

# **A Report on 'Write-up Skill training on Civic Education for Women Journalists'**

Damauli, Tanahun District

22<sup>nd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> September 2016



**Organized by- Media Advocacy Group**

**Supported by – Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Nepal (FES)**

## Introduction

Civic education instills the public with ethics, morals and a sense of responsibility to proactively assert rights as well as bear accountability for their responsibilities in the political processing of the state. Civic education fosters in public's responsiveness to state mechanism that ensures good governance. Additionally, it establishes the value of shared identities and shared responsibilities which principally ensures transparency, proactive participation, sensibility, responsiveness and equity. Citizenship as a Meta identity infuses oneness among the public which could be observed during the 2015 earthquake where the youth mobilized themselves, social media acted as continued means of information disseminator and communities collectively provided assistance. Hence, civic education stems primarily from awareness and enlightenment which advances growth of a good citizen thence cultivating appropriate democratic reforms. Aware and informed citizens are capable of monitoring its government's pledges, monitoring critical resources, strengthening institutional qualities and also building a better future for the state.

Need for civic education demands the media to be more engaged in making the citizens of the state proactive member as it acts as a medium of information; knowledge. Considering the importance of civic education in good governance as well as the role of media as a binding force, Media Advocacy Group (MAG) in support of Fredrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) organized two day Write-Up Skill training on 22<sup>nd</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> September 2016 in Damauli, with a total of 24 female journalists on civic education with the main objective to encourage women journalists to proactively utilize media to foster active participation of the public in the state mechanism. There were altogether participants from 3 districts namely Gokha, Tanahun and Lamjung. *(Please find the name list of participants attached in Annex 2)*

## Objectives of the training:

The central objective of the training was to increase the participation women journalists in the sector of civic journalism. The training was formatted to capacitate women journalists as well as maximize the scope of civic journalism. Furthermore, other objectives were:

- Conceptual clarity on the concept of civic education for journalists
- Create the wider scope and usage of civic education in media
- Capacitate and empower female journalists on their responsibilities as citizens and journalists
- Raise greater civic consciousness on the role of the media for proper functioning of a democracy
- Make the citizens accountable and responsible towards the state
- Enhance professional competency of journalists in civic journalism and encourage them towards coverage of civic news in media

## Day 1

### Opening Ceremony and Welcome Notes:

The host for the program FNJ Damauli initiated the program through a brief opening ceremony thereby formally commencing the program. Mr. Ujwal Poudel, Treasurer, FNJ Damauli; warmly welcomed the chief guests, resource persons, organizers and the participants and also commended the organizing team for their commitments towards empowering female journalists to become an integral part of the state. Mr. Pradeep Kaphle, Journalist, further encouraged the participants the gain much needed insight and exposure through such capacitating trainings.



*Fig 1: Mr. Ujwal Poudel, Treasurer FNJ Damauli hosting the opening ceremony*

Mr. Damber Bahadur Adhikari, President, FNJ Tanahun, stated that masculinity has existed in Nepalese Journalism since its inception which is still adamant making it challenging especially for women journalists. Nonetheless he encouraged the participants to fully exploit such capacitating opportunity to overpower such obstacles through their competency. Additionally he mentioned the diverse nature of media making journalists adaptable in any part of the world giving them leverage as professionals.

Mr. Bishwobandhu Bhandari, Founder President, FNJ Tanahun stated that the media world had become very advanced and had diversified through modern technology hence demanding the need for constant upgrading compared to the traditional media. He then encouraged the participants to fully emerge in the program format which aimed to strategically penetrate the media by capacitating women to engage in state mechanism.

### Ms. Babita Basnet, President, Media Advocacy Group (MAG)

Ms. Basnet facilitated the program through a brief introduction of MAG where she informed the three fundamental components MAG:

- Right to Information
- Media : Gender responsiveness at all levels

: Basic Journalism because lack of training institutes obstructs journalists from proper fundamental education

- Women

She further elaborated on the program and its parameters whereby she informed the importance of civic education in the media. The program fundamentally focused on conceptual clarity of civic education with comprehensive understanding of basic journalism. She also informed that there were no proper centers to gain basic journalism trainings. Hence, she encouraged the participants to utilize this platform to gain much practical knowledge, question without hesitation and attain clarity on dealing with challenges in the media. Furthermore, she highlighted that the training was primarily focused on women journalists due to obstruction, issues and challenges on continuity for women due to social restrictions. Thus, she informed the participants that she will rather be discussing opportunities as journalists and guide them through story sharing than mourn over obstructions and obligations.



