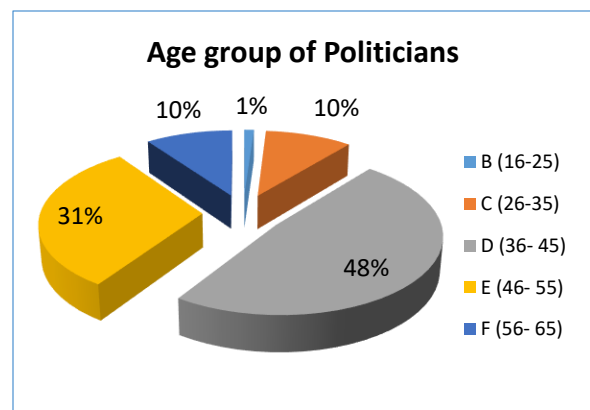Figure 3: Age group of participating journalists

Figure 2: Age group of participating politicians

The age group of women journalists varied from 16- 25 years of age to 36- 45 years of age and most of the participants (59% participants) belonged to the 26-35 age group category. Similarly, the age group of

women politicians varied from the 16- 25 years of age to 56- 65 years of age group among which most of the women politicians (48% participants) belonged to the 36- 45 years of age category and only 1% participant belonged to the 16- 25 years of age group.

The programme was planned for women journalists and women politicians focusing on Bagmati Province (Kathmandu), Province- 2 (Janakpur), Karnali Province (Surkhet) and Province- 5 (Butwal). The project was successfully completed as planned. For the programmes, various power point presentations on topics including Nepal's media environment, media literacy and election reporting, the role of the media in elections, gender and social inclusion in media, election commission or EMB and media, accreditation of media by EMB, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and international conventions, the media democracy and elections, regulating media during elections, social media, safety and security of women journalist/case studies, election code of conduct for media during elections / press council code of conduct, media monitoring, role of the EMB and media in facilitating access for disadvantaged groups topics were prepared by the resource person. These presentations can further be used as a basis to prepare resource materials that can be used to conduct such kind of workshops in coming days.

2.2 Overall Evaluation from all programmes

Standardized evaluation forms with pre and post-test were developed for the feedback collection of the programmes. Out of 190 participants, only 102 participants responded to the evaluation forms. Among them, majority (97 %) of the participants were from the media, whereas 3 % were from political parties. In terms of age category most (56 %) of the participants were between 26- 35 years of age; 32% between 16- 25 years of age; 12 % between 36- 45 years of age. Similarly, 57 % of the participants had Bachelors level education, 27 % had a degree above Bachelors level education, 14 % had Higher Secondary level education and 2 % had Secondary level education.

Figure 4: Participant's Overall Satisfaction

The findings of the overall evaluation showed that half of the participants (50 %) strongly agreed that the content discussed, modality of workshop and interaction programme was contextual and effective. Similarly, 48 % of the participants agreed with this, while 1
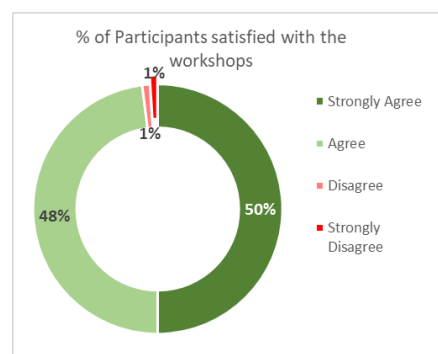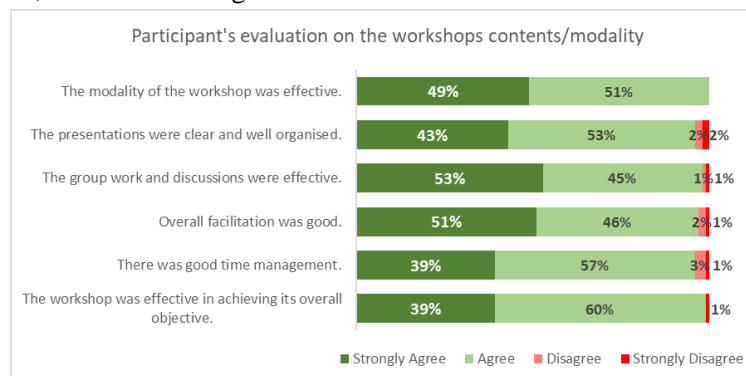

Figure 5: Evaluation on workshops content/modality

% participants disagreed and strongly disagreed on the effectiveness of the workshop and interaction programme respectively.

