

Training on Indigenous Women and Decision Making

Pokhara, Kaski, Nepal
September 4th-10th, 2007

Implementing Organizations:

Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact Foundation (AIPP)
Nepal Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF)

With Support from:

UNDP's Regional Initiative on Indigenous
Peoples' Rights and Development (UNDP RIPP)

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INTRODUCTION

Background

With the funding support from Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and in close consultation with UNDP/RIPP, NIWF organized 7days TOT on Indigenous Women and Decision-making from 4-10 September, 2007 in Pokhara, Kaski district of Nepal. Indigenous women leaders representing 18 indigenous communities (Magar, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Bhujel, Tamang, Byasi sauka, Rajbansi, Chepang, Danuwar, Majhi, Meche, Thakali, Newar, Rajbansi, Chhantyal and Lhomi) and 2 participants from Bangladesh also participated in the training. The main emphasis of the TOT as it was in the earlier IWDM trainings "*to address the power dynamics that characterize the daily lives and relationship of indigenous women in their communities, to enable them to be better informed of their rights and empower and build their capacity so that they can demand their rights and enjoy it*".

Objective of the TOT

The overall objective of the TOT was to enhance the capacity of local indigenous women leaders in decision-making processes. The specific objectives of the training were as follows:

- To identify the issues and problems of Adivasi Janajati Women and to find it's solutions in practice.
- To provide the local indigenous leaders with broad comprehension about existind national policy and legal framework.
- To enhance the capacity of local indigenous leaders to enable them to advocate and promote for the rights of indigenous women at the national level.
- To identify potential opportunities for indigenous women for their participation in the decision-making level.
- To provide information on the international human rights instruments related to indigenous women.

Topics of the TOT

Following are the topics of the training:

- Participation of Indigenous Women in Constituent Assembly, Provision made for women by the interim Constitution in the Interim Constitution.
- Identifying the Indigenous Women's advocacy issues in practices on national laws.
- Indigenous Women's role and responsibilities in present political situation (state re-structure and federalism)
- 20 Points agreement between the government and the Janajati Talks Team, Indigenous Women, advocacy, inclusion, proportionate and special provision.
- Participation of Indigenous Women in CA election.

- Representation of Indigenous Women, special provision, proportionate or reservation.
- International instruments on Indigenous Women and decision making.

Training Methods

1. Lecture
2. Group work and presentation
3. Mock-election
4. Experience sharing

DAY 1: 4 September, 2007

Participants Arrival and Registration

DAY 2: 5 September, 2007

OPENING

The opening ceremony of the TOT training was held at Hotel Lake Palace, lake-side, Pokhara. The Chairman of National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities Co-ordination Committee, Pokhara, Captain Krishna Bahadur Thapa inaugurated the training by lighting a traditional lamp. Chairperson of National Indigenous Women's Federation Coordination Council Kaski, Pokhara, Jyoti Bhattachan chaired the event, Chief District Officer (CDO) of Kaski district, Bhola Nath Siwakoti was the chief guest while Senior Superintendent of Western Region, Parvati Thapa Magar was the special guest for the occasion.

Welcome speech

Soma Rai, General Secretary, NIWF

Distinguished Chairperson of this programme, Jyoti Bhattachan
 Chairperson, NIWF District Coordination Council Kaski, Pokhara
 Bhola Nath Siwakoti, Chief District Officer, Pokhara, Kaski,
 Parvati Thapa, Senior Superintendent of Police, Western Region, Kaski
 Captain Krishna Bahadur Thapa, Chairman
 NEFIN District Co-ordination Committee, Pokhara,
 Representatives of the media and distinguished participants, and ladies and gentleman.

It is my privilege and pleasure to welcome u all to the inauguration ceremony of this Training of Trainers. I would also like to thank the AIPP for providing the opportunity for NIWF by funding the training. Similarly, I would also like to thank NIWF's District Co-ordination Council, Kaski for supporting NIWF for organizing the training in the beautiful city of Pokhara. The specific objectives of the TOT training are as follows:

- To identify the issues and problems of Adivasi Janajati Women and to find it's solutions in practice.

- To provide the local indigenous leaders with broad comprehension about existind national policy and legal framework.
- To enhance the capacity of local indigenous leaders to enable them to advocate and promote for the rights of indigenous women at the national level.
- To identify potential opportunities for indigenous women for their participation in the decision-making level.
- To provide information on the international human rights instruments related to indigenous women.