*Fig 2: Ms. Babita Basnet facilitating the training*

Ms. Basnet established the core objectives of the program and the highlighted some of the basic protocol to be followed during the program:

- Skill development and capacity enhancement
- Basic journalism and civic education
- What we are not doing is; informal talks and entertainment

She shared her experience of when she was a young journalist and slight exposure made her feel like she knew everything and she had seen it all but she said she has never been so wrong. She said that life is a constant learning process and that process never ends hence she requested all to utilize this opportunity to add further to the learning process. Thereafter, she commenced the introduction session where she asked the participants to say their name, short background on what they exactly do and if they had undertaken any such training in the past.

Ms. Babita Basnet commenced the training with another short story to emphasize the importance of being aware of their surroundings as journalists. She narrated an incident where a senior journalist asked a journalist working at Gorkhapatra who the news chief was but as she wasn't aware of it; he just stood up and left and said I don't want to share information with someone

who isn't even aware of her own surrounding. With the story she notified that Journalists are expected to be more knowledgeable compared to others hence it is very important to know the fundamentals of journalism and people of importance. Additionally, stereotyping often leads to women being rather neglected as information provider thereby she further encourage to participants to be updated with subjects that concerned the public.

### Civic Education: Principles & Theories in Global perspective and Nepali Context

#### Mr. Dev Raj Dahal, FES-Head, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Mr. Dahal welcomed all the women journalists for the training with brief introduction of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and its core objective. He informed that Stiftung meant foundation or academy in German language while Friedrich Ebert was a politician of the Social Democratic Party of Germany as well as President of the Constituent Assembly. Although he had very limited formal knowledge, he was considered knowledgeable and aware due to his practical understanding. Before his death, he requested his closed friends to rather collect the money than flowers for his funeral and donate it to children in need. Henceforth, after his death, group of his friends opened up an organization based on values and accreditation which primarily internalized 4 key concepts:

- Freedom
- Social Justice/ Equality/Political equality
- Unification
- Peace



*Fig 3: Mr. Dev Raj Dahal lectures on civic education and its foundational characteristics*

He further explored the four concepts through their roles in strengthening of the state and informed that a constitution can only be functional when the state is strong and a strong state requires informed citizenry.

#### Why Civic Education?

Civic education is practiced around the world and places where people are more aware of their rights and responsibilities, the state flourishes. He also said that as the world is global and connected to higher multitudes (FNJ to IFJ, trade unions to WTO, state to the United Nations et cetera) where everything is dictated by higher power unless the state is self-sufficient in itself; and Civic Education fosters unity which can be utilized as a tool to achieving self sufficiency without any external interference. Moreover, civic education

strengthened the middle-class which advanced the growth of state. He pointed out some key points that civic education inherently advocates:

- To make the "public", "citizens"
- Need for socialism
- Mobilization of the youth in a democracy
- It essentially focuses on making the public aware for them to fend for themselves on their own understanding. Lack of awareness makes people reliant on other for their choices

He further mentioned that with equal rights comes equal responsibilities but in Nepal despite being entitled to 31 rights, we only have 4 responsibilities in the constitution which distorts the reality because the state is not capable of qualifying because we lack the resources. He stated that every country has different archetypes of democracy depending on the needs and existing structures of a state thus inferred that Nepal too needs a complimenting constitution which not only secures citizen's rights but also makes them equally responsible.

