Nepal 2013 – A Scout Expedition

Jennamari Terävä
Marianna Terävä

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Working for a common goal, co-operating for a better world, experiencing foreign countries and cultures, challenging oneself – all of this and more is what makes scouting and guiding so exciting.

This project-based thesis report details the entire process of planning, executing and evaluating a 4-week scout expedition to Nepal. The thesis is commissioned by Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry (Guides and Scouts of Finland), Finland’s largest youth organization striving to offer children and young people fun and adventurous experiences whilst learning new skills and growing into responsible citizens of the world. The expedition to Nepal is to become a triennial event for the commissioner, and therefore laying a good groundwork is essential.

The project began in February 2012 with the selection of Jennamari Terävä as the project leader and Marianna Terävä as the chief of travel arrangements. From there on, this thesis reports the selection of the organizing committee, the initial advertising and selection of the 24 participants, the preparatory meetings, the negotiations between the team and local partners in Nepal, and, finally, the trip, realized in April 2013. Finally, the results of the project and the trip are evaluated. Each participant has answered a questionnaire probing their feelings at the end of the project and asking for their improvement suggestions regarding the next similar project. This questionnaire survey has then been analyzed, and its findings show that, overall, participants were very satisfied with the trip. However, a few improvement suggestions can be given to the organizing committee of the next trip to Nepal.

As there are considerable risks involved in a long expedition to a developing country and a very rural area, special emphasis has also been given to risk and safety management. Another point of emphasis is the practical side of negotiations with suppliers, which proved to be quite challenging. The authors believe this section will be very useful for the leader of the next trip to Nepal.

**Keywords**
Project, trekking, hiking, mountaineering, Nepal, expedition, scouts
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1 Introduction

With over 40 million members in over 160 countries worldwide, scouting can be called the largest youth organization in the world (World Organization of the Scout Movement 2011, 1; World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts 2013b). The Finnish scout organization, Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry., which is the the commissioner of this thesis, consists of 750 active local groups, each with 20-200 members (Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry. 2013).

In total, there are approximately 60 000 scouts in Finland, which makes the organization the largest in Finland and, therefore, a very significant player in the non-governmental youth organization field (Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry). Despite the slowly declining number of members, the organization strives to offer young people from all backgrounds a fun and safe hobby in which they can develop their fullest potential as balanced, healthy, responsible and free-thinking members of