Lastly, I sincerely hope that the participants will benefit a lot from the training and will further utilize it for the advocacy of the rights of indigenous women belonging to their communities.

Thank you.

After the welcome speech indigenous women artists representing various ethnic communities of Nepal sang an awareness song of the indigenous women.

Bhola Nath Siwakoti (Chief District Officer, Pokhara, Kaski)

The Constituent Assembly election is a medium that shall address all the issues of the Indigenous women. I request the indigenous women to unite and pressurize the concerned authorities for their representation in the constituent assembly elections.

Parvati Thapa Magar (Senior Superintendent of Western Region)

I congratulate NIWF for organizing training on such an important topic, Indigenous women and decision-making. I faced many challenges and struggles as an indigenous woman in the police force. All the indigenous peoples should take pride in their identity and that the social responsibilities that we do in our practical life should not be seen as a barrier to that identity.

Captain Krishna Bahadur Thapa (Chairman, NEFIN District Co-ordination Committee, Pokhara)

These type of training should be organized at the village-level too so that the indigenous women at the village-level are empowered as well. The various political parties in the name of sister organizations are trying to disintegrate the indigenous peoples so the indigenous should understand this and remain united. The current need of the moment is election of an eligible indigenous leader who can voice the concern of Indigenous people and keep us united.

Jyoti Bhattachan (Chairperson, NIWF District Coordination Council Kaski, Pokhara)

I thank all the guests who in spite of their busy schedule took time for attending the inauguration ceremony. I also thank NIWF for providing an opportunity for the NIWF's district coordination council Pokhara for hosting the training in the beautiful city of Pokhara. I would also like to wish the participants a productive training and now I declare the opening session of the workshop as closed. After the opening ceremony there was 30 minutes tea-break after which the second session of the training started.

DAY 2 : Overview of Second/Afternoon session

CONSTITUTUIN ASSEMBLY AND ADIVASI JANAJATI PEOPLES IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND IDENTITY OF ADIVASI JANAJATI WOMEN TOGETHER WITH THEIR ROLE AND REPRESENTATION

Resource Person: Advocate, Shanti Kumari Rai

Facilitator: Sangini Rana Magar

The resource person for the second session was Advocate, Shanti Kumari Rai while Sangini Rana Magar, Executive Director of NIWF was the facilitator. The session began with the brief introduction of the participants wherein they introduced themselves (their name, their educational status and the community/ethnic group they belonged.) After which the documenter, evaluator and time-keeper for the session were selected from among the participants. The documenter was Ganga Khasu Magar, Evaluator was Meena Pun Magar and Bishnu Thapa was time-keeper for the entire training. Similarly, to get a better understanding of the participants expectation from the training expectation collection of the participants was also done. The meaning of TOT, its responsibility of the trainer who undertakes TOT. Then, the session was dispersed for lunch break.

The session resumed soon after lunch-break. The resource person started the session with a poetry , "Achhamma (strange)" which warned the Indigenous (Adivasi Janajati) people to be aware of the conspiracies that are taking place in their name. She further added that the population census of 2058 B.S does not cover all the districts of Nepal because the census survey was done when conflict was at its worse in Nepal . And the field researches have not been to all the districts and VDCs of Nepal to collect data. So, In fact the census is not a fact but it is false. Thereafter, the resource person entered the theme of the session, "Constitution Assembly and Adivasi Janajati Peoples in the Constituent Assembly and Identity of Adivasi Janajati women together with their role and representation " (See annex for details of the paper).

The session focused on following topics

- The definition of Indigenous peoples given by ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples 1989 (No.169).
- NFDIN Act 2002
- The definition of Adivasi/Janajati
- Recognized 59 indigenous groups of Nepal and their categorization into endangered, extremely marginalized, marginalized, disadvantaged and advance group.
- What do you mean by constitution?
- What is constituent assembly?
- The need for the constituent assembly
- The objective of the constituent assembly
- What will be the election procedure of the constituent assembly elections?

- Role and place of Adivasi Janajati women in the constituent assembly election
- Election Procedure (Proportionate, First Past the Post, mixed electoral system)

Discussion

Question: Can an Adivasi Janajati remain an Adivasi Janajati even after converting to a different religion?