### Civic Journalism: Principles and Practices in Nepali Media

#### Basic Journalism: Theories and Practices

#### Dr. Mahendra Bista, President, Federation of Nepalese Journalists

Dr. Bista welcomed and commenced the session with information on recent amendment of Journalistic Code of Conduct which he informed will be published and disseminated. He insisted that for journalists to practice civic journalism, they must be fully aware of fundamentals of Journalism, laws and Code of Journalistic ethics. He informed that the Code of Journalistic Ethics is formulated by the Press Council by the journalists themselves to ensure social responsibility as journalists. He briefly informed on the amendments made to the new Code of Journalistic Ethics:

- Empower journalists to foster good governance in the society
- Power vs. Duty relations (Reorientation)
- Democracy and past conflict are put into consideration and critically studied
- Application of civic education in the media
- Deal with the issues of the public in coordination with the public itself
- Agenda of change are rather made concrete (As a Journalist)



*Fig 4: Dr. Mahendra Bista delivering his paper presentation on civic journalism and basic journalism*

- Speculate on adaptive incentives to balance with the new media (Constant upgrading in relation to technological advancements)
- Focus more on the analysis of the content, critical analysis/thinking than only what is said (Content vs. context)
- Reassessment and renovation of present FNJ
- Value labor (Reference to Working Journalists Act, 1993)
- Leadership development, skill enhancement, capacity development programs
- Increase women representation (Qualitative > Quantitative)
- Inclusive participation (Regardless of gender, caste, creed, ethnicity et cetera)

Dr. Bista explored the outlines of current media and its transforming characteristics. He stated that the traditional media concretely bounded itself in the editorial realm however; the new media is comparatively liberal. While previously everything had to pass through the editor; now, the disseminator (Host, reporter, presented et cetera) themselves could authoritatively disseminate the message due to increasing competition in the media. The social media has mostly taken over traditional media's stance as the "New Breaker" because "Breaking News" is often obtained from Facebook, twitter or other social media platform. Hence, he highlighted the importance of proactive reporting with fundamentals of media in mind 5Ws and H; What, Where, When, Why, Who and How.

Media is a means of communication which accounts for all forms of mass communication. He said that as journalist, they should at all times avoid pre-censorship which means that they must disseminate the complete truth. Nonetheless, they must bare full responsibility for their claims if questioned of its authenticity. He also informed that the journalists in no instance can use defaming or abusive language and asked them to constantly refer to the Code of Journalistic Ethics to maintain ethicality and be aware of one's responsibilities. He entailed few other responsibilities as follows:

- Never to affect the victim
- Avoid political bias, explicit materials, discriminatory rants, stereotyping, political favoritism et cetera
- Avoid distorting the facts
- Constantly verify and validate
- Right to Correct: If mistakes are made then correct them as soon as possible
- Sources should always be referenced
- Secret sources should never be disclosed and rather be protected at any instance (Even unobligated to disclose the source legally)
- Privacy(Individual) vs. Secrecy (Institutional)
- Deliver balanced news without any biases

## **Assessment for Day 2:**

Dr. Bista assigned the participants to write a short news story which included 5W and H and informed he will individually provide feedback on the assessment the next day. The assignment had to be incorporative of civic journalism.

## **Role of Mass Media in Democratization**

### **Mr. Dev Raj Dahal, FES-Head, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung**

A positive correlation exists between civic education and democracy and to define the concept Mr. Dahal explained the fundamental difference between a public and a citizen. He explained that any person within the parameters of a country would be considered "public" but a citizen is attached legally to the state with equal rights as well as responsibility.

Media as a disseminator and medium of information bears an active role in making the public, citizens; by bridging the gap between the state and its citizens. He said that if opinions are indoctrinated by the state parties, it manipulates the society which obstructs awareness where the media's role comes into play. He exemplified an incident in the United States where the community radio Voice of America fervently reflected only the positive aspects of the government to which the citizens protested. Hence, media's strength lies in being a "generalist" whereby it interviews different experts, validates and systematically reports the content to the citizens. Additionally, he encouraged the participants to analyze different variables, base it on facts and always have a scientific approach when reporting because even constitutionally media is obligated to inform the public and ensure social justice.

Civic education helps empower its citizens who are an active member of the state and only when the citizens are empowered can the state be strong. He explains that media as an entrusted part of the society is capable of delivering unadulterated truth to the public, foster cooperation between the public and the state and stimulate self-governance. The autonomous nature of media additionally helps provide the citizens' with social choices to have informed choices. He further informed that while disseminating such information, the media



*Fig 5: Mr. Dev Raj Dahal discusses the role of media in democratization*



needs to be equally sensitive during disaster or conflict situations and aware public about scientific alternatives to better cope with the situation. There are different scientific journals written by academics but public cannot decipher such studies but can comprehend media's interpretation. Hence, media has a fundamental responsibility to report on different information with the objective to inform the citizens.