The point-wise evaluation on workshops' content and modality is provided in figure:5. Around 4 % of the participants in Kathmandu strongly disagreed, one % participants from Surkhet and Butwal disagreed on the effectiveness of the programme. They cited that the content of the workshop was contextual but the allocated time for the session was not enough as there should be more discussion during the sessions. One participant from the Kathmandu workshop also provided a suggestion to prepare power point presentation in the English language for so that they could better understand the content discussed during the workshop.

All of the participants reported satisfaction towards the logistic management of the workshops held in all four places.

Overall, almost all (97%) of the participants confirmed that the workshop has enhanced their knowledge on the role of media in elections. Only a few (3%) participants from Kathmandu disagreed that their knowledge was enhanced. Likewise, a few participants from Kathmandu (2%) also disagreed that their professional skill were enhanced by the workshop and that they would apply the learnings

from the workshop. Eleven per cent of the participants in Kathmandu strongly disagreed that their knowledge was enhanced because of the workshop, although the post-test result from the very workshops reveal 96 % improvement in knowledge level of the participants.

To further verify the findings of the evaluation filled by the participants during the workshop and interaction programme, SAS conducted a telephone follow- up evaluation with the workshop participants of Kathmandu, although it took few days to contact some of the participants because their phone was either switched off or out of reach. The respondents were asked 5 questions: (I) Progress in professional career after participating in the workshop (II) Will the workshop support in electoral reporting? (III) Were the respondent involved in covering the by- elections that took place on 30 November 2019? (IV) Suggestions to improve the workshop in future (V) Suggestions to improve role of media in elections in follow- up telephone evaluation.

During the follow- up telephone evaluation, all the respondents said that the knowledge gained in workshop will help during election reporting. Among the total 24 respondents 71 % replied that they will be involved in by- elections reporting and 29 % replied that they will not be involved in by- elections
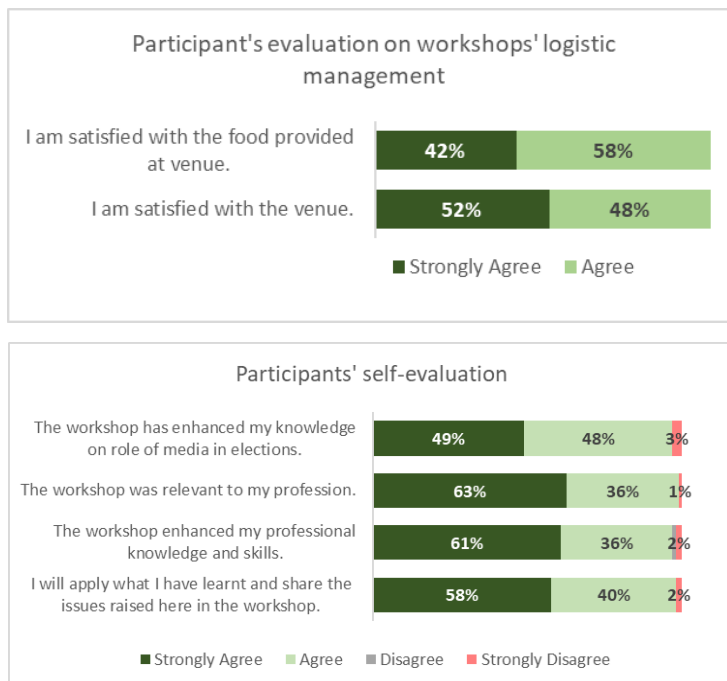
reporting citing the reasons such as desk work or other assignments or that they will do not have to travel for their work.