Shanti Rai: The identity of an Adivasi Janajati will not change even after converting to a different religion. So an Adivasi Janajati will always remain an Adivasi Janajati or indigenous.

Question: In the Interim Parliament how many are indigenous Member of Parliament (MP)?

Shanti Rai: There are 93 indigenous MP in the parliament about 30 of them are the CPN-Maoist.

Question: Can the Election Act be amended?

Shanti Rai: Since the executive legislative parliament sessions had already ended the chances for the Election Act to be amended is nominal.

Question: If the portion/seats (185) allocated to Janajati are given to us or the indigenous peoples and asked to choose our leader/candidate, how should we choose them?

Shanti Rai: Well! One of the best options that we can adopt without much dispute is that we can allocate equal seats to both male and female indigenous candidates/leaders on the basis of population.

Question: Why is it essential for Adivasi Janajati women to be in the Constituent Assembly? Are not the men speaking for all the indigenous peoples both men and women.

Shanti Rai: If Adivasi Janajati women get elected in the Constituent Assembly they will lobby for the inclusion of their demands and rights under the basic rights. Since basic rights are more effective than directive principles it is essential for the indigenous to be elected in the Constituent Assembly.

The evaluation of the first day was read out by Mina Pun Magar who was the evaluator for the first day before the first day of the training came to a close.

Evaluation of Day 2

The resource person gave the training in a very simple language which was easy to understand. Her use of terms and illustrations was able to keep the participants focus on the subject-matter. The facilitator played an important role in making the session as participatory as possible. However, the *Sachetak* (Time-keeper) allocated more time for lunch and tea-break which caused the session to be behind schedule. Due to which the first day session had to be continued on the second day too. In the similar manner despite the rule to keep their mobile in vibration the participants refused to abide by the rule and this caused the attention of the participants to break from time to time.

Due to lack of time the topic on "Provision made by the Interim Constitution of Nepal for Women" had to be rescheduled for the morning session of the second day.

DAY 3: 6 September, 2007

Overview of Second Day/ Morning Session

Resource Person: Advocate, Shanti Kumari Rai

Facilitator: Sangini Rana Magar

The facilitator with the help from the resource person summed up yesterday's session.

- For all the women the total seats allocated for the Constituent Assembly is 164. Out of which 120 will come from proportionate election , 38 from First Past the Post election, and six will be nominated.
- Those caste, communities and marginalized groups who don't have a majority population as well as communities who have large population all should be represented in the CA elections. So that all get opportunity to have a representative who shall voice their concerns. For e.g. the Magars having a population of 16 Lakhs and the Bankariyas having a population of 164 should be represented as well should have guaranteed representation in the Constituent Assembly .
- Provisions should be made for those Nepalese people who are working abroad.
- The rights concerning Adivasi Janajati women should be included in the basic rights rather than directive principles of the constitution because directive principles, policy do not have any legal solutions.

Provision made by the Interim Constitution of Nepal for Women

The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 Article 20 Women Rights sub-article

- (1) States that Woman won't be in any ways discriminated for being women.
- (2) Every woman has reproductive rights and rights related to reproductive health.
- (3) Any kind of physical, psychological or violent offense won't be committed against women and these kinds of acts would be punishable by law.
- (4) Both son and daughters will have equal right to parental property.

National Laws related concerning Adivasi Janajati Women of Nepal

- 1) National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities Act, 2058
- 2) Local Autonomy Act , 2055
- 3) Muluki Act, 2028
- 4) Marriage Registration Act, 2033
- 5) Birth, Death and Personal Incidents Registration Act, 2033.

ROLE OF ADIVASI JANAJATI WOMEN IN POLITICS

Resource Person: Laxmi Rai

Facilitator: Soma Rai

Politics is seen in our society as a dirty game however in my opinion it is a right decision for many women who are politicians. As Rusow said nothing is good or bad it is the thinking that makes it so. After the political movement of 2048 Ganesh Man Singh made a correct decision By giving the post of Prime Minister to Krishna Prasad Bhattarai. The consequence of the decision was that the elections could be held on time and the Constitution of 2047 was also formulated which was perhaps the immediate need of that time. There have been many women politicians in the past in the various political movements of Nepal. Mangala Devi Singh who was an indigenous women politician fought for the voting rights of women of Nepal . Indigenous women leaders who are actively involved in the politics of Nepal are very few . The indigenous people of Nepal though having majority population are dominated and discriminated by the so-called higher caste Brahmin's and Chettri's, the minority community. This is because the Adivasi Janajati people of our country have a low literacy rate. In addition to it we are slowly losing our language, religion and culture.I faced many challenges as a women politician. I was inspired to be a politician after my father who is an ex. Minister. He was from the Nepali Congress Party. I am too a central member of the Nepali Congress (Democratic) Party.