He informed that civic education is different from other sort of education because it is not absolute nor a science but is reliant on awareness. He stated that media can boost public trust, foster reconciliation as well as prolong peace in the state by creation of a well informed critical mass. To ensure aforementioned he also encouraged the participants to have a robust understanding of the history and culture where they operate as a vital organ of the civil society. Moreover, media is capable of making the government accountable in a democracy and motivate them to ensure maximum positive externality through common good.

Media is a medium of knowledge which at the same time ensures democracy. He further mentioned 4 types of justice system mentioned in the scriptures which helps maintain balance in the society:

- Justice to the nature
- Donation to the needy
- Gender equality
- Intergenerational Justice

Hence, with these under consideration media needs to constantly make the government realize of their responsibilities and make them accountable. He also reflected on characteristic by which media could maximize importance of civic education amongst their citizens of which he mentioned there were primarily three types of news:

- Instrumental: As a weapon/instrument/tool
- Professional: As an employment interest which often ignores nationalism and civilization
- Mission driven: Driven by an agenda

Nonetheless, he informed that the participants must incorporate public's agenda when reporting any incident or issue of concern.

## Day 2

### Write-up Skill: Reporting on Civic issues and expectations of Civil Society and Citizens with Media

#### Dr. Mahendra Bista, President, Federation of Nepali Journalists

After brief recapitulation from the previous day, Dr. Bista moved forward with his paper presentation on civic education, civic journalism and role of media organizations as an independently governing body. He stated that civic education fundamentally aims to amass public participation by enlightening them about their rights and responsibilities as the citizens.



*Fig 6: Mr. Mahendra Bista informs on civic journalism and its vitality*

He also informed that civic education can be either formal or informal and does not require sophisticated structure.

#### Civic Journalism

In simple terms, civic journalism means public focal journalism which integrates public participation during reporting. It ascertains that public's problems, challenges and solution to such problems are integrated during publication or dissemination of news. Civic Journalism can also be termed as "public journalism" or is also found to be coined as "democratic journalism" because is change oriented, experimental and creative, involves citizens and is activism oriented. Civic journalism and citizen journalism is often confused as being the same due to their similarities but fundamentally they are different. Civic journalism involves professional journalists and affiliates itself with the media house while citizen journalism involves citizens who independently report their material although both maintain the core objective is to sensitize responsible organization of public issues.

The key elements of civic education are:

- Civic Knowledge
- Civic Skills
- Civil Disposition

The three core elements deliberate encourage citizens to be aware of the political situation, political rights and responsibilities and right to information. Furthermore, it ensue a system where freedom of choice and freewill is embraced as part of the social contract.

Additionally, it instills the skills needed by the citizens to observe, analyze, dissect, debate, participate and act of issues relevant

## Role of Media organizations

Media plays a pivotal role in smooth reconciliation of public with the state as it is a sophisticated tool of communication capable of reaching wider masses. It is capable for creating a favorable environment to practice civic education such as host relevant discussions, encourage solution oriented discussions and promote citizen's involvement in good governance. Moreover, such media organizations are capable of enlightening the public about the aspects of democracy, their rights, collaboratively formulate action plans with the public to obligate the state to be more responsible and promote good governance. Such journalism could include:



*Fig 7: One of the participants answering the questions*

- Issues of communities or individuals
- Issue oriented news than incident oriented
- Prioritize news with positive impact on the society and be the agents of change
- Promote public participation in reporting and activism
- Instill positive affirmation while reporting on conflicting issue (Solution oriented)
- Precedent public's wants while discussing issues of development or economy
- Promote negotiations and denounce conflicts
- Prioritize democracy, freedom and social justice
- Ensure unification and agreement among the mass

The media has a fundamental role to play in the current paradigm of Nepal which has already promulgated its constitution but effective implementation of its provisions are still lacking. This is a pivotal moment for media to promote and foster civic education.

