

## FINAL PROJECT NARRATIVE REPORT

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>1.1 Project Title:</b> (as in the Agreement)	<b>Sensitization Program in Support of Formulating Gender Guidelines for Media</b>
<b>1.2 Project Reference Number:</b> (as in the Agreement)	<b>1713</b>
<b>1.3 Full Name of Organisation:</b>	Asmita Women's Publishing House, Media and Resource Organization
<b>1.4 Country:</b>	Nepal
<b>1.5 Full Postal Address:</b>	ASMITA, P.O.Box- 4795, Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>1.6 Physical Address:</b>	Kharibot, Kathmandu, Nepal
<b>1.7 Contact Person:</b>	Ms. Manju Thapa
<b>1.8 Telephone:</b>	977-1-5203029
<b>1.9 Fax:</b>	977-5203029
<b>1.10 E-mail:</b>	asmita@healthnet.org.np
<b>1.11 Website:</b>	www.asmita.org.np
<b>1.12 Period the project was implemented:</b> (from month/year to month/year)	February 2012 to September 2012

### 2. OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

#### 2.1 What was the project's long-term goal?

The project's long term goal was to ensure women empowerment and gender equality as well as to increase women's involvement in decision-making process by strengthening fair and balanced media representation of women's concerns. Additional long term goals were- ensure gender-sensitive journalism in the country; to end the biased gender stereotypes and promotion of balanced portrayals of women and men in media; to change stereotypical attitude and behaviors in society that are promoted via media; to increase the participation and access of women in decision-making process at all levels of media industry to achieve gender balance.

#### 2.2 What was the project's immediate purpose and to what extent was it achieved?

The immediate purpose of the project was to encourage local media producers and media organizations to formulate an internal gender guideline. It also intended to create positive environment towards formulating gender guidelines for media at national level with the support of Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ).

The programs conducted in all five districts and the capital city Kathmandu were highly welcomed by the participants- representative of various media houses, journalists, media persons, women rights activists and others. Journalists and the media organizations

recognized the issue more seriously and realized the sharp need of internal gender guidelines.

Some of them, like Arjun Giri, Pratap Acharya- Dang, Suwas Kandel, Dil Shrish-Baglung, Satendra Jabegu, Ganesh Ghimire- Ilam etc. were interested to formulate such guidelines for their media organizations. But they had no idea and expertise to develop gender guidelines, so they asked for the template of gender guidelines. ASMITA is planning to make the template of such guidelines and provide all the media organizations in those districts. Altogether 120 journalists and the media persons signed the paper of declaration on gender equality and gender portrayal in media.

On the other, journalists and the representatives of different media houses in Ilam decided to give the responsibility of developing gender guidelines for media to FNJ, district branch. Recently they have formed a sub-committee under FNJ District committee to develop such guidelines. Now they are in the process of developing the guidelines. The participants of Ilam program decided to develop one standard gender guidelines for all the media houses in the district. Likewise, the participants of Parsa district program also provided the responsibility of developing either gender related code of conduct or the guidelines to FNJ district branch in order to make it effective for all the related media organizations.

The Vice President of the FNJ Central Committee and the Coordinator of Kathmandu Valley Committee of FNJ were present in Kathmandu program. Likewise, the representatives of various media organizations like Nepal Press Council, Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (ACORAB), Minimum Wage Fixing Committee, Editors of newspapers, station manager and chief reporters of FM radios, media analysts and so on were present in the program. All of them realized the need of gender guidelines for media containing the issues of ensuring a just and balanced gender portrayal, promoting women's participation and ensuring a gender-friendly working environment in media industry. During the discussion, they came to a conclusion that such guidelines might be more effective and implementable if it would be developed and issued by the FNJ. These acceptance and realization of media persons and organizations to develop gender guidelines are the achievement of the project.

2.3 To what extent were the expected outcomes and outputs achieved?

**Expected outcomes and indicators**

1. Enhance the thematic expertise on gender and media among the Project staff
2. Internalization of the need of gender guidelines for media by 6 paper presenters and the same number of commentators
3. Developing the acceptance to formulate gender guidelines for media by hundreds of media stakeholders
4. Enhance the knowledge & new insight of hundreds of media stakeholders (reporters, editors, producers etc.) in contemporary gender issues and applying gender sensitivity in media
5. Enhance knowledge of women rights activists on gender & media issues
6. At least, local media, in the project

**Achieved outcomes (disaggregated by sex)**

1. The project has remarkably enhanced the thematic expertise on gender and media among 8 Project staff- - 1 Coordinator, 1 Project Assistant and 6 local program coordinators. Their involvement and preparation for the successful implementation of the project naturally led them to this process. Also it was known during the review of the programs.
2. Six paper presenters (5 male & 1 female) and 8 paper commentators (5 female & 3 male) gravely internalized the need of gender guidelines for media because they had to study lots of materials during the process of paper writing and preparing for the comments. They expressed such opinion during review process of each

district, be free from gender biasness and promote women empowerment and gender equality in the society

7. Creation of a welcoming and affirmative environment to develop a gender guideline for media at national level

### **Indicators**

-Interview with local coordinator, paper presenter and commentators

-Interview with other participant journalists, media stakeholders and women rights activists

-List of media stakeholders who sign in the proposed gender guideline for media

-Number of news/features/programmes and changed trend of media content in local and national newspapers and FMs from gender perspectives.

### **Expected outputs and indicators**

1. Six sensitization programs in support of formulating gender guideline for media

2. Six discussion papers with proposed gender guideline for media prepared and signed by hundreds of media stakeholders

3. Six comment papers

4. Six program reports by local coordinators

5. Minimum 10 articles based on the program issue be published at local and national level newspapers.

6. Minimum 310 journalists/media educators /media stakeholders/ women rights activists participate in the programs

7. 1 progress & 1 narrative report prepared by the Project Coordinator

### **Indicators**

-News coverage about the programs

-Typed discussion and comment papers on the issue

-Signed list of the media stakeholders accepting gender guidelines for media

-Photographs of the programs

-Program reports by local coordinators

-Probably, guidelines adopted by media houses internally and FNJ at national level

-Number of published articles and features on the issue

-Attendance list of the participants of the program

program and their (including local Coordinator) interviews via telephone calls.

3. Various media stakeholders- media owners, editors, station managers, reporters etc. also strongly convinced to the need of developing gender guidelines for media. During the interaction programs and in informal conversation, they opined such notion. Altogether 120 media owners and practitioners (37 female and 83 male) signed the proposed declaration on gender equality and gender portrayal in media.

Likewise, the women rights activists found the development of gender guidelines as an effective tool for balance gender portrayal and women's meaningful participation in media. They highlighted this fact in the programs and later in conversation as well.