The respondents also said that the workshop has helped in the professional career by increasing their confidence level; improvement in their writing skills, increased knowledge about electoral reporting and women candidate. One respondent who was not involved in electoral reporting earlier said that after participating in the workshop she was involved in electoral reporting as well. Overall the respondents replied that the workshop was beneficial in gaining knowledge about the election process, electoral reporting and the role of media during elections.

2.3 Overall Participants' Learning

The findings of the pre and post-test shows improvement on knowledge level of 91 % of the participants among a total of 99 participants in the workshop. The result of post- test shows improvement on the knowledge level of 96% participants in Kathmandu and Butwal respectively, 91% participants in

% of Participants showing improvement in post-test

96% Kathmandu | 91% Janakpur | 81% Surkhet | 96% Butwal
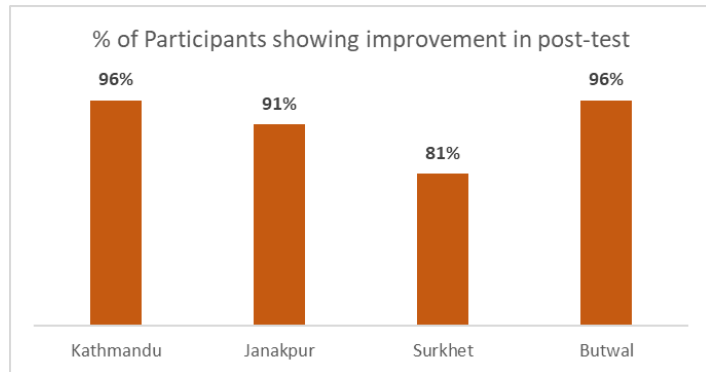
Janakpur, 81% participants in Surkhet. Although, some participants disagreed that their knowledge on role of media in election was enhanced, the post- test result proved their increased knowledge. The finding shows that the learning of the overall participants regarding the election and role of media has really increased. However, participants from Surkhet showed less improvement compared to other areas and in line with this few of them stated that the content was too detailed for them.

3. Best Practices

3.1 Partnership/Coordination
- SAS increased its coordination with the Election Commission, Nepal (ECN). It first sent a formal request letter to the Chief Election Commissioner regarding the collaboration. The President of SAS also had a meeting with Chief Election Commissioner at Election Commission, Nepal office where she provided a briefing on the objectives of the workshop and requested for an expert from the Commission in all events to facilitate election related content of the workshop.
- The workshop agenda was finalized in coordination with ESP, UNESCO, Federation of Nepali Journalists (FNJ) and media experts.
- The ECN representatives were involved in all events and their presence helped facilitate sessions on elections. As a result, there better understanding on the aspects of elections among the participants as well as an understanding of the local context during election. This was also effective in

strengthening the knowledge of the media on their role throughout the electoral process and informing young female journalists about their broader role across the electoral process, as per the objective of the programme.

- The involvement of ECN representation also helped women journalists to build up their professional relationship with ECN Official.
- Partnership with ESP and UNESCO in programme implementation.
- Coordination with the President of FNJ to facilitate the media related sessions at the workshops.
- Coordination with different media while selecting the participants has strengthened the relationship between SAS and media houses which has also broadened the area for journalists focused programme implementation.
- Programme fostered broader relationship with women politicians and political parties.

3.2 Overall Programme Implementation

- No restriction to the participants on using local language in interaction programme at Janakpur helped in bringing real scenario experienced by the participants.
- Involvement of different person having expertise on the related topics as facilitator in the workshop not only avoids monotonous session but also adds to the quality of content delivery.

3.3 Programme modality

- Workshop on election and role of media followed by the interaction programme with women politicians to connect the journalists and the politicians. It indicated the need and potential of having a permanent joint platform for such interaction between women journalists and politicians.

3.4 Content

- Use of same power point presentation (content) by Election Commission representatives in all events helped the resource person to deliver the content focusing on the objectives of the workshop. Programme helped to create/document different resource materials like power point presentations on;
  - *Nepal's media Environment*
  - *Media Literacy and Election Reporting*
  - *The role of the Media in election*
  - *Gender and social inclusion in media*
  - *Election Commission or EMB and media*
  - *Accreditation of Media by EMB*
  - *SDG 16 and International conventions*
  - *The Media Democracy and Elections*

- *Regulating media during an Election*
- *Social Media, safety and security of women journalist /case studies*
- *Election Code of Conduct for media during elections / Press Council Code of conduct, media monitoring*
- *Role of the EMB and Media in facilitating Access for Disadvantaged Groups topics.*

These presentations can be used in future programmes and can be put in Sancharika's website for reference to the interested users.