### **Assessment Day 2: Feedback and Continuation**

The assessments from the previous day were individually analyzed and feedbacks were given accordingly by Dr. Mahendra Bista. He then moved ahead with further insight into recapitalization of concepts from the previous day where he restated basic terminologies of journalism; as such

- Hard News: Incidental, set deadline
- Soft News: Situational, flexible deadline
- Deadline: Date of submission

- Dateline: Day of writing
- Byline: Name of the informant journalist
- Printline: Includes name of the publisher, editor and address of office
- Headline: The main title of the article
- Masthead: Title of the newspaper

*He asked the participants to refer to (<https://topofthefold.wordpress.com/2009/01/14/newspaper-journalism-glossary/>) for complete glossary*

He further explained on the fundamental structure of news writing which followed inverted pyramid whereby important things were put forward first and then move to other parts. He also reflected on the basic characteristics of journalisms to be followed by journalists:

- Ease while reading news and proper pronunciation of words
- Be concise but speak/write in complete sentences; maintain distance, pitch, tone, grammar
- Be specific and focused on one subject but ensure different perspectives are included; solution oriented
- if reading news or radio program pause few seconds before starting
- Always keep the target audience in mind while delivering news
- Ensure proper knowledge about the acts and laws ensure by the government, publication act, broadcasting act, working journalist act, code of journalistic ethics
- Based news on facts and evidences
- Never, in any situation, give away names of your sources
- Be careful of hate speech, religious biases, abusive language et cetera
- Eliminate Jargons and always be certain when using different terminologies

### What is News?

He pointed out key aspects of news in the following order:

- New incident, facts or materials that were previously unknown or hidden
- News is determined by the editor of the media house and not the owner
- Information => Communication medium (TV/Print/Radio/Others) => News
- Journalists cannot kill news or pre-censor the material in any case except if it jeopardizes security. For instance, following Indira Gandhi's assassination it was published how her two Sikh bodyguards assassinated her that jeopardized lives of hundreds of Sikhs in India

He asked the participants if they were aware of the ABC of Journalism to which explained:

**A:** Accuracy (Truth/Fact based)

**B:** Balance (Consideration of different perspectives before concluding)

**C:** Credibility (Reliant on evidences and credible sources)

He then elaborated on the two types of news after the participants requested to clarify further on the two discussed the previous day:

1. **Hard news:** incident /event news

For example; *Road mishap killed 3 and injured 2*

2. **Soft news:** issue based news

For example; *Road mishap excessive in the road due to unmonitored speed limit*

He informed that hard news can be converted into soft news too with in-depth research about the topic. He also pointed out an issue with our current news trend which often concentrates only on speeches of the politicians due to which the "context" is explored but the "content" is not analyzed. Hence, he encouraged the participants to focus on critical analysis of the present context. He asked the participants to not only limit themselves to news reading or anchoring but to go out in the fields and report as much as possible.

He then asked the participants to share the news they had reported in the past, recording of their news reading or any sort of technical experiences. The participants shared different experiences after which Dr. Bista asked if they had any other questions they would like to inquire. One of the participants inquired how they could deal with gender biases in the media houses. Mr. Bista replied that they themselves as journalists need to be aware of gender equity in their media house, question them of their accountability, be aware of legalities and different acts presently available and if they are still obstructed then as President of the FNJ, he asked the participants to approach him personally with such issues.

### **Certification and Closing Ceremony**

Ms. Babita Basnet announced the closing of the program and thanked all the participants for their active involvement in the program. She also extended her gratitude towards the resource persons and the logistics management on the successful completion of the training. She requested the participants to incorporate civic education in every aspect of journalism and highlighted its importance with example of Singapore to share how civic education has groomed the citizens to value their country's pride, image and nationalism. She additionally shared her challenges as being a woman journalist and how she overcame all the obstacles through sheer dedication and hard work. Additionally, Mr. Dev Raj Dahal added that journalists' key concern should be to secure citizen's rights and inform them on aspects they wouldn't know otherwise.

Certificate of participation were respectively distributed to each participant by Mr. Dev Raj Dahal and Dr. Mahendra Bista. The participants applauded the efforts of MAG and FES and shared that the skills developed will be very helpful in the coming future.