4. The sensitization programs enhanced the knowledge and new insight in contemporary gender issues and applying gender sensitivity among most of the media persons who attended the programs. Published/broadcast news, editorials, features etc. proved this fact. More than 35 news, features, editorials were published regarding the programs. The project coordinator and paper writers were interviewed by the local radio programs on the issues. The issues raised by the programs were also spread among public. *(Please find some news attached with this report.)*

### **Achieved outputs (disaggregated by sex, if applicable)**

1. Six sensitization programs in support of formulating gender guidelines for media were executed. There are numbers of news coverage on the programs. *(Please find the photographs of the programs and photocopies of some cuttings of news, features, editorials etc.)*

2. Six discussion papers with the argument of the need of gender guidelines for media were presented in all programs. Eight short comment papers were also prepared, though there verbal presentations were long. Likewise, the proposed Declaration on gender equality and gender portrayal in media were signed by 120 media persons (37 female and 83 male).

<p>-Progress and narrative report of the Project Coordinator</p>	<p><i>(please find the copies of 6 discussion papers though in Nepali language)</i></p> <p>3. Six Local coordinators prepared the short program reports</p> <p>4. 13 articles based on the program issues, under the direct link and supervision of the project staffs were published at local and national level newspapers. <i>(Copy of one of them (Nepali language) has been attached for your information. Find the list of articles with title, date, writer and newspaper in annex.)</i></p> <p>5. Altogether 316 (112 female and 204 male) journalists/media educators/ media stakeholders/ women rights activists participated in the sensitization programs. Please find the list of the participants based on their registration in the programs.</p> <p>6. One narrative report was prepared by the Project Coordinator though sometimes she updated and informed about the project progress to the responsible WACC team through email.</p>
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2.4 What other observations did you make? Please mention anything that may illustrate the benefits arising from the project.

Many of the paper writers, commentators and local coordinators truly owned the issues raised by the program. So they also feel their responsibility towards supporting in developing gender guidelines for media. For example, the Department of Communication, a government body responsible for media regulation, has recently formed a task force entitled to develop guidelines for making media houses gender friendly and providing equal rights to all. The local Coordinator for Kathmandu program of ASMITA under this project, Ms. Subhechha Bindu has also been nominated as a member of the task force. Though the task force has been formed in rush and without proper preparation, still she is worried to make the function of the task force perfect. ASMITA has also planned to influence the work process of task force providing suggestions through its member Ms. Subhechha. Likewise, she is the Chair of Working Women Journalists (WWJ), a network organization of journalist women. Thus, WWJ has also started to lobby for developing gender guidelines through their programs. Similarly, many of the paper presenters, commentators and Chairs of the program are senior members of the Federation of Journalists. So they are also carrying the issues in their organizations, as well. Thus the issue or the demand of gender guidelines for media has been widely recognized and raised by various influential media organizations, and no doubt, it will ultimately be resulted into the development and the implementation of the gender guidelines for media. This is the typical benefit of the project.

2.5 If you observed any unintended positive outcomes arising from the project, please describe.

The two district branches of FNJ in Ilam and Parsa seriously owned the issue themselves. As an impact of the program, journalists of Ilam decided to form a separate sub-committee to formulate the gender guidelines for media and implement it throughout the district. Now, the committee has already been formed and it is working towards developing gender guidelines.

Similarly, in Parsa, the media owners and journalists who attended ASMITA program

realized that FNJ should be active to formulate such guidelines or code of conduct. Now, they have developed a gender code of conduct and are planning to disseminate it to all media houses in the district with request to implement. These are the typical and original methods that the representatives of various media organizations adopted to formulate some policy documents related to gender balance in media. These are the unintended consequences of ASMITA program.

In the proposed program, ASMITA thought to convince and encourage the media houses to develop their institutional gender guidelines. In these two districts, they expressed their commitment towards the issue but identified the way differently. It means, they themselves found their work of modality to develop a common gender guidelines or code of conduct for whole district in their own initiation.

2.6 If you observed any negative outcomes arising from the project, please describe.

No, there are not any negative outcomes raised from the project.

2.7 Did you observe any long-term impact (positive or negative) in the wider context that might be related to the project interventions?

The representatives of the Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ), the Working Women Journalists (WWJ), and other media networks and media houses have realized that merely the concerned laws and Journalists Code of Conduct are not sufficient to make media accountable and gender sensitive. They have felt that gender guidelines or guidelines related to other marginalized groups and issues are most compulsory for media to perform its responsible role. This project created the situation to reinforce the need of such mechanism for overall media accountability in compatible with press freedom. ASMITA found it as a long term impact related to the project intervention.

Similarly, during the preparation of the programs, the project team came to know that Association of Community Radio Broadcasters, Nepal (ACORAB) had recently formulated a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion policy (GESI policy) in order to implement throughout its hundreds of member radio stations. The policy was made with the support of UN Women. ASMITA project team discussed with the high level officials of ACORAB about implementing position of its GESI policy. Many participants representing ACORAB member media organizations were also in ASMITA programs as well. So we seriously disseminated the information in ASMITA program about the existence of ACORAB GESI policy and requested to (especially to ACORAB member organizations) apply it. Also other media organizations were requested to use this policy as a reference material to formulate their own gender guidelines. ASMITA also circulated the soft copy of this policy to all participants of the programs. The process of disseminating this information in the public programs and making enquiry time and again with high level officials have made ACORAB more accountable to apply the policy effectively. It seems that ultimately this will also impact the project intervention.

2.8 What methods did you use for assessing outcomes and impact?

The project team used various methods for assessing outcomes and impact of the project. First or all, the team widely talked with the participants and other concerned media stakeholders about the theme and process of the project during the programs. Later, after each program completed, all the project staff including local coordinator-paper presenters/ commentators and some active participants sat together and reviewed the effectiveness of the program. The impressions were note down by the Project Assistant. These stakeholders were also followed up (via telephone call) many times to know later impacts of programs by the Project Assistant. Also the project team collected, compiled and analyzed the published news cuttings of the program in various districts. The local coordinators also submitted their impression of the program to the Project Coordinator.

These are the methods we used to assess the outcomes and impact of the program.

2.9 Please describe the actual direct beneficiaries and indicate the number of women and men. Please also mention any indirect beneficiaries.

The direct target groups of this project are project staffs, journalists, media producers, media executives working in various media related boards and committees, women rights activists and the media consumer women. There were 14 female & 8 male as project staff; and 112 female & 204 male as participants who are the direct beneficiaries of the project. From this project, representatives of media related organizations, media owners, journalists, other media producers etc. got the opportunity to enhance their knowledge on the issue. The participant women rights activists, media consumer women obtained the chance to foster their skill to advocate with media stakeholders. There were general mass of women and men as indirect beneficiaries of this project. They should be benefitted by the improved media content regarding gender and women's issues.

