

# Women's Mock Constituent Assembly

*Ensuring women's rights in the future constitution through women's meaningful participation*



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## Himalayan Human Rights Monitor (HimRights)

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## **Background**

The WMCA 2009 was a culmination of efforts that was started over a year and half ago with the belief that if equality and equity for women could be included into the new constitution, then these values could be brought into the laws and legislations of the country. As Anjana Shakya, Executive Chairperson of HimRights, stated in her welcome note to the participants, women across the country have been speaking up for their rights, but there is much more still that needs to be done to ensure women's equality and equity in our country.

The WMCA was part of a project that HimRights envisioned to ensure women's meaningful participation in the Constituent Assembly process with the following objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of women CAMs and others on constitution making and democratic reforms
- Increase women's participation in decision making and leadership roles
- Increase gender equity in the overall contents of the new constitution
- Highlight the importance and integration of women's issues in the constitution
- Increase women's and women CAMs negotiation and lobbying skills

Please see Appendix 1 for a flowchart of the project that includes activities such as the WMCA along with mock CA for women CAMs, formation of lobby group, public hearings, and policy dialogues.

Although HimRights had conducted eight mock parliaments for children and youth across the country in the past, this was the first time that they were conducting a mock constituent assembly with a focus on women's rights and participation. The specific objective of the WMCA was to provide participants with an opportunity to not only learn about the constitution and constitution building processes, but also with the opportunity to develop leadership and negotiation skills so that they are better equipped to present women's issues and lobby effectively for the inclusion of women's rights in the country's new constitution. An emphasis on understanding their roles and responsibilities was also woven throughout the process.

On a chilly day in late March 2009, close to a hundred women from 30 different districts came together in Kathmandu to participate in the Women's Mock Constituent Assembly (WMCA), the first of its kind, organized by Himalayan Human Rights Monitor. The women, ranging in age from 18 to 63 years, represented different communities from the country's five development regions, including Dalit, Madheshi, indigenous, ethnic, Brahman-Chhetri, sexual and gender minorities, and people with disabilities. The mock Constituent Assembly (CA) was organized around the theme of "Ensuring women's rights in the future constitution through women's meaningful participation." At the end of the five days, the participants came up with a list of priority

issues and suggestions that were unanimously passed through the WMCA and submitted to Constituent Assembly members (CAMs).

The five-day WMCA was an exercise in using the actual CA process as a tool to strengthen the participants' knowledge and leadership skills around effectively representing and lobbying for the inclusion of women's issues in the new constitution. It was designed with the input of constitutional legal experts and joint secretaries from the CA secretariat. During the event, women from different walks of civil society, representing a varied group of communities, actively participated in learning the rules and regulations of the CA, forming constitutional and other committees, electing and undertaking various CA positions like Chairperson, submitting issues to the CA for discussion, lobbying and negotiating for inclusion of various issues and demands, voting on these issues, and finally producing a list of suggestions to ensure the inclusion of women's rights in the new constitution.

### **Day 1 Highlights:**

The first day was scheduled to provide an orientation to the participants about the program and brief them on the basics of the CA process. Reflecting the actual process the CA undertook to collect public opinion and suggestions, a questionnaire a simplified version of the actual one that the CA used to collect information and feedback from the public specifically around issues related to women's rights was distributed to the participants to be completed outside the formal proceedings of the WMCA.

Much of the morning and early afternoon was spent with the legal resource person sharing basic information on the following topics: constitution; constituent assembly; country's directive principles; differences between the constituent assembly, administrative assembly, and the parliament; laws and regulations; the roles and responsibilities of CAMs and the general public; and the importance of including women's rights as fundamental rights.

In between the different sessions and during breaks for meals, the participants shared songs, dances and poetry, many that highlighted the plea of women and other marginalized communities. One of the songs' lyrics, "*sambidhan ramro ta hola, hamro hola ki nahola*"<sup>1</sup> was telling of the concern that partly drove the organizers to coordinate the WMCA. One of the legal experts, Mr. Tika Dhoj Khadka, shared that the quality of the new constitution would be improved by the inclusion of the voices of women, Dalits, and other marginalized groups. This inclusion would lead to an end in discrimination and violence and assist in facilitating peace and development in the country.

In the late afternoon, participants were able to get a visual overview of the CA Hall through a PowerPoint presentation, which was followed by a discussion of the rules and regulations that CAMs have to abide by during formal proceedings of a CA session.

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<sup>1</sup> The constitution might be good, will it be ours or not?