*Fig 8 : Dr. Mahendra Bista and Mr. Dev Raj Dahal handing over the certificate to the participants respectively*

## Annex 1: Program Agenda

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### Day 1

22<sup>nd</sup> September 2016 / 6 Asoj 2073 (Thursday):

- *MAG & FES Representatives Off to Damauli and hotel check-in at Damauli*  
**Departure:** 2:00 P.M.  
**Meeting point:** FES Office, Sanepa
- 7:00 – 8:30 PM : *Preparation Meeting*

### Day 2

23<sup>rd</sup> September 2016 / 7 Asoj 2073 (Friday):

08:00-09:00	Tea/Registration <b>Opening of the Training Session</b>
9:00 – 9:50	Opening session by FNJ Damauli
9:50 – 10:30	Welcome note, Program modalities/Objectives Highlights, Introduction round by <b>Ms. Babita Basnet</b> (Facilitator, Resource Person and President of MAG)
10:30- 11:15	Civic Education: Principles & Theories in Global perspective and Nepali Context. Presentation: <b>Mr. Dev Raj Dahal</b>
11:15 -11:45	Open Floor Discussions
11:45 – 13:00	Civic Journalism: Principles and Practices in Nepali Media Basic Journalism : Theories and Practices Presentation: <b>Dr. Mahendra Bista, FNJ, President</b> Open Floor Discussions
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Practical Session on Write-up Skill: Reporting on Civic issues and expectations of Civil Society and Citizens with Media Assignment on Write-up Skill Presentation – <b>Dr. Mahendra Bista</b>
15:30-16:00	Discussion: Question and Answer
16:00-16:15	Tea Break
16:00 – 17:00	Interaction, Wrap up/Closing of the first training session
17:00 – 18:00	Break
18:00-20:00	Debriefing Meeting with Participants

**Day 3****24<sup>th</sup> September 2016 / 8 Asoj 2073 (Saturday):**

08:00-09:00	Tea & Breakfast
09:00-09:15	Brief Recapitulation of the previous day's session
09:15-10:15	Discussion on the Assignment from the practical session on Write-up Skill
10:15-11:00	Highlights on interconnectedness between journalism and education
11:00-11:15	Tea Break
11:15-12:15	Feedback/comments on the earlier session Reporting assignment and Group work Civic Journalism: Responsibilities & Challenges during editing, publishing, broadcasting, program production and follow up By <b>Ms. Babita Basnet / Dr. Mahendra Bista</b> Floor Discussions
12:15-12:45	Final Wrap-up - Feedback/collection of recommendations, note of thanks and suggestions from Trainer and Resource Persons– <b>Mr. Dev Raj Dahal</b>
12:45 – 13:00	Certification and group photo
13:00-14:00	Lunch & Departure