2.10 What is the likelihood that the project outcomes will be sustained over the medium and long term? Please explain.

We are confident that the project outcomes would be sustained in long run as well. Whatever the project staff learnt and internalized, it is ever lasting and used in their works forever. Likewise, many media organizations at individual level demanded the draft of gender guidelines in the programs. ASMITA has planned to provide the template of gender guidelines to all media organizations of these program districts with humble request to complete it and implement in their places. Once they adopt it, they would be bound to implement. Likewise, the issue- need of gender guidelines for media has been accepted by the officials and members of FNJ. It seems that they would regularly raise this issue from their other forums as well. We are hopeful that FNJ, Ilam will develop and provide guidelines to all media houses of the district. FNJ, Parsa branch has already developed the gender code of conduct and is preparing to disseminate it systematically throughout the media organizations of the district. These initiations are the steps of sustainability of outcomes of the project. These will help local media to be free from gender biases. The knowledge in relation to gender and media issues gained by the participant women rights activists will be used in their working areas. The most important outcome that the creation of positive environment to develop gender guidelines at national level will remain intact till the date it is formed. ASMITA will raise this issue time and again through various ways like raising issue in other media programs, writing features, maintaining networks with other media organizations. Thus, we believe that the outcomes will not be disappeared with the completion of the project.

2.11 What has been the most important change brought about by the project and what is the key evidence for this change?

The most important change brought about by this project is that most participants, related to various media houses-media organizations- media regulating bodies- journalists etc., were fully convinced to the need of gender guidelines for media. In this condition, if they start to raise the issue (need of gender guidelines) time and again, it will more easily get public recognition and attention of concerned authority. The evidence of their convince to the issue is that many of them have demanded the draft of gender guidelines with ASMITA and two district branches of FNJ- Ilam and Parsa have themselves initiated to formulate gender guidelines or code of conduct. At personal level, many journalists expressed this convince with commitment to be gender sensitive and accountable to people in their reporting, writing, programs and other media production.

### 3. ACTIVITIES

3.1 Please provide a summary of the major activities carried out in comparison with those planned. In the case of significant changes, please explain the reasons. If applicable, please report on specific activities for women and men respectively.

Planned activities	Actual activities ( <i>state if they were specifically for women, for men, or for all</i> ):	Explanation of change																					
<p>1. One-day sensitization programs for media to be conducted in Ilam, Parsa, Baglung, Dang and Kanchanpur district of the country.</p> <p>2. A large sensitization program to be held in the capital city Kathmandu</p>	<p>The total duration of the project was 9 months. The major activities of the project were to organize 6 sensitization programs in support of formulating gender guidelines for media in 6 places. There was a long process of preparation before to conduct the programs.</p> <p>First of all, the Project Coordinator explored the potential experts for writing the discussion papers and comments with the support of local branch of FNJ and local media consumer women's groups. Then, a written concept paper about the program and outline for discussion paper was prepared to send local coordinators, paper writers and commentators. Likewise, the reference materials (including GMMP 2010 report) were sent to them. While they completed the drafts, they sent it to the Project Coordinator for the feedback. Then, she thoroughly read the draft discussion papers and sent back the writers with feedback 2-3 times. Thus the papers were finalized for the presentation.</p> <p>Then the core activities- one day sensitization programs in 5 districts and in capital city Kathmandu were conducted as planned earlier. The programs were held in the following dates:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="276 1232 1106 1523"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Date</u></th> <th><u>District</u></th> <th><u>No. of participant</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>14 March 2012</td> <td>Kanchanpur</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19 April 2012</td> <td>Dang</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 June 2012</td> <td>Baglung</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 July 2012</td> <td>Ilam</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31 July 2012</td> <td>Parsa</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21 September</td> <td>Kathmandu</td> <td>67</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The modality of the program was almost the same in all places. First of all, a discussion paper was presented, then a commentator (except in Ilam and Kathmandu where 2 commentators) provided her/ his comments/suggestions on the paper. Then, the floor was opened for wider discussion among the participants. At last, a declaration on gender equality and gender portrayal in media was proposed for the signature of participant media persons. Then they signed and passed the declaration except in Ilam and Parsa.</p> <p>ASMITA executed the programs with the close of media consumer women's groups and FNJ, district branch in 5 districts. Almost all the Local Coordinators were the key person of media consumer women; paper writers were key</p>	<u>Date</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>No. of participant</u>	14 March 2012	Kanchanpur	50	19 April 2012	Dang	50	4 June 2012	Baglung	49	1 July 2012	Ilam	50	31 July 2012	Parsa	50	21 September	Kathmandu	67	
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	<p>person of FNJ and commentators were the women rights activists.</p> <p>In Kathmandu program, ASMITA requested to the President of FNJ Central Committee to write/present the discussion paper. But at the same time, he had to go abroad. Then the Vice President also expressed her problem of physical weakness due to giving birth a new baby. So the executive member of Nepal Press Council performed this role. FNJ Vice President was present in the program and expressed her commitment of support to develop gender guidelines for media. Thus the programs were executed in the close support and informal collaboration of FNJ.</p> <p>Please find the list of project staff in annex.</p>	
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### 3.2 How did the beneficiaries react to the programme activities?

There were very interesting and encouraging reactions to the programme activities and related issues by the beneficiaries. Please find the reactions of the paper writers in short:

Chitrang Thapa, Kanchanpur : The program brought about all the journalists in one place to discuss about women's question in media. They openly talked on the issue and committed to be careful while giving news and programs through their respective media. Likewise, the resolution of declaration regarding gender concern in media is also a remarkable outcome of the program. Nowadays, declaration of the gender related resolution of ASMITA is positively and repeatedly talked about even in other media programs. The program attendee journalists have been highly careful and aware on the issue.

Ramkrishna Sharma, Baglung: News related to violence against women have got more coverage in media comparing to previous situation. The issues raised in ASMITA program are even discussed in other media programs. The journalists are carefully using their pens and recorders during media production. They also discussed to each other if there is any confusion to raise issues related to VAW. The media organizations have been cautious.

Narendra K.C., Dang : Media is becoming more and more aware. Media organizations have started to rearrange the favourable time for women employee and reporters. Yes, media house has not issued their own guidelines, still they look careful. We can consider all these things as positive changes brought about by this project.

Rohitchandra Bhattarai, Ilam: The participants of the program felt different kind of experience in ASMITA program because they were the main participants of the program and the issue was directly related to them. Due to social responsibility of media, the participants considered the issue seriously. Almost all media organization in Ilam have realized to apply gender guidelines. For this, they have provided the responsibility of formulating gender guidelines to FNJ district branches. It will be completed soon.