The day ended with the participants electing people for five positions. To ensure inclusion, the participants agreed to the organizers' suggestion on how to begin the nomination process. The participants separated into four groups (Dalit, Indigenous/Ethnic, Madhesi, and Bahun-Chhetri) and discussed among themselves about how to nominate a person. The fifth candidate was chosen by a process of lottery from participants at large who were interested in running for a position. The following participants were chosen from their respective groups: Kalpana Rai (Indigenous/Ethnic), Lalita Pradhan (At-large), Ms. Madhuri B.K (Dalit), Ms. Sila Shah (Madheshi), and Ms. Sushila Malla (Bahun-Chhetri).

From these five candidates, three people chose to be chairpersons of the three different committees that were going to be part of the WMCA procedures. A lottery was conducted for the positions for Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson because the candidates could not come to an agreement about who should get the position. The results were as follows: Chairperson of the WMCA – Ms. Madhuri B.K; Vice-Chairperson of the WMCA – Sheela Shah; Chairperson of the Constitutional Committee – Ms. Sushila Malla; Chairperson of the Committee on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Ms. Kalpana Rai; and Chairperson of the Public Opinion Collection and Coordination Committee – Ms. Lalita Pradhan.

## **Day 2 Highlights**

A participant shared that it was easier to understand why political leaders fight so hard for positions in the real life after seeing how the process for selecting people for just five positions could be so difficult and challenging because people fought to have a “position” even within the WMCA.

The program was formally inaugurated by Mr. Subash Nembang, the Chairperson of the Constituent Assembly and Ms. Krishna Bista, senior-most member of the WMCA. Ms. Anjana Shakya (HimRights), Mr. Subash Nembang (Chairperson of the Constituent Assembly), Mr. Arjun Karki (NGO Federation of Nepal), Ms. Amoda Shrestha (Women's Commission), and Mr. Gauri Pradhan (National Human Rights Commission) addressed the participants with words of congratulations and encouragement on being part of the process to make the new constitution truly inclusive and to ensure that women's rights are guaranteed in it.

In order for the participants to get a realistic view of the process of the integrating issues related to women's rights in the constitution, three committees -- Constitutional Committee, Committee on Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (FRDP Committee) and Public Opinion Collection and Coordination Committee (POCCC) – had been picked as the committees that would be simulated in the WMCA. The participants got to choose which committees they wanted to be in. Each of committees' chairpersons, along with the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the WMCA, were assisted by HimRights staff and other resource people acting as secretaries and legal experts. The chairpersons had Reading Papers to assist them procedurally.

Later in the day, participants got information on what fundamental rights mean and the importance of ensuring that women's rights are included as fundamental rights in the constitution.



**The Women's Mock Constituent Assembly 2009 in session**

After this, participants were able to rehearse for an official session of the WMCA. Ms. Krishna Bista, the senior-most member of the WMCA (based on age), conducted the session until the elected Chairperson of the WMCA was formally approved by the WMCA.

At the end of the day, the Constitutional Committee met to officially establish their chairperson. Ms. Sabitri Shrestha, the senior-most member of the committee, conducted the session to approve Ms. Sushila Malla as the Chairperson of the Constitutional Committee.

### **Day 3 Highlights**

President Ms. Anamika Pradhan swore in Ms. Madhuri B.K as the Chairperson of the WMCA, who in turn swore in Ms. Sheela Shah as the Vice-Chairperson of the WMCA and Ms. Sushila Malla as the Chairperson of the Constitutional Committee. Ms. Sushila Malla swore in members of the Constitutional Committee, who unlike other committee members, have to be sworn in because they draft the constitution.

Members of the two committees, POCCC and the FRDP committee, were formally established and approved. These committees met to formally establish their respective chairpersons.

A draft report on women's rights, created by the legal experts, was handed to the WMCA members (WMCAMs) to assist them in beginning the discussion on the issues at hand. In the afternoon, the FRDP committee met to discuss the draft report and to come up with a draft to submit to the WMCA.

The WMCAMs voiced their concerns around issues that had not been included in the draft report. The issues they addressed included: concerns of women affected by conflict; women with disabilities and single women (widows); paid maternity leave and leave for menstruation; practices of dowry; work-place rights for sexual and gender minorities; domestic violence; female education; reproductive health; sex-selective abortion; political participation and representation; access to legal services; opportunities for government and private employment; and human trafficking. The suggestions generated by the WMCAMs in FRDP committee were incorporated by the secretary and legal experts into a second draft, which was handed out to all the WMCAMs.