20 point agreement between the NEFIN Talks Team and the Government

Resource person: Soma Rai, General Secretary, NIWF

High-lights of the 20-point agreement

- 240 seats under the First-Past –the-Post system to be "proportionately inclusive"
- Constitutional guarantee of at least one representative from all 59 indigenous groups in the CA.
- Alternative arrangement for representation of groups failing to get elected through either the proportional or first-past-the-post-system.
- Formation of State Restructuring Commission (SRC) soon.
- Government to adopt ILO Convention number 169; ratify UN Declarations on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- Women from Indigenous nationalities to get priority in development plans and programs
- Recognition of local languages as official languages in government offices.

In order to elect more and more Adivasi Janajati women candidates in the Constituent Elections and to give the participants a practical example of Constituent Assembly elections a mock -election was organized. Accordingly a program of activity was set, the candidates chosen and then the session dispersed for lunch.

Rastriya Adivasi Janajati Mahila Uttan Party (National Indigenous Women Upliftment party)

Election Commission

- 1) Soma Rai
- 2) Laxmi Rai

Candidates for the post of Chairman

- 1) Mina Pun
- 2) Sajja Danuwar

Candidates for the post of General Secretary

- 1) Chandra Kumari Rai
- 2) Joni Gurung
- 3) Rajkumari Bhujel

Activity Schedule

Time	Activity
2.30-3.00 pm	Registration of candidates
3.00-3.10 pm	Voting campaign
3.10-3.20 pm	Claims and Oppose
3.20-3.30 pm	Publication of list of candidates and voters list
3.30-3.50 pm	Tea break
3.50-----	Election

After the election the counting of votes was done and Sanja Danuwar received 22 votes and defeated Mina Pun and was elected the Chairman. Mina Pun had only received 11 votes. Similarly, Joni Gurung received 26 votes and defeating other candidates was elected the General Secretary. Other candidates like Chandra Kumari Rai and Rajkumari Bhujel had received 10 and 7 votes respectively.

Evaluation of Day 3

The Resource person and the facilitator conducted the session in a very simple manner which was very easy to comprehend it was observed that the participants were less focused and less energetic in comparison to earlier sessions. The trainer was sharing her own experiences, her struggles and challenges as an indigenous women. A lot of effort was made by the facilitator to make the session as participatory as possible however it was not fruitful. Though the theme Role of Adivasi Janajati Women in politics was of important concern to all the participants but at times it seemed as if the trainers are just imparting superficial knowledge because the participants' response was very less almost nil. Maybe, the lack of use of a visual or paper presentation by the resource person could be one of the reasons. However, it seemed that the participants were thoroughly enjoying the mock-election and many appreciated this new kind of learning.

DAY 4: 7 September, 2007

FIELD TRIP

On the fourth day as a part of training a field trip was organized for the participants. The participants were taken to International Museum of Pokhara to witness the socio-cultural and economic life of four indigenous communities found in Pokhara. The Gurungs, Magars, Chhantyal, Thakali and Kumal. Right from indigenous way of life the participants got to witness and understand the traditional culture, costume, handicrafts, and ornaments of these indigenous groups. On the way back the participants were also taken to Mahendra cave and Chamero Cave because the field trip was over ahead of schedule.

Evaluation of the day 4

It seemed that the participants thoroughly enjoyed today's field trip. Maybe because it was a change of environment for them after regular training session of previous days. The international museum showcased the traditional culture, dress, handicrafts of the indigenous communities living in Pokhara particularly Gurung, Magar, Chhantyal, Thakali and Kumal. The participants got a practical knowledge of the similarities and differences between the different kinds of culture. However, there was clear division of participants into two groups because of age; the younger participants seemed to be in one group and the older in another. This kind of separation is of course not good keeping in fact that the Training is suppose to bring all participants into one diverse group. It was also observed that participants seemed to be less interested to take group discussion session after the field trip. So today's afternoon session had to be postponed till the next morning .