Satrugna Nepal, Parsa: FNJ Parsa has developed a Gender Code of Conduct on the basis of discussion in ASMITA program. It will be soon disseminated to all media organizations in the district and requested to apply it. In my opinion, this is the direct impact of ASMITA program.

Sangeeta Lama, Kathmandu: The program was very appropriate and reasonable in the

present context of Nepal. It has raised all issues related to gender and media. If we could continuously organize such type of advocacy programs, we will be able to formulate gender friendly policies and guidelines for media soon.

Some of the reactions by other beneficiaries are as following:

- The program is the part of a long campaign to challenge the patriarchy dominant in media sector and society as well.
- Journalism is not only glamour; it is also a profession with social responsibility. Therefore, the program is highly important and appropriate to make media accountable.
- Journalists are jack of all master of non. So they need such kinds of programs to perceive the issue seriously.
- Though we have no gender guidelines, still we are sensitive to gender issues & components.
- Most of media organizations have not even ordinary internal guidelines. How could they develop gender guidelines? Still we are convinced that it should be formulated.
- It is easy to formulate guidelines, but difficult to apply it. So guidelines should be implementable.
- There must be a strong mechanism to monitor the implementation of developed guidelines.
- The single gender guidelines should be formulated for media from national to local level.
- The agenda of demanding gender guidelines should be discussed in the national convention of FNJ.
- It would be better if the gender guideline is also provided. (few voices)  
No, guidelines should be developed by the individual media organization itself, not by ASMITA or other organization. (some voices)  
It would be better to formulate and issue gender guidelines by FNJ or Nepal Press Council. (many voices)
- Media organizations are interested and ready to develop gender guidelines but are in difficulty to apply it due to their physical, financial and other limitations.
- Involvement of media investors is compulsory to formulate gender guidelines for its effective implementation.
- If the 'Working Journalist Act' is applied, many problems related to gender will also be solved because it has provisions about equal salary, safe working environment, maternal leave etc.
- Monitoring mechanism is most necessary for the effective implementation of the guidelines.
- It is not possible to develop gender guidelines for fully accountable media because it would snatch away the livelihoods of small media owners.
- If it is made mandatory to formulate gender guidelines in the time of registering media organization, it becomes most effective.
- Some suggestions to make the gender guidelines perfect like:
  - Guidelines should include the issues related to not only women, but men and third gender or sexual minorities also.
  - It should also contain other issues raised by Working Journalist Act.
  - Gender guidelines should address all aspects like gender in human resources in media, gender friendly working environment, fair gender portrayal in media content.

These are some common examples of reactions of beneficiaries. In conclusion, most of them found the program and its issues quite appropriate and necessary for making media accountable and gender sensitive.

3.3. If the project is primarily purchase of equipment, please describe what kind of

impact / change the equipment is bringing to the beneficiaries.

Not applicable.

3.4. If the project included a workshop, seminar, or consultation, please attach the list of participants, the themes/topics of their speeches/papers, and any statement, declaration, or other material published.

Altogether six sensitization programs were conducted in Ilam, Parsa, Baglung, Dang, Kanchanpur and Kathmandu districts. The details are as following :

<u>District</u>	<u>Paper/declaration title</u>
Ilam	Concept Paper on the Need of Gender Guidelines for Media/ Declaration on Gender Equality & Gender Portrayal, 2012
Parsa	Concept Paper on the Need of Gender Guidelines for Media
Baglung	Concept Paper on the Need of Gender Guidelines for Media/ Declaration on Gender Equality & Gender Portrayal, 2012
Dang	Concept Paper on the Need of Gender Guidelines for Media/ Declaration on Gender Equality & Gender Portrayal, 2012
Kanchanpur	Concept Paper on the Need of Gender Guidelines for Media/ Declaration on Gender Equality & Gender Portrayal, 2012
Kathmandu	Concept Paper on the Need of Gender Guidelines for Media

#### **4. CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION**

4.1. Please note any important changes or events that took place that directly affected the project. These can relate to management, planning, staffing, or other matters.

Some little changes occurred during the project implementation are as following:-

1. Slight change in the proposed staffing : In the proposal, the local coordinators for Baglung and Parsa were Ms. Bhasha sharma and Ms. Anju Neupane respectively. But they were replaced by Ms. Kopila Kandel and Ms. Sabita Mainali because the proposed one Sharma and Neupane migrated to Kathmandu.

2. Additional commentators in two programs: Though a commentator on the paper was proposed in a district program, still there were two commentators in Ilam and Kathmandu programs. That was the special condition. We had understanding to provide the opportunity for women either as a paper presenter or commentator. Only in Kanchanpur, we could not be able to explore the female expert for paper presentation or its comments. But in Ilam and Kathmandu, the local coordinators and FNJ officials suggested us to designate both male and female commentators in order to balance the idea, lobby and influence media owners and other decision-makers. Accordingly, we followed their suggestion and selected two- a male and a female- commentators in these districts. This decision gave the local media person and other participants feeling that ASMITA was not imposing anything to them, it was just working for good cause of gender equality and just society through developing free and fair media.

3. No declaration in Parsa and Kathmandu programs: Likewise, the key person of FNJ Parsa and other participants suggested that they would develop their own guidelines or code of conduct for gender equality and balance media. So, they would not promptly sign

the proposed declaration for gender equality and gender portrayal in media. Similarly, the participants of Kathmandu program suggested to conduct some other programs on the issue in collaboration with FNJ. They thought that only after some programs, it would be better to issue such documents for effective implementation. ASMITA had not to make a forceful declaration in the program, it preferred to respect their logic. So the decision of Parsa and Kathmandu's participants to not to sign promptly on the declaration was approved.

4. No allowance to Kathmandu participants: The local coordinator of Kathmandu program and some participants suggested not to be provided with the allowance to the participants because three hundred Nepalese rupees is very nominal in context of travel cost in Kathmandu. ASMITA was not in the condition to increase that amount. Rather ,the project team decided not to provide allowance to Kathmandu participants.

## 5. CONTEXT

5.1 Please note any important changes in the following contexts since the project began and summarise the implications for the relevance of the project.

Political:	No significant change.
Social:	No significant change.
Natural environment:	No significant change.

5.2 To what extent is the project still relevant in the present-day context? Please explain.

The project is still highly relevant in the present context of Nepali media and the transitional democracy. Though the positive and encouraging environment has been created to formulate gender guidelines, still the concrete formation of guidelines has not taken place. The iron has been heated, but still it has to be given certain shape. So until the guidelines is made, relevancy of the project is intact.

## 6. YOUR ORGANISATION'S LEADERSHIP ROLE AND NETWORKING WITH OTHERS

6.1 Has the project and the support from WACC helped your organisation be in a better position to provide leadership for further initiatives of your own or of others? If so, please explain.