3.5 Participation

- Selection of participants working on various national and local media (TV, print, radio and online) in the workshop helped highlight election related issues in all types of media.
- Participation of Deputy Speaker and Central level Minister and Deputy Mayors in the interaction programme at Kathmandu helped address some issues (related to media and elections) raised during the interaction programme. These positions have the power to influence decision making process.
- Participation of women from diverse caste and ethnic groups, age groups, and educational background strengthened the network of women journalists and politicians.
- Workshop provided a platform to reflect upon the gaps between women journalists and politicians which will help them to maintain amicable relationship.
- Different years of experiences of different participants also helped in sharing their knowledge and experience in elections.

3.6 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

- Participation of women from different caste and ethnic groups (37% Brahmin, 21% Chhetri, 18 % Madhesi, 13% Janajati, 4% Dalit, 3% Newar, 1% from Muslim community and 3% Other caste group)
- Participation of a journalist from gender and sexual minority group.

3.7 Innovation

- Coordination with ECN in election related content delivery helped participants understand the content linking it with the local context.
- Organizing the first ever workshop on election and role of media exclusively for women journalists.
- Election related experience sharing platform for women politician through interaction programme with journalists.
- Developed election and media related content which can be used in future trainings and contribute to sustainability efforts as any organization can use it.

- Fellowship to the workshop participants as a part of workshop to enhance their writing/ reporting skill and increase their knowledge in election and media.
- Publication of 20 election related articles in different media including www.mahilakhabar.com written by workshop participants.

4. Lessons learned

4.1 Partnership/Coordination

- Involvement of ECN representatives in workshop helped in bringing substance in the training content in addition to relationship-building with journalists and District Election Officer for future information sharing.

4.2 Overall Programme Implementation

- Organizing interactions of women politician and journalists regularly can have positive impact on bridging the gap that exists between them.
- A common forum/ platform should be formed for easy access and regular meetings and discussion between women politicians and journalists.
- The major festival season caused problems in scheduling training. In the future, such training should be planned avoiding holiday seasons and in anticipation of elections as well.
- Filling up written evaluation formats from participants (especially politicians) in a half day program was not practical.
- Workshop duration and time allocated for interactions should be increased, possibly even considering residential trainings to allow informal interactions.
- Language interpreters should be used while organizing programmes in provinces that are dominated by language speakers of the region.
- Coordination with the facilitators beforehand on the agenda of the workshop.
- Soft copy of the power point prepared by resource along with other policy related resource materials were provided to the participants.
- Group work and discussions during sessions were very effective in bringing the perspectives of participants and this also helped trainees to better understand the topics.
- Simplified event reporting format can help in prompt reporting.
- The time duration between two similar events should be at least 2 weeks (first week for detail event reporting and second week to get feedback for improvement in next event).
- Geographical status and the coverage of the region should be considered while preparing budget so that proportionate participation can be ensured.

4.3 Programme modality

- Participants felt comfortable when the local language was used in Province-2. This could be considered for similar programmes in the province.
- The duration of the training should be increased to allow time for practical sessions.
- The sessions should be more interactive with hands-on exercises.

4.4 Content

- SDG Goals related content should be presented in a simplified manner for the better understanding of the participants.

4.5 Participation

- Group work during the session can be very effective in bringing the local issues to the spotlight.
- Previous knowledge level on the content/ topic affects participant's active participation in discussion with proper facilitation.

4.6 GESI

- Due to transportation budget constraints, participants from the remote districts like Humla, Jumla, Mugu and Dolpa of Karnali Province could not be included in the workshop. Budget should be planned considering these realities.
- Participation of men in interactions can have positive effects on sensitizing both men and women on the issues raised during the programme.