In the next session of the WMCA, Ms. Kalpana Rai, the Chairperson of FRDP committee, presented the suggestions from the committee to the WMCA. This was followed by a discussion on the draft which generated further suggestions on issues such as safety of women's rights' workers, voices of Madheshi women, rehabilitation centers for people with severe disabilities, women's courts, dowry, female-headed households, equal wage, maternity leave, citizenship rights, Deuki, Jari and Kamani practices, street children, child marriage, domestic violence, girl trafficking, people with mental disabilities, prolapsed uterus, polygamy, and compensation for single women (widows).

Following the discussion, the WMCAMs voted for the submission of the draft on women, children, and marginalized groups into the WMCA. The draft was then forwarded to the Constitutional Committee.

#### **Day 4 Highlights**

The Constitutional Committee met in session, under the guidance of Ms. Sushila Malla, Chairperson, to discuss the document that came out of the discussions from the FRDP committee and the general WMCA. The committee members were provided with another opportunity to present their opinions on the document that would then be incorporated by the legal experts into the first draft of bill to be presented in the WMCA.

Additional suggestions were voiced during the session on issues including: survivors of rape, maternity leave, single women (widows), child marriage, polygamy, people with mental disabilities, orphans, marginalized women, street children, HIV/AIDS, citizenship rights, domestic violence, trafficking, Dalit, Madheshi, free higher education, discrimination based on beliefs around witchcraft, rights to property, female nudity, prolapsed uterus, beauty pageants, elderly women, equal rights to education, reproductive health, Gaura system, and political participation.



Once these opinions were collected, the committee members voted unanimously to submit the draft bill based on these opinions to be submitted to the WMCA.

Ms. Sheela Shah, the Vice-Chairperson of the WMCA, conducted the afternoon session. Ms. Sushila Malla, the Chairperson of the Constitutional Committee, read out the draft bill such that it was officially entered into the WMCA. She requested for permission to forward the draft bill to the POCCC. A majority of the WMCA voted to send to forward the bill.

Outside of an official session, members of the POCCC went to the rest of the participants (representatives of the public) to collect opinions/feedback on the draft bill that had been formulated. Then, the POCCC met in session, under the guidance of Ms. Lalita Pradhan, Chairperson, to discuss the public opinion that had been gathered on issues such as: maternity leave; leave for menstruation; legal rights; property rights; educational opportunities; women living with HIV/AIDS; substance use; citizenship for children without parents; inclusion of Dalit, marginalized and Madheshi women; women's court; women's political participation and representation; employment opportunities; beauty pageants; domestic violence; revision of school curricula to remove negative things about women; street children; compensation for those people with disabilities who cannot work; interpretation services; female nudity in the media; Badi women; dowry; girl/human trafficking; rights of Muslim women; rape; and family planning.

Following this, Ms. Lalita Pradhan, Chairperson of the POCCC, presented the document containing the suggestions collected from the public at the general WMCA. Following a discussion on the document, Ms. Madhuri Bika, Chairperson of the WMCA, put it up for vote by the WMCAMs for approval and it was accepted by a majority.

The first draft bill including the suggestions/opinions from the public and approved by the WMCA was then discussed at a session of the Constitutional Committee. Then, Ms. Sushila Malla, Chairperson of the Constitutional Committee, presented the revised draft at the WMCA and since no one came forward while the floor was open for discussion, the draft bill was put up for vote for submission into the WMCA and was approved by a majority. It was then voted that the draft bill would be discussed in a general WMCA session the following day.

## **Day 5 Highlights**

The participants received an overview of CEDAW.

As part of the next step to follow after the WMCA, participants got together in groups according to the development regions they came from in order to decide who would represent their regions in lobby groups. The groups agreed on the following women to represent their regions:

- Far-Western: Ms. Tulsi B.K, Ms. Krishna Bista
- Mid-Western: Ms. Samjhana B.K, Ms. Khuma Rijal
- Western: Ms. Radha Kunwar, Ms. Sushil Bhusal

- Central: Ms. Ambika B.K, Ms. Palmu Lama Ghising Tamag
- Eastern: Ms. Sabitri Shrestha, Ms. Usha Pokharel

The lobby groups will be working till the new constitution is written.

During the next session of the WMCA, Ms. Shushila Malla, the Chairperson of the Constitutional Committee, presented the Draft Bill of Fundamental Rights to Ms. Madhuri B.K, Chairperson of the WMCA, to be put forward to the WMCA for a vote. The draft bill was passed unanimously, and the WMCAMs put their signatures on the final version of the bill.