DAY 5: 8 September, 2007

On the fifth day the session started with the selection of new reporter, evaluator and time-keeper. The reporter was Samjung Lama, Time-keeper, Jyoti Bhattachan and Indu Meche and Evaluator Chandra Kala Rai. After which the participants were divided into four groups for group discussion. Each group were asked to select a topic, discuss and make a presentation.

Group discussion

Facilitator: Laxmi Rai

Topics for group discussion

- What is Constitution and Constitution Assembly?
- What roles should be played by Indigenous Women's Organization for the participation and political empowerment of Indigenous women in the constituent Assembly Elections?
- What do you mean by State? What should be the role of Indigenous women in the restructuring of the state?

- The strong and the weak points of the 20 point agreement made between Janajati talks team and the government of Nepal?

Group 1

What is Constitution and Constitution Assembly?

For the proper management and running of the state different kinds of laws, rules and regulations are needed. So the principal law which is made in order to run the state is called Constitution.

The assembly which is elected by the people to frame the Constitution is called Constituent Assembly. Just like a tree which needs its roots to sustain itself. Likewise the different communities of Nepal are like the roots and definitely Nepal needs its roots (Indigenous peoples to sustain itself). The fundamental/basic rights of all citizens should be guaranteed in the Constitution. There should be proportionate representation of all castes, classes, region, gender, religious minorities, Indigenous Peoples, Dalits, and Madhishes .

Group 2

What roles should be played by Indigenous Women's Organization for the participation and political empowerment of Indigenous women in the constituent Assembly Elections?

Activity	How to do it? (Method)	When to do it? (Time)
Registration of Adivasi Janajati women candidates.	Lobby and advocate with 8 political parties.	First week of September
Organize Political Awareness Training	Assemble central and district working committees of indigenous women organizations	Third Week of September
Interactive Workshop with leaders of 8 political parties on CA elections and inclusion of Adivasi Janajati women.	Interaction with NIWF member organizations and leaders of political parties	Fourth week of September
Encourage Adivasi Janajati Women candidates	Personally and organizationally	Continuously
Publish political articles to create political awareness among Adivasi Janajati Women	Interview, Report, Opinions and interviews	Regularly

Group 3

What do you mean by State? What should be the role of Indigenous women in the restructuring of the state?

The physical features/geographical places that fall within a defined boundary is called state. The role of Indigenous (Adivasi Janajati) Women in the restructuring of the state are as follows.

- 1) Since the state belongs to everyone there should be compulsory inclusion of all indigenous women in all the organs of the state like executive, legislature and judiciary.
- 2) There are backward and undeveloped women in all indigenous communities . In order to unite and to lead these type of women there should be educated, aware and knowledgeable indigenous women to lead them.
- 3) To create awareness among Adivasi Janajati women about the different organs and sectors of the state through different awareness programs.
- 4) Right from grass root level (Village development level) to Central –level (state-level) there should be proportionate inclusion of Adivasi Janajati women.

Group 4

The strong and the weak points of the 20 point agreement made between Janajati talks team and the government of Nepal?

Strong Points

- On the basis of Adivasi Janajati population there will be proportionate inclusive election of Constituent Assembly.
- Constitutional guarantee of at least one representative from all 59 indigenous groups in the CA. This ensures that all the 59 Adivasi Janajati groups will be included in the constituent assembly elections.
- Formation of National Indigenous Commission.

Weak points

- Proportionate inclusion of all castes is taken as basis while giving candidacy seats by the parties.
- In the proportionate election system the party decides the candidate from Adivasi Janajati communities rather than the Adivasi Janajati deciding who is eligible to be their candidate for the election.
- If the Adivasi Janajati communities from among 59 recognized by National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities communities fail to get represented in the Constituent Assembly through CA election (both proportionate and first past the post election process) . The 8 party will decide how to those represent those communities.
- The agreement does is not clear about ILO. Convention 169 .