4.7 Innovation

- Experience sharing platform for women politician and journalists can help in trust building.
- Fellowships were provided to 20 workshop participants. Fellowships are part of the training process where some participants were selected and given tasks to write articles utilizing the knowledge and skills learned during the training. Such Fellowships help to enhance participant's writing/ reporting skill and increase their knowledge on election and media as well as increase electoral reporting from young female journalists.
- Development of content on election and media which can be used in future.

5.   Recommendations

5.1 Areas of Improvement in training

- Journalism training needs to include practical sessions for effective learning, but this was not possible because of the short training duration. Further, the time allocated for interactions should be extended along with that for practical work.
- The sessions need more interaction and innovation that could be assisted by group assignments and discussions to better engage participants.
- There was no provision to follow up on the participant's work after the sessions. If we could monitor their work as well as the media they represented, it would provide us with greater insight on how the learnings from the training were used.
- The interactions shouldn't be limited into experience sharing only; there should be more discussions on identifying the issues and ways to overcome them.

5.2 Recommended quality benchmark for future programmes

- Training should be residential.
- Level of participants and their experience should be identified (senior level, junior level, mid- level) based on their education level and years of experience, before planning the training. Likewise, training content should be developed considering the knowledge level and experience of participants based on training needs assessments.
- Selection of participants with experience on election reporting can result in better results.
- Geographical and regional coverage should be considered while budgeting for such programmes to ensure that all districts are represented.
- Male participants should be included, especially in the interaction sessions.
- Additional travel and accommodation for caretakers for participants with babies should be included for female participants to ensure there is care for infants that accompany them.
- Competitive fellowship should be provided to the participants to measure their learning and capacity enhancement.
- Central level, province level and district level training package should be developed. Involvement of senior journalists and women activists could be an asset to this process, and their inclusion in training can expose trainees to issues they could write about during elections rather than only report on candidates.
- Both men and women experts should be used, while women experts should be prioritised.
- Training is conducted in coordination with relevant government line-agencies (Example: Provincial Training Centre, Education Development and Coordination Unit, Rural Municipality, Municipality, Ward Office) as per need.

5.3 Partnership/coordination

- Partnership/ coordination with the ECN and other organizations working on election related programme implementation can be effective not only in programme delivery but also achieving the overall objectives of the project.

5.4 For other stakeholders in order to enhance media engagement for free, fair, and credible elections:

Election Management Body

The election management body can benefit from having its own strategy on engaging and managing media throughout the election cycle; while such trainings help, it can be more effective if carried out in accordance with a plan that also keeps the 'big picture' focus. This is also indicated by the comments from journalists attending the programme as below:

- ECN should prepare a roster of media and journalists and update it regularly.
- ECN should organize regular interactions with media/ journalists to update them on its activities.
- ECN should be transparent in sharing information with the media.
- ECN should have permanents press / media advisor or unit.
- ECN should update its website regularly.
- ECN's spokesperson should be accessible to media / journalists at all times or designated times.
- ECN should organize regular trainings on election related topics for the media.
- ECN staff should be orientated on the importance of media and how to deal with media.
- ECN should disseminate information using social media and online portals.
- ECN should initiate an effective civic and voter education campaign with the involvement of Civil Society Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, the media, professionals, academics, youth and women groups, and other relevant institutions.
- Electoral, civic and voter education materials prepared by the ECN should be GESI and disable friendly.

Government Agency

- Media should be used for the wider dissemination of provisions in policies including election related policy.
- Media should be a platform to gather recommendations from public and concerned stakeholders in election related policy making.

Constitutional bodies

- These bodies should utilize media as a platform to create pressure for political parties if they were unable to address the practical needs and policy level issues.
- These bodies should utilize media to show how the political parties have been raising the issues of certain community and create pressure if the political parties failed to do so.
- These bodies should use media to encourage and also create pressure for inclusive participation of candidate in election.
- These bodies should use media as a platform to encourage people's participation in election.
- Should organize training on gender and media, organize social media campaigns, produce radio and TV program on inclusive participation in election.

Development Partners

- Development agencies supporting elections should also support the orientation and trainings of journalists not just on electoral reporting, but also professional journalism and democratic governance.
- The workshop on election and the role of media should be conducted regularly for better understanding and right coverage about elections.
- A common experience sharing platform for women politicians and journalists should be formed for improved and informed relationships between them.
- Development partners can also consider supporting women politicians in learning the skills of media engagement.