Definitely this project and support from WACC has helped ASMITA to enable its identity as strong advocate for gender equality and women empowerment in general and particularly in media. Its long intervention to make media gender sensitive, more democratic and accountable, since the beginning of media literacy campaign (for the first time supported by WACC) to this project has proved its passion to make media free of gender biases. As a result, ASMITA is always considered as the authentic organization to talk about gender content in media and it would always lead this campaign in Nepal.

6.2 In what ways has your organisation articulated and shared good practices, lessons learned, and/or resource materials with other organisations working on similar or related concerns? If you have not done so, do you plan to do so? How can WACC assist?

ASMITA is open and broad to work in collaboration with similar kinds of other organizations. It is already mentioned that it established very close relation with media consumer women's groups, FNJ, Working Women Journalist (WWJ) etc. It also invited the representatives of Sancharika Samuha, ACORAB, Press Chautari etc. Nepal in the programs under this project. So it has very good relation with the concerned organizations. So it could formally (organizing formal program, meetings etc.) and informally (interpersonal conversation-meeting, networking, expressing solidarity with other organizations) articulate and share good practices, lessons learned etc. with them according to the need. It will be continued in future as well. If the support of WACC is felt in this process, it will be asked at the time.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 What lessons and good practices have emerged from this project?

The lessons and good practices emerged from the project are given here :

- Almost all media persons and other participants in 5 districts had still remembered the impact of media literacy campaign executed earlier by ASMITA and welcomed this program as a part of campaign. It gave us the lesson if we are continuously dedicated for a good cause, it becomes trustworthy for the people.
- During the discussion, it is clear that there are the representatives of two school of thoughts in relation to media's social responsibility. Some say, media is completely free and should not be bound by any kind of policy or guidelines. Some other's are in favour of accountability and social responsibility of media. In conclusion, there is a large number of media person and civil society who prefers media with social responsibility. If we properly lobby with them, we would be able to formulate gender guidelines or policy for ensuring just society and gender equality broadly.
- The beneficiaries have provided many points to contain in gender guidelines for media. If these points are considered seriously during the formulation of gender guidelines, it could be practical and implementable.
- Active involvement (as Chair, paper writer, commentator etc.) of the representatives of FNJ, Nepal Press Council and other media organizations in the project activities supported to expand the issues of the project in other concerned groups and to obtain their support easily.
- Active involvement of media consumer women (as Local Coordinator and participants) in the project supported to make stronger their relation & concerns with media.

### 7.2 What challenges and difficulties were encountered, and how did you address them?

The project team had not to face any problem.

### 7.3 Did the project have any impact on gender equality issues?

The major theme of the project itself was related to the gender equality issues. ASMITA didn't only raise the gender equality issues under the project activities, it tried to incorporate gender component in the project implementation process as well. It provided the equal opportunity to man and women as project staffs and the participants. It generated very good message and impression among the stakeholders and other general mass as well.

### 7.4 What further work needs to be carried out or follow up steps taken, if any?

ASMITA will regularly follow up the issue and commitment of the media organizations to be gender sensitive. It will seriously talk with the FNJ high officials and request them to formulate applicable gender guidelines for media at national level. ASMITA is also interested to support its expertise to FNJ for formulating gender guidelines if they require. It will also provide the template of gender guidelines to individual media organizations in the concerned districts. Hope, all these follow up initiations will be resulted in the formulation of gender guidelines for media at different levels.

### 7.5 Other comments, if any.

ASMITA is fully satisfied with the effective implementation and completion of the project. This is a part of a long campaign to make Nepali media gender sensitive, fair, democratic and accountable to the people. The concrete outcome of the project- formulation of gender guidelines for media- will be achieved soon. WACC has always

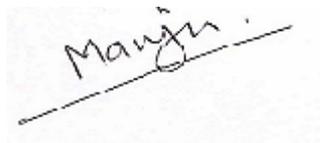
been the strong supporter of this campaign in the context of Nepal. We are confident that one day Nepali media will be democratic and accountable as our expectation. Then, its direct credit will go to ASMITA, other advocacy based media organizations, WACC & other funding organizations too. This time also, WACC and EED - Church Development Agency, Germany provided the financial, moral and psychological support to ASMITA for this project. ASMITA is really grateful to WACC and EED for their generous help.

7.6 We would like to receive digital copies of materials produced such as manuals, training materials, and other products to share them with others. We would also appreciate digital copies or internet links to photos, video or audio recordings produced by or about the project. Please indicate below what you are sending us.

- a. Soft copy of full narrative report
- b. Soft copy of financial report
- c. Digital & printed copies of the photographs
- d. Digital & printed copies of the papers presented in the programs (Nepali language)
- e. Signed copies of the Declaration (hard copy only)
- f. Photocopies of the news clipping of the programs (hard copy only)
- g. Photocopies of the published stories (hard copy only)

Name and position of person submitting the report.

**Ms. Manju Thapa, Project Coordinator, ASMITA**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Manju" with a horizontal line underneath it.

**Signature:**

**Date: 7 December, 2012**

# Financial Report

**Project Number: 1713**

**Title: Sensitization Program in Support of Formulating Gender Guideline for Media**

**Reporting Period: February 2012 to September 2012**

1. **Income:** (Euro amounts of payments from WACC as indicated in the AGREEMENT)

	<b>Euros</b>	<b>Date Received</b>	<b>Amount in local currency</b>
<b>Payment from WACC</b>	7,200	26 December 2012	787,608.00
<b>Totals</b>	7,200		787,608.00

2. **Expenditure** (approved budget items as indicated in the AGREEMENT)

<b>Budget items</b>	<b>Budgeted Expenditure (in local currency)</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure (in local currency)</b>
1. Kanchanpur Program	99,000.00	97,545.00
2. Dang Program	99,000.00	100,455.00
3. Baglung Program	99,000.00	97,750.00
4. Ilam Program	99,000.00	95,500.00
5. Parsa Program	99,000.00	102,500.00
6. Kathmandu Program	100,000.00	101,250.00
7. Salary for the Coordinator	160,000.00	160,000.00
8. Salary for the Assistant	96,000.00	96,000.00
9. Communication	24,000.00	23,845.00
10. Stationary	24,000.00	23,625.00
11. Tax deduction in the bank interest		642.82
12. Canada Bank Commission		5,469.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>899,000</b>	<b>904,582.32</b>

3. **Balance of Funds** (An excess of expenditure over income means that WACC will make a final payment up to the total amount of the contribution indicated in the AGREEMENT. An excess of income over expenditure means that you will have to return money to WACC).