DAY 5: 8 September, 2007

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT AND INDIGENOUS WOMEN

Resource Person: Dr. Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan

In the second session the resource person was Dr. Krishna Bahadur Bhattachan who focused on the following themes

- 1) Agreement between the Government of Nepal and the movement of NIWF.
- 2) Constituent Assembly and Adivasi Janajati Women
- 3) Re-structuring of the State, Proportionate Representation and Adivasi Janajati women.
- 4) Planning, Development and Adivasi Janajati Women
- 5) Reaction to 20 agreement between Janajati Talks Team and Adivasi Janajati Women
- 6) Restructuring of the estate and ethnic, regional and linguistic autonomy.
- 7) Federal structure
- 8) National Indigenous Commission and it's significance
- 9) NIWF's Co-ordination Council.

DAY 6: 9 September, 2007

INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND NEPAL'S POLITICAL SYSTEM

Resource Person: Dr. Bhattachan

The themes for this session were as follows:

- 1) What is politics?
- 2) What do you mean by women's empowerment?
- 3) Problems faced by women to be politically active.
- 4) Social, economic, legal, religious, regional, ethnic problems.
- 5) Root of problems and its solutions.
- 6) How to be a candidate for CA elections?
- 7) How to make elections campaign effective?
- 8) Reservation and affirmative discrimination.
- 9) Difference between equity and reservation.
- 10) Basis for Reservation.
- 11) Types of Reservation and areas of Reservation.

DAY 7: 10 September, 2007

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT CONCERNING DECISION-MAKING OF ADIVASI JANAJATI WOMEN

Resource Person : Janie Lasambang

- 1) Widely raise issues of Adivasi Janajati women at international-level.
- 2) Give Information on international instruments that have recognized the decision making rights and roles of women.
- 3) To identify how indigenous women take decisions at the international-level
- 4) How International development has affected Adivasi Janajati women?
- 5) General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

- 6) World Bank/International Monetary Fund's consequences on developing countries
 - Structural management of Policies
 - Policies for cutting-down on investment and increasing revenues.
 - Privatization and cutting down on aid on basic social services.
 - Low-quality services at the local level, disregard of social services
 - Lack of water, health and electricity services.
 - Heavy burden on the household chores of Adivasi Janajati women .

- 7) US War on Terror
 - Muslim phobia
 - Militarization
 - Political pressure
 - Indigenous peoples voices are not heard in the decision-making process
 - State's violence
 - Rape of Indigenous women by army men.

- 8) Profit Policies of multi-lateral corporations.
- 9) CEDAW, Nairobi forward looking strategies, Beijing Platform for action.
- 10) United Nations and indigenous peoples
- 11) ILO Convention 107 and 169, Permanent forum of Indigenous peoples, Indigenous peoples working group and UN Declaration on indigenous Rights.
- 12) Asia Indigenous Peoples' Pact Foundation
- 13) International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in the Tropical Forests
- 14) Convention on Biological Diversity

Annex: Lists of Participants

No.	Name	Organization	E-mail Id	Contact No.
1	Mina Pun Magar			9804146215
2	Kamala Pun Magar			061-524418
3	Indu Kumal	Nepal Kumal Samaj Sudhar Sangh		98041-24262
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Annex 2: Program Schedule

Date	Time	Topics	Method	Responsible Person
4 Sept	3-5:00 Pm	Participant Registration/ Inauguration/introduction	Registration	
5 Sept	9:00 am-1:00 pm	Participation of Indigenous Women in Constituent Assembly.	Lecture/ group work	Shanti Kumari Rai
	2:00-5 pm	Identifying the Indigenous Women's advocacy issues in practices on national laws.	Lecture/ group work	
6 Sept	9:00am -1:00 pm 2:00-5:00pm	Indigenous Women's role and responsibilities in present political situation (state re-structure, federalism ...)	Group exercise	Laxmi Rai/Soma Rai
7 Sept	Whole Day	Field Study	Important historical places	
8 Sept	9:00am-1:00pm 2:00-5:00 pm	20 Points agreement, Indigenous Women, advocacy, inclusion, proportionate and special provision.	Lecture/ group work	Dr. Krishna Bhattachan
9 Sept	9:00am-1:00pm 2:00-5:00 pm	1. Participation of Indigenous Women in election. 2. Representation of Indigenous Women, special provision, proportionate or reservation.	Lecture/group work	Dr. Krishna Bhattachan
10 Sept	9:00am-1:00pm 2:00-5:00 pm	International instruments on Indigenous Women and decision making		Jannie Lasimbang