At the closing ceremony, the final version of the suggestions for the bill was presented to CA members Mr. Prahlad Lamichhane and Mr. Atma Ram Shah, who expressed their commitment to present women’s issues as their own issues. Please see Appendix 2 for the suggestions.

*Ms. Madhuri B.K, Chairperson of WMCA, presents the suggestions to CA member Lamichhane*

### **Ensuring Women’s Rights in the Future Constitution**

Over a period of five days, about a hundred women representing more than 30 different districts from the country’s five development regions worked diligently to learn, discuss and share their opinions on what should be included in the constitution to ensure that women’s rights are guaranteed in the new constitution. Some of the women had traveled days to come to Kathmandu, not just because they came from extremely rural areas but also because of the continuous strikes and road closings in the Terai – an insight into the commitment of the participants. The women represented different communities and voices, and this made for interesting and challenging discussions around what should be included in the constitution as rights for women and what should not. Still, they worked together through the contested issues to come up with a list of suggestions that they unanimously agreed should be included in the new constitution as fundamental rights. These discussions were reflective of the fact that although Nepali women are not a homogenous group that can be represented by a single voice, they are a group of individuals who can come together to work on ensuring meaningful participation and the inclusion of women’s rights in the making of the new constitution.

## Women Mock Constituent Assembly 2009

### Suggestions Submitted by Women's Constituent Assembly

Context:

The Women's Constituent Assembly 2009, organized by HimRights on March 26-30, 2009 at Naxal, Kathmandu with the theme of "Ensuring women's rights in the future constitution through women's meaningful participation," collected the following suggestions within the context of including issues regarding women's fundamental rights in the future constitution. Women representatives from more than 30 districts from the country's five development regions participated in the Women's Constituent Assembly. They ranged in age from 18 years to 63 years, and came from dalit, indigenous, ethnic, madheshi, people with disability, third gender, minorities, Muslim and Brahman-Chhetri communities.

### **Rights related to women**

1. There will be no discrimination based on social, cultural, religious, legal or any other reasons between men and women.
2. All types of violence committed against women on the basis of culture and traditions, like physical, mental, sexual, domestic and social (dowry, accusation of witchcraft), along with all other discriminatory and oppressive behaviors should be punishable.
3. The state will make special provisions for the recognition, representation, access, protection and honor of single, dalit, Madheshi, indigenous/ ethnic, sexual and gender minorities, third gender women and women with disabilities. Everyone will be given equal opportunity to all the opportunities provided by state.
4. An appropriate environment should be guaranteed in the constitution for the meaningful representation and effective reach of single, dalit, Madheshi, indigenous/ethnic, sexual and gender minorities women, and women with disabilities in government employment, and public and private service.
5. Within women, poor, indigenous/ethnic, single, dalit, marginalized, Madhesi, women with disabilities, and women experiencing domestic violence should be given special importance in the services, facilities and opportunities provided by the state.
6. Female sex selective abortion, outside of appropriate and adequate legal basis, should be considered a strictly punishable crime.
7. The right to make all reproductive health-related decisions should reside with the woman.
8. Appropriate counseling and protection for employment for women affected by the conflict should be guaranteed.
9. The state must ensure 51 percent women participation in all planning and decision-making levels.
10. The state will enact strong laws to end domestic violence, Kamlari and slavery, practices, Badi, Deuki, Jhuma, Gauna, chaupadi custom and child marriage/

polygamy/dowry and Jari. The state should make special provisions for women who have been affected by these practices.

11. Representation should be assured through the constitution to ensure full participation of women in political parties.

#### **Rights related to Justice**

1. In the constitution there should be no discrimination in providing justice.
2. Effective access to justice for women should be guaranteed through a specific and easy process.
3. Women's cases should be decided with priority.
4. Provisions for strict punishment should be made for those who are involved in and support human trafficking and the trafficking of women and girls.

#### **Rights related to Property**

1. Men and women will have equal rights to paternal property.
2. Equal rights to paternal property for single women and widows should be established.
3. Special policies that make women independent should be planned and implemented to raise women's economic status.

#### **Rights related to Education**

1. Women should be provided free and appropriate opportunities for formal, professional, technical, and legal education from the primary to higher education levels.
2. Special provisions should be made for the education, health, and livelihoods of women, people with disabilities and female children who have been displaced or wounded during the armed conflict.
3. Mother Language education will be guaranteed according to the interest of female children.
4. Free education should be provided to children of parents with disabilities and street children.
5. Provisions should be made for professional training that develops skills followed by employment for dropouts and those who are uneducated.