<b>Total Income in local currency [A]</b>	<b>787,608.00</b>
<b>Total Expenditure in local currency [B]</b>	<b>904,582.32</b>
<b>Balance in local currency [A] minus [B]</b>	<b>116,974.32</b>

4. **Other Income for the project**

	<b>Date Received</b>	<b>Amount in local currency</b>
<b>1. Contribution of ASMITA</b>	16 May 2012	32,000.00
<b>2. Amount from the Bank Interest</b>		12,213.74
<b>3. Total Income</b>		44,213.74

5. **Total Income, total expenditure and loan to refund**

	<b>Amount in local currency</b>
<b>1.Total income from WACC+ASMITA+interest etc.</b>	<b>831,821.74</b>
<b>2.Total expenditure for the project</b>	<b>904,582.32</b>
<b>3.Loan to refund:- (2) minus (1) means remained amount to be sent by WACC</b>	<b>72,760.58</b>

5. **Signatures** : Please make sure that this report is audited locally, or included and clearly identified in an annual organisation audit, or that it is endorsed with (a) the signature of the person submitting the report, and (b) the signature of the person named in the Note of Understanding concerning Verification of the Financial Report provided to WACC by your organisation.

5.1 **I am submitting this Financial Report:**

**Signature:-**

**Name: - Ms. Anju Chhetri**

**Position: - Director**

**Date: - 6 December, 2012**



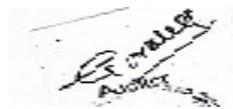
5.2 **I am endorsing this Financial Report:**

**Signature:-**

**Name: - Mr. Gorakh Nath K.C.**

**Position: - Auditor**

**Date: - 6 December, 2012**





## Details about the auditor

Full Name of endorser:	Mr. Gorakha Nath K. C.
Name of organization or institution:	G. K. & Associates
Position:	Auditor
Full organizational address:	Koteshwar, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone:	977-1-6638580
Mobile :	9841603815
Fax:	



Version June 2012

## Appendix I

### List of the staff, local coordinators, paper presenter/commentator and Chairs of the program

1. Ms. Manju Thapa Project Coordinator
2. Ms. Shanta Bhandari Project Assistant/accountant
3. Ms. Menuka Bhattarai Local Coordinator, Ilam
4. Ms. Sabita Mainali Local Coordinator, Parsa
5. Ms. Kopila Kandel Local Coordinator, Baglung
6. Ms. Laxmi Acharya Local Coordinator, Dang
7. Ms. Menuka Basnet Local Coordinator, Kanchanpur
8. Ms. Subhechha Bindu Local Coordinator, Kathmandu
9. Mr. Rohit Chandra Bhattarai Paper Presenter, Ilam (Vice-President of FNJ, Ilam)
10. Ms. Urmila Subedi Paper Commentator, Ilam (Senior Journalist/ Women Human Rights Defender)
11. Mr. Satendra Jabegu Paper Commentator (Ex-President of FNJ, Ilam)
12. Mr. Satrughna Nepal Paper Presenter, Parsa (Ex Central Committee Member- FNJ)
13. Ms. Bimmi Sharma Paper Commentator, Parsa (Senior Journalist)
14. Mr. Ramkrishna Sharma Paper Presenter, Baglung (Central Committee Member of Press Chautari Nepal & Station Manager of Dhaulagiri FM)
15. Ms. Shakuntala Sharma Paper Commentator, Baglung (Vice President of Central Committee of Nepal Teacher's Union)
16. Mr. Narendra K.C. Paper Presenter, Dang (Vice President, FNJ, Dang)
17. Ms. Sarita Devkota Paper Commentator, Dang (Women Human Rights Defender)
18. Mr. Chitrang Thapa Paper Presenter, Kanchanpur (Ex President of FNJ, Kanchanpur)
19. Mr. Dharendra Sinal Paper Commentator, Kanchanpur (Station Manager, Shuklaphata FM/ Central Member-ACORAB)
20. Ms. Sangeeta Lama Paper Presenter, Kathmandu (President of Working Women Journalists/ Member of Nepal Press Council)
21. Mr. Ramkrishna Regmi Paper Commentator, Kathmandu (Senior Journalist & Professor of Media Studies)
22. Ms. Harikala Adhikari Paper Commentator, Kathmandu (Senior Journalist/ Executive Editor of Gorakhapatra Daily)
23. Mr. Dharm Gautam Chair of the program, Ilam (Ex President of FNJ, Ilam)
24. Mr. Dhruv Shah Chair of the program, Parsa (Vice President of FNJ, Parsa)
25. Mr. Mukesha Rajbhandari Chair of the program, Baglung (Vice President-FNJ)
26. Ms. Manju Thapa Chair of the program, Dang (Program Director, ASMITA)
27. Mr. Rishiraj Lumsali Chair of the program, Kanchanpur (Member- Press Council)
28. Ms. Indu Tuladhar Chair of the program, Kathmandu (President, ASMITA)

## Appendix II

### Program Schedule

The programs were held in the following dates:

Date	Program district
14 March 2012	Kanchanpur
19 April 2012	Dang
4 June 2012	Baglung
1 July 2012	Ilam
31 July 2012	Parsa
21 September 2012	Kathmandu

**Appendix III**  
**List of the articles published in various media**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Writer</b>	<b>Published date &amp; paper</b>
Mahila Shasaktikaranaka lagi patrakarita (Journalism for women empowerment)	Manju Thapa	13 February 2012/Budhbar weekly
Media ma laingik samanata (Gender equality in media)	Chitrang Thapa	26 March 2012/Pashchim Nepal Daily
Media ma laingik samanata ra laingik chitran (Gender equality and gender portrayal in media)	Anonymous	20 April 2012/Gorakchha Daily
Laingik samanatako pakchhama sanchar (Media in favour of gender equality)	Anonymous	20 April 2012/Yugbodh daily
Media ka lagi gender nirdeshikako awasyakata sambandhi awadharana (Concept on the need of gender guidelines for media)	Ramkrishna Sharma	12 June 2012/Daulagiri Jagaran Daily
Media ma gender nirdeshikako awasyakata (Need of gender guidelines for media)	Rohitchandra Bhattarai	10 July/Sandakpur Daily
Sancharma mahila sahabhagita ra gender nirdeshika (Women's participation in media and gender guidelines)	Satrughna Nepal	11 August 2012/Prateek Daily
Ke media sachchikai 'bias' chha ? (Is media really 'bias' ?)	Babita Basnet	4 September 2012/Annapurna Post Daily
Mahila Sahabhagitaka bridhdhika lagi masangha (FNJ for the promotion of women's participation)	Manju Thapa	12 September 2012/Budhbar Weekly
'News room' ra waristhako kalam ('News room' and writing of seniors)	Tika Bista	21 September, 012/Sourya Daily
Media ka lagi gender nirdeshikako awasyakata (Need of gender guidelines for media)	Narendra K.C.	23 September 2012/Yugbodh Daily
Kasari hunchha media ma mahilamathi durbyawahar (how is the abuse happened against women in media ?)	Sangeeta Lama	26 September 2012/Budhbar Weekly
Adhyarolai chirdai urlado saya karod (Raising one billion to demolish darkness)	Manju Thapa	10 October 2012/Budhbar Weekly