Media

- Media should understand their roles in the electoral cycle (pre, during and post-election phases)
- Media shouldn't be biased and should always report fairly.
- Media should designate and deploy more reporters (especially female) for election reporting during elections and at other time too.
- Media should be unbiased and therefore be independent of support from political parties.
- Media must support and encourage women politicians and politicians from socially excluded groups to be established in politics rather than criticizing them through media platforms.
- Media must consider the double responsibility (household and society) of women politicians and give them more time and space than men politicians in media.
- Media should be more sensitive while disseminating news about women politicians.
- Media should encourage and provide opportunity for women journalists to work in political beat and election related beat.
- Media shouldn't be biased between male and female politicians.
- Media should schedule their programme timings bearing in mind the convenience for women

politicians.

- Media should abide by the election Code of Conduct for media personnel during elections.

Political Parties

- Selection of candidates in political party should be made transparent.
- Overall expenditure of the election should be made transparent.
- Political parties must develop a capacity enhancement package for women member to increase their knowledge level on contemporary issues.
- Political parties must identify the potential women politicians from every place, support and prioritize them during elections.
- Political parties should form a common forum/ platform for women members to share their experience and knowledge with other women members within same parties.
- Political parties should develop next generation leaders.

Civil Societies

- Work as watch dogs for the vulnerable people.
- Advocate the issues of vulnerable people for their effective participation in elections.
- Always support the vulnerable people and coordinate with media to bring the issues faced by them.
- Collaborate with ECN for implementing voter education programme in remote parts of the country.

Disable People's Organization (DPOs)

- Raise the issues faced by the people with disabilities during elections.
- Coordinate with different media and likeminded organizations to advocate for the rights of people with disabilities.

6. Conclusion

The project was successful in terms of achieving the overall objectives of sensitizing women politicians on gender, inclusion, election and issues related with media and their relationship and how to deal with media. It also helped the women journalists to enhance their knowledge on electoral reporting and the role of media. Similarly, the workshop helped to increase the confidence level of women journalists on electoral reporting. The interactions of women politician from different parties and journalists helped them to know each other and build relationships for continued information sharing. The programme was also successful in terms of bringing post-election experience of women politicians and journalists. The fellowships that were provided to some of the participants helped them implement the knowledge gained during workshop and enhanced their skill on election reporting. It also increased electoral reporting from female journalists.

7. Way Forward

7.1 Sustainability plans with Opportunities and Needs

- An action plan should be prepared based on evaluations provided by the participants for future programme implementation.
- Election related articles/ news can be published in *mahilakhabar.com* to enhance the writing skills of the participants.
- Refresher training should be provided to the participants who have interest in developing their careers in electoral/political reporting.
- As per demand from politicians and journalists, SAS can organize both formal and informal sharing meetings in coordination with women politicians and journalists. SAS organized an informal sharing meeting as a follow-up of interaction program on 15 December 2019 where the participants discussed why the deputy speaker should be appointed as speaker of the Lower House by the ruling party.
- Sancharika Samuha has been advocating for the rights of women since its establishment and will continue to do so.

A. **ANNEXES**

Annex 1: List of Resource Person

The workshop was facilitated by:

	Name of the programme
	List of resource persons

Province - 2

S.N	Name	Sex	Organization	Address	Position	Contact No.	Email	Types of disability	Content delivery expertise	Types of facilitators(Principle or Co-facilitor)
1	Puspa Jha	F	District Election Office, Dhanusha	Dhanusha	District Election Officer	9854028086	dhanushadeo@gmail.com	No disability	Election	Principle
2	Govinda Acharya	M	Federation of Nepalese Journalists	Kathmandu	President	9851106939	gnepali@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle
3	Nirmala Sharma	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	Immediate Past President	9851075426	nirmalajee@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle
4	Nitu Pandit	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	President	9851182865	panditnitum@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle

Province - Bagmati

S.N	Name	Sex	Organization	Address	Position	Contact No.	Email	Types of disability	Content delivery expertise	Types of facilitators(Principle or Co-facilitor)
1	Surya Pd. Aryal	M	Election Commission Nepal	Kathmandu	Under Secretary	9841690534	suryaaryal7@gmail.com	No disability	Election	Principle
2	Bandana Rana	F	CEADAW Committee	Kathmandu	Vice President	9851024130	bandanarana@gmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle
3	Binod Bhattarai	M	UNESCO	Kathmandu	Consultant	9851025230	bbhattarai2006@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle
3	Nirjana Sharma	F	UNESCO	Kathmandu	Programme Coordinator	9841682013	ni.sharma@unesco.org	No disability	Election & Media	Principle
4	Nikila Shrestha	F	UNDP-ESP	Kathmandu	GESI and Outreach Advisor	9851094211	nikila.shrestha@undp.org	No disability	Election	Principle
5	Babita Basnet	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	Senior Journalist/ Former Pre	9851075373	basnetbabita7@hotmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle
6	Mahendra Bista	M	Nepal Television & IPP of FNJ	Kathmandu	Executive Chairman	9851065938	mahendrabista@yahoo.com	No disability	Media	Principle
7	Nirmala Sharma	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	Immediate Past President	9851075426	nirmalajee@gmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle
8	Nitu Pandit	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	President	9851182865	panditnitum@gmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle

Province - 5

S.N	Name	Sex	Organization	Address	Position	Contact No.	Email	Types of disability	Content delivery expertise	Types of facilitators(Principle or Co-facilitor)
1	Ayodhya Pd. Bhandari	M	District Election Office	Kapilvastu	District Election Officer	9857010396	ec.deo.kvastu@gmail.com	No disability	Election	Principle
2	Babita Basnet	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	Senior Journalist/ Former Pre	9851075373	basnetbabita7@hotmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle
3	Binod Bhattarai	M	UNESCO	Kathmandu	Consultant	9851025230	bbhattarai2006@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle
4	Mahendra Bista	M	Nepal Television & IPP of FNJ	Kathmandu	Executive Chairman	9851065938	nirmalajee@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle
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Province - Karnali

S.N	Name	Sex	Organization	Address	Position	Contact No.	Email	Types of disability	Content delivery expertise	Types of facilitators(Principle or Co-facilitor)
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2	Binod Bhattarai	M	UNESCO	Kathmandu	Consultant	9851025230	bbhattarai2006@gmail.com	No disability	Media	Principle
3	Babita Basnet	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	Senior Journalist/ Former Pre	9851075373	basnetbabita7@hotmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle
4	Nirmala Sharma	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	Immediate Past President	9851075426	nirmalajee@gmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle
5	Nitu Pandit	F	Sancharika Samuha	Jwagal, Lalitpur	President	9851182865	panditnitum@gmail.com	No disability	Gender & Media	Principle

Annex 2: Few Photographs (*With Captions*)

Annex 3: Articles links written by the participants

1. https://thehimalayantimes.com/lifestyle/women/women-key-to-revolutionise-nepali-

politics/?fbclid=IwAR1xnIzV11QQTX1jO21EpLPDEspLT71PPgoyJggxIxvfCrvXCbaaEUsPhj8

"Women key to revolutionise Nepali politics" by Madhavi Marasini

2. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/11/14/51146.html - Indira Aryal
3. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/11/27/51401.html - Laxmi Paudel

4. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/08/51580.html -Neha Jha

5. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/08/51604.html - Sunita Baral

6. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/24/51831.html - Lalita Shah

7. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/26/51837.html - Yamuna Khanal
8. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/03/51482.html - Laxmi Bhandari
9. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/06/51554.html - Tika Bista

10. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/08/51588.html - Sita Oli

11. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/08/51624.html - Karishma Chaudhary
12. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/11/28/51409.html - Amrita Anmol

13. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/05/51517.html - Amrita Anmol

14. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/04/51506.html - Parwati Pandey

15. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/08/51616.html- Nira Gautam (Niru)

16. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/19/51775.html - Pooja Panthi

17. https://www.mahilakhabar.com/news/2019/12/23/51810.html - Maya K.C.