#### **Rights related to Citizenship**

1. Children who are of legal age will have a right to citizenship through their mother's name.
2. The names of both the husband and wife should be mentioned in the certificate of citizenship.
3. Provisions should be made for providing citizenship in an easy and accessible manner to Badi women, children born outside marriage and single women.

### **Special Rights for Women**

1. The state should provide loan facilities to encourage women-run industries, businesses and those who provide employment to women.
2. Dalit, indigenous, ethnic, poor, sexual and gender minorities, single, Madhesi women and women with disabilities should be protected in a special manner in all the opportunities provided to women by the state.
3. Indigenous, ethnic, Madheshi, dalit, sexual and gender minorities (third gender) women and women with disabilities should be given first preference in employment according to their capabilities, and an appropriate environment should be created for effective access to women's representation and employment in public and private sector.
4. The state should enact a special policy to provide protection for women.
5. There should be disabled friendly environment in government and private sector to accessible and effective representative for disabled women.
6. Priority to employment opportunity should be according to indigenous, ethnic, madheshi, dalit, and disabled women with qualification.
7. There should be appropriate counseling and protection measures ensured along with other necessary process for women who are going for foreign employment.
8. Women's representation and participation should be guaranteed in National Development Planning.
9. In every police station there should be women police and should give to encourage to women working organization.
10. There should be given special provision and protection to entry sexual and third gender women in government sector.
11. Women will be free doing business without force to anyone.

### **Policy regarding Language**

1. Provisions for interpreters should be made in all offices.

### **Rights to Health**

1. There should be provisions for free health and treatment facilities for women living with HIV/AIDS.
2. Provisions should be made for birthing and women health worker in every village. Provisions should be made to safeguard a woman's right to decide when, where, and how many children they want to have.
3. Free health service should be provided to rape survivors in every village.

### **Other Rights**

1. State should take the responsibility of raising children who do not have anyone.
2. Provisions should be made for the reintegration of women trafficked returnees.

## Participants Name List

S.No	NAME	DISTRICTS
1	Ms. Sarmila Shrestha	Bara
2	Ms. Sushila Malla	Makwanpur
3	Ms. Sarita Basnet	Makwanpur
4	Ms. Aruna B.K	Bara
5	Ms. Jhapta Maya Limbu	Dhankuta
6	Ms. Santila Tripali	Dhankuta
7	Ms. Sushma Bhattarai	Biratnagar
8	Ms. Kalpana Rai	Dulari
9	Ms. Pabitra Rajbansi	Makwanpur
10	Ms. Rita Shrestha	Sindupalchowk
11	Ms. Pabitra Busal	Rupandhi
12	Ms. Ranjana Shrestha	Kapilvastu
13	Ms. Jamuna Gautam	Kapilvastu
14	Ms. Kamala Khattri	Kapilvastu
15	Ms. Indira Acharya	Rupandhi
16	Ms. Suman Panthi	Rupandhi
17	Ms. Roshana Dhakal	Parsa
18	Ms. Parbasa Chaudhary	Parsa
19	Ms. Indu Shrestha	Morang
20	Ms. Chadani Chaudhary	Sunasari
21	Ms. Radha Devi Sardar	Morang
22	Ms. Lalita Chaudhary	Sunsari
23	Ms. Sabitra Bhattarai	Sunsari
24	Ms. Indira Acharya	Morang
25	Ms. Ganga Bardewa	Terahthum
26	Ms. Lalita	Terahthum
27	Ms. Kajal Sharma	Banke
28	Ms. Abad Rani Chaudhary	Banke
29	Ms. Kamala Shahi	Humla
30	Ms. Bhumisara Khattri	Surkhet
31	Ms. Rupkali Nepali	Humla
32	Ms. Sushma Alemagar	Banke
33	Ms. Smajana BK	Bardiya
34	Ms. Janaki Chaudhary	Bardiya
35	Ms. Lalita Dhakal	Naubasta
36	Ms. Pratiba Shrestha	Rolpa
37	Ms. Bishnu Dangim	Rolpa
38	Ms. Santi Roka	Palpa
39	Ms. Namu Kadara	Achham
40	Ms. Tulsi B.K	Achham