*Annex 2: Participant's List*

S.N.	Name	Organization/ Designation	District	Phone	Email
1.	Vishwa Bandhu Bhandari	FNJ Tanahun Founder President	Tanahun		
2.	Damber Bahadur Adhikari	FNJ Tanahun President	Tanahun		
3.	Anajana Timalshena	Madiseti F.M.	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:anjana.timalshena@yahoo.com">anjana.timalshena@yahoo.com</a>
4.	Prakash Chandra Bhattarai	FNJ Tanahun	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:insectanahun@gmail.com">insectanahun@gmail.com</a>
5.	Ujwal Poudel	NFJ Tanahun	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:poudelujwal@gmail.com">poudelujwal@gmail.com</a>
6.	Shree Hari Poudel	Tanahun Television/Reporter	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:shreeharipoudel@gmail.com">shreeharipoudel@gmail.com</a>
7.	Narayan Khadka	Press Chautari Nepal	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:hellokhadka@gmail.com">hellokhadka@gmail.com</a>
8.	Muna Kaliraj BK	Kyasimiri Weekly	Tanahun	9846330497	<a href="mailto:munakalirajbk@gmail.com">munakalirajbk@gmail.com</a>
9.	Shila Wagle	Pradeshik Khabar National Daily	Tanahun	9846371386	<a href="mailto:pradeshikkhabar@gmail.com">pradeshikkhabar@gmail.com</a>
10.	Vawana Adhikari	Radio Vanuvakta FM	Tanahun	9861117268	
11.	Sirjana Dhakal	Radio Gorkha 92.8 FM	Gorkha	9815160205	<a href="mailto:dhakalsirjana325@gmail.com">dhakalsirjana325@gmail.com</a>
12.	Mamata Gurung	Radio Tanahun 97.2	Tanahun	9805817357	<a href="mailto:gurungmamata170@gmail.com">gurungmamata170@gmail.com</a>
13.	Bhabi Darai	Smart FM 89.4 Mhz	Tanahun	9846643286	<a href="mailto:darainewsdl@gmail.com">darainewsdl@gmail.com</a>
14.	Prakriti Neupane	Damauli FM 94.2 Mhz	Tanahun	9846010371	<a href="mailto:prakrititsc@gmail.com">prakrititsc@gmail.com</a>
15.	Samjhana Rasaili	Tanahun Udghosh Dainik	Tanahun	9856064246	<a href="mailto:rasailys99@gmail.com">rasailys99@gmail.com</a>
16.	Laxmi Thapa	Bhanjyang National Daily	Tanahun	9814129140	<a href="mailto:laxmidml2016@gmail.com">laxmidml2016@gmail.com</a>
17.	Pampha Bishowkarma	Radio Bhanubhakta FM	Tanahun	9816121772	<a href="mailto:pamphabisowkarma@gmail.com">pamphabisowkarma@gmail.com</a>
18.	Rachana Adhikari	Damauli Express Weekly	Tanahun	9806700353	<a href="mailto:expressweekly@gmail.com">expressweekly@gmail.com</a>
19.	Shobha Thapa	United FM	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:shobhathapamagar100@gmail.com">shobhathapamagar100@gmail.com</a>

20.	Sunita Acharya	Madiseti Prawha	Tanahun	9801036606	<a href="mailto:madisetiprawha@gmail.com">madisetiprawha@gmail.com</a>
21.	Parbati Gorkhali	Radio Gorkha FM	Gorkha	9856043197	<a href="mailto:gorkhaliparbati@gmail.com">gorkhaliparbati@gmail.com</a>
22.	Mila Kumari Darai	Madiseti FM	Tanahun	9861192792	<a href="mailto:darai.milamd@gmail.com">darai.milamd@gmail.com</a>
23.	Omkar Acharya	President-Press Union	Tanahun		<a href="mailto:acharyaomkar9@gmail.com">acharyaomkar9@gmail.com</a>
24.	Srijana Ghimire	Himalaya TV	Lamjung	9846099981	<a href="mailto:srijana77baral@gmail.com">srijana77baral@gmail.com</a>
25.	Anju Laudari	Radio Chautari	Lamjung	9846645854	<a href="mailto:laudarianju@gmail.com">laudarianju@gmail.com</a>
26.	Santoshi Shrestha	Radio Dhorbarahi	Tanahun	9846602974	<a href="mailto:santoshi.shrestha3@gmail.com">santoshi.shrestha3@gmail.com</a>
27.	Bhumika Ale Magar	Radio Bandipur	Tanahun	9816122402	<a href="mailto:bhumika.mgr07@gmail.com">bhumika.mgr07@gmail.com</a>
28.	Asmita Adhikari	Radio Bandipur	Tanahun	9817116463	<a href="mailto:adkasmita321@gmail.com">adkasmita321@gmail.com</a>
29.	Mamata Shankhi	FNJ	Tanahun	9824137485	
30.	Shanta Kamali	Radio Lamjung	Lamjung	9846617928	<a href="mailto:shantarjkamali@gmail.com">shantarjkamali@gmail.com</a>
31.	Samjhana Mishra	Radio	Tanahun	9846250175	

*Annex 3: Name list of resource persons and organizer team members*

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**Resource Persons/Facilitator /Trainer**

Dr. Mahendra Bista, FNJ President

Ms. Babita Basnet, Media Person

**FES Team**

Mr. Dev Raj Dahal, FES Head

**MAG Team**

Ms. Awantika Thapa, Rapporteur

Mr. Prabin Basnet, Logistic Management Coordinator

**Local Coordinator**

Mr. Pradeep Kaphle, Reporter, Radio Nepal