## **Appendix IV**

### **List of the participants**

#### **Kanchanpur**

1. Sita Bohaora
2. Bharati Chaudhary
3. Laxmi Chaudhary
4. Hari Prasad Joshi
5. Rajendra Prasad Awasthi
6. Mohan Bista
7. Amba Tiwari
8. Komal Niramajan
9. Nisha Thapa
10. Kushum Pahari
11. Puspa B.K.
12. Lokendra Lamsal
13. Yubaraj Ghimire
14. Rajendra Bhatta
15. Rabi Biwas
16. Gokul Niraula
17. Parbati Bhatta
18. Bijaya Laxmi Gurung
19. Bal Bahadur Dagaure
20. Janaki Chand
21. Rishi Ram Lumsali
22. Bacchu Bishwakarma
23. Prem Raj Bhatta
24. Kamala Mahato
25. Karna Bahadur Chand
26. Yamkala Pandeya
27. Hemnti Chaudhary
28. Sharmila Shrestha
29. Anita Dhungana
30. Bhuwan Kuwar
31. Naru Singh
32. Prakash Pandey
33. Ganesh Singh Dhama
34. Mohan Ojha
35. Dharendra Simal
36. Menuka Basnet
37. Harish Bagal
38. Krishna Murari Chataut
39. Saroj Dhama
40. Gunakar Sharma
41. Dharma Kumar Rokaya
42. Laxmi Joshi
43. Pradeep Rana
44. Narayan Lamsal
45. Raju Lamsal
46. Sonu Gaud Sinal
47. Chitranga Thapa
48. Daman Chand
49. Prem Kumar Nepali
50. Sunita Bhatta

#### **Dang**

1. Hemraj Sharma
2. Ram Prasad Paudel
3. Lila Shah
4. Saraswati Subedi
5. Basundhara Gautam
6. Sushil Basnet
7. Janak Nepali
8. Mahesh Rijal
9. Jageswar Sharma Ghimire
10. Shukra Raj Bhandari
11. Lokendra Basnet
12. Sushila Paudel
13. Maya Pokhrel
14. Ranjita Sharma
15. Nirmala Acharya
16. Debika Gharti Magar
17. Narendra K.C.
18. Ganesh Oli
19. Rita Lama
20. Kewal K.C.
21. Santosh Subedi
22. Nimu Sangam Gharti

- 23.Amar Raj Acharya
- 24.Man Dev K.C.
- 25.Sharad Adhikari
- 26.Lalika Pokhre
- 27.Sudarshan Rijal
- 28.Hem Raj Sharma
- 29.Govinda Khadka
- 30.Nirajan Dangi
- 31.Ganesh Acharya
- 32.Dilli Malla
- 33.Rachana Subedi
- 34.Ashok Yadav
- 35.Rewati Raman Sharma
- 36.Sarita Devkota
- 37.Arjun Giri

### **Baglung**

1. Ratna Bahadur K.C.
2. Sirjana Thapa Magar
3. Bhumiswar Gautam
4. Govinda nepali
5. Rajesh Chandra Rajbhandari
6. Gayan K. Chantyal
7. Kushum Budhathoki
8. Gita Devi Regmi
9. Shakuntala Sharma
- 10.Nima Shrisa
- 11.Jagannath Acharya
- 12.Huma Rijal
- 13.Mukesh Rahbhandari
- 14.Pimla Gautam
- 15.Durga Datta Acharya
- 16.Prem Chhota
- 17.Manish Thapa Magar
- 18.Krishna K.C.
- 19.Dinesh Sapkota
- 20.Binaya Rana
- 21.Naresh Kandel
- 22.Ganesh Paudel
- 23.Dil Shirish
- 24.Subas Kandel
- 25.Ram Sharma
- 26.Ram Krishna Sharma

### **Ilam**

1. Arjun Rajbamshi
2. Mahesh Basnet

- 38.Sushil Gautam
- 39.K.P. Ghimire
- 40.Kabita Ghimire
- 41.Binod K.C.
- 42.Sadichha Sharma
- 43.Pratap Regmi
- 44.Mandev K.C.
- 45.K.N. Pidot
- 46.Sharada Sharma
- 47.Ahaya Deep Sharma
- 48.Udaya G.M.
- 49.Bimala Chaudhary
- 50.Laxmi Acharya
- 51.Shashi Basnet

- 27.Usha Paudel
- 28.Jyati Thapa
- 29.Bhima Adhikari
- 30.Anju K.C.
- 31.Laxmi Pariyar
- 32.Subas Acharya
- 33.Ram Thapa
- 34.Biswas Khadkathoki
- 35.Santosh Chhetri
- 36.Kaji Gaule Shrestha
- 37.Sarita K.C.
- 38.Dhanraj Sapkota
- 39.Lal Bahadur Biswakarma
- 40.Renu K.C.
- 41.Nirmala Biswakarma
- 42.Yam Bahadur Chrmakar
- 43.Sabitra Rana
- 44.Anju K.C.
- 45.Deepak Gautam
- 46.Manoj Kumar B.K.
- 47.Kopila Kandel
- 48.Rima Khadi
- 49.Sita Chhetri
- 50.Bhim Bahadur Magar
- 51.Shanta Bhandar

3. Rohit Chandra Bhattarai
4. Kamala Bhattarai

5. Himalaya Karmacharya
6. Khagendra Sapkota
7. Buddabir Rai
8. Balaram Baraili
9. Thakur Shrestha
10. Indira Ghimire
11. Govinda Prasad Lamichhane
12. Satendra Jabegu
13. Raju Shiba
14. Ganesh Giimire
15. Ashta Paudel
16. Basu Basnet
17. Urmila Subedi
18. Saran Nisthuri
19. Nawaraj Shankar
20. Laxman Chulagain
21. Kamala Thapa
22. Kokila Dhakal
23. Bijaya Shekhar Bhattarai
24. Shrijana Sharma
25. Tika Khatiwada
26. Mina Khatiwada
27. Dil Maya Limbu

28. Ganesh Kumar Bhattarai
29. Menuka Bhattarai
30. Som Sunuwar
31. Laxmi Mishra
32. Sudeep Shrestha
33. Jaya Rai
34. Santosh Nembwang Limbu
35. Biplab Bhattarai
36. Khyam Bhujel
37. Mila Acharya
38. Chandra Kala Ghimire
39. Yamuna Bastola
40. Dharma Gautam
41. Dinesh Bhattarai
42. Yamuna Rijal
43. Binita Phokrel
44. Prajwal Dhakal
45. Jyoti Paudel
46. Ankita Bhattarai
47. Radha Phokhrel
48. Shyam Prasad Sharma
49. Hari Neupane
50. Ramesh Prasad Acha