41	Ms. Mangala B.K	Achham
42	Ms. Madhuri B.K	Banke
43	Ms. Chandrabati Patel	Lalitpur
44	Ms. Santa Lama	Lalitpur
45	Ms. Bodh Kumari Ghimere	Lalitpur
46	Ms. Sanjana Maharjan	Lalitpur
47	Ms. Khuma Rijal	Dang
48	Ms. Krishan Bista	Baitadi
49	Ms. Hira Mahara	Baitadi
50	Ms. Ratna Mahara	Baitadi
51	Ms. Srijana Shrestha	Rautahat
52	Ms. Saidekhi Sahani	Rautahat
53	Ms. Pabitra Poudel	Rautahat
54	Ms. Santa Thapa	Rautahat
55	Ms. Surya Maya Danuwar	Kavre
56	Ms. Sarmila Parajuli	Kathmandu
57	Ms. Shila Sah	Bara
58	Ms. Ranju Chaudhary	Bara
59	Ms. Rita Ghimere	Terathum
60	Ms. Kabita Devkota	Bardiya
61	Ms. Shanti Bhandari	Kaski
62	Ms. Radha Kuwar	Kaski
63	Ms. Shova Poudel	Kaski
64	Ms. Chameli Likha	Dhankuta
65	Ms. Khapina Purja	Mygdi
66	Ms. Dil Maya Pitalu	Mygdi
67	Ms. Kalpana	Mygdi
68	Ms. Bina Devi Sah	Rautahat
69	Ms. Bimala Nepali	Kathmandu
70	Ms. Purna Kumari Shrestha	Makwanpur
71	Ms. Nina Nepali	Kathmandu
72	Ms. Sumitra Thing	Bhaktapur
73	Ms. Manika Dahal	Makwanpur
74	Ms. Manchung Lama	Nuwakot
75	Ms. Lalita Pradhan	Kathmandu
76	Ms. Sarita Kharel	Makwanpur
77	Ms. Sarita Thapa	Kathmandu
78	Ms. Ram Pyari Karki	Kathmandu
79	Ms. Manju Sharma	Kathmandu
80	Ms. Dipa Lamichane	Kathmandu
81	Ms. Tara Dhakal	Kathmandu
82	Ms. Kamala Regmi	Kathmandu
83	Ms. Maya Devi Khoju	Bhaktapur
84	Ms. Shikna Gurung	Kathmandu

85	Ms. Palmu Lama Gurung	Dolakha
86	Ms. Binu Mahat	Bhaktapur
87	Mr. Mena Wagle	Bhaktapur
88	Ms. Maha Devi Khatiwada	Chitwan
89	Ms. Sabitri Shrestha	Sunsari
90	Ms. Shyama Regmi	Sunsari
91	Ms. Ram Kumari Das	Siraha
92	Ms. Chuna Chaudhary	Siraha
93	Ms. Usha Kumari Pokharel	Saptari
94	Ms. Annapurna Mishra	Saptari
95	Ms. Sarita Dungana	Kathmandu
96	Ms. Pratiksha Khanal	Kathmandu

### Organizer and Resource Person Name List

S.NO	Name	Districts
1	Ms. Anjana Shakya	HimRights - KTM
2	Mr. Purna Shakya	HimRights - KTM
3	Mr. Ramesh Kumar Poudel	HimRights - KTM
4	Mr. Sushil Shrestha	HimRights - KTM
5	Mr. Navin Chandra Darlami	HimRights - KTM
6	Ms. Anamika Pradhan	HimRights - KTM
7	Ms. Rajina Awale	HimRights - KTM
8	Ms. Sushmita Neapal	HimRights - KTM
9	Ms. Ganga Rana Magar	HimRights - KTM
10	Ms. Binu Khanal	HimRights - KTM
11	Mr. Narad Adhikari	HimRights - KTM
12	Ms. Tika Karki	HimRights - MK
13	Mr. Prakash Upadhaya	HimRights - Banke
14	Mr. Bisal Rana Magar	HimRights - Banke
15	Mr. Prem Dahal	HimRights - Parsa
16	Mr. Shambujan Limbu	Resource Person
17	Mr. Tika Dhoj Khadka	Resource Person
18	Mr. Dharmaraj Parajuli	Photographer
19	Mr. Lalbabu Kushwaha	HimRights - Bara
20	Mr. Bijaya Maharjan	HimRights - MK
21	Ms. Srijana Chettri	Rapporteur
22	Ms. Pabitra Raut	HimRights - Rautahat
23	Mr. Prajwol Shakya	Rapporteur