### **Birgunj**

1. Shyam Banjara
2. K.C. Lamichhane
3. Dhruva Saha
4. Shree Ram Rayamajhi
5. Mahesh Chandra Gautam
6. Kalpana Dhakal
7. Sushma Sharma
8. Shambhu Mahato
9. Mahesh Das
10. Kiran Raj Pandey
11. Ali Asaraf
12. Bimmi Sharma
13. R.K. Patel
14. Bhusan Yadav
15. Dwarika Prasad Ghimire
16. Rajan Rauniyar
17. Niraj Thapa Magar
18. Krishna Udash Dhakal
19. Kusum Lal Shrestha
20. Govind Dvekota
21. Pranya Kumar

22. Anup Tiwari
23. Jagadish Sharma
24. Amrita Mainali
25. Bhagawati Tasiju
26. Rani Rajbhandari
27. Madhuri Mahato
28. Babita Bhatta
29. Mayamitu Neupane
30. Jagat Rai
31. Ritesh Tripathi
32. Niranjan Mishra
33. Bijaya Chauhan
34. Pankaj Shrestha
35. Sanjaya Saha
36. Bimayar Pandey
37. Mo. Juber Alam
38. Santosh Patel
39. Sharmila Ranjitkar
40. Rabi Dahal
41. Nag Sarraf
42. Kanhaiya Lal Keshari

- 43.Jishalal Saha
- 44.Sabita Mainali
- 45.Shatrughan Nepal
- 46.Bina Shrestha
- 47.Raj Bahadur Singh

- 48.Ghis Sharma
- 49.Nisha Shah
- 50.Simran Pokhrel
- 51.Binita Rai

### **Kathmandu**

1. Ram Krishna Regmi
2. Kalpana Paudel
3. Shila Shyami
4. Hari Prasad Bhattarai
5. Usha Titikshu
6. Binod Dhungel
7. Danda Pani Upadhaya
8. Sushil Dangol
9. Dharna Adhikari
- 10.Dharma Bista
- 11.Suvekchya Bindu
- 12.Durga Lamichhane
- 13.Kari Kala Adhikari
- 14.Dharmendra Jha
- 15.P.B. Pokhrel
- 16.Rajesh Adhiraj
- 17.Deepak Pandey
- 18.Bishnu Rijal
- 19.Suman Rajthala
- 20.Anil Khanal
- 21.Mohan Ghimire
- 22.Nirmala Acharya
- 23.Nirmala Sharma
- 24.Patik Tamang
- 25.Shankar Prasad Khanal
- 26.Uttam Manandhar
- 27.Achut Adhikari
- 28.Kamala Panthi
- 29.Babita Basnet
- 30.Laxmi Pun
- 31.Mahendra Bista
- 32.Kapil Kafle
- 33.Yashoda Timsina
- 34.Jayadev Gautam
- 35.Amika Rajthala
- 36.Raj Kaji Ranjit
- 37.Ramita Lama
- 38.Arati Lamsal
- 39.Dasharath Rai
- 40.Durga Karki
- 41.Damodar Timilsina
- 42.Hem Shrestha
- 43.Akhanda Bhandari
- 44.Rama Dahal
- 45.Khagendra Bhandari
- 46.Roshan Adhikari
- 47.Tubal Sapkota
- 48.Kirtan Adhikari
- 49.Ramjee Dahal
- 50.Toya Gautam
- 51.Bhrikuti Rai
- 52.Mana Rishi Dhital
- 53.Deepa Gautam
- 54.Kosmas Bishwakarma
- 55.Ajaya Bhadra Khanal
- 56.Nirmal Mani Adhikari
- 57.Guna Raj Luitel
- 58.Pawan Acharya
- 59.Jeebendra Simkhada
60. Achut Wagle
61. Anju Chhetri
62. Indu Tuladhar
63. Manju Thapa
- 64.Shanta Bhandari
65. Renu Adhikari
- 66.Apsara Gautam
67. Prakash K.C.

## **Appendix V**

### **Some photographs of the programs**

*(Please find a separate attached word and pdf files of photographs with this soft version of the report. Also you will find the printed photographs and photos in cd with the hard copy of the report.)*

Appendix VI  
Sample of the program format (Nepali language)

cl:dtf dlxnf k|sfzg u[x, sf7df8f}+4f/f cfof]lht  
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cGt/lqmof sfo{qmd  
 @)^ ( a};fv &, 3f]/fxL— bf<sup>a</sup>

*M)) — *M#)	gfd btf{
*M#) — (M))	vfhf
(M)) — (M!)	sfo{qmd z'? / ;~rfng÷ ljifo k j]z -
nldL cfrfo{ _	
(M!) — (M@%	cWolftf - d~h' yfkf _
	cltly cf;g u x0f
(M@% — (M\$)	;xefuL kl/ro
(M\$) — !M))	:jfut, sfo{qmdsf] cfjZostf / p4]Zo
!M)) — !M#)	cjwf/0ffkqsf] k :t'lt -g/]Gb  s]=;L=_
!M#) — !M\$%	cjwf/0ffkqdflysf] l6Kk0fL -;/tf
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!M\$% — !!M#)	;xefuL4f/f cjwf/0ffkqdflysf]
k ltlqmof / cGt/lqmof	
!!M#) — !@M))	;~rf/ ;+:yfsf k d'v JolQmx?sf]
ljifo:t'dflysf] dGtJo	
!@M)) — !@M!%	cjwf/0ffkq k :t'tstf{4f/f hjfkm jf
egfO{ -g/]Gb _	
!@M!% — !@M\$%	ldl8ofdf n} Ës ;Dj]bgzLntf;DaGwL ;femf
	3f]jf0ffkqdf pkl:yt ldl8ofsf nufgLstf{ /
	kqsf/4f/f ;xdltk"0f{ x:tflf/
!@M\$% — !M))	wGojfb 1fkg -zfGtf e08f/L_
!M)) — !M@)	sfo{qmd ;dfkg -cWolf_

**Appendix VII**  
**Copies of the signed Declaration (Nepali language)**

(Please find these copies with hard copy of the report.)

**Appendix VIII**  
**Papers Presented in the program (Nepali language)**

**Appendix IX**  
**Some news clipping of the programs (Nepali language)**

(Please find these copies with hard copy of the report.)

**Appendix X**  
**Sample copies of the published story (Nepali language)**

(Please find these copies with hard copy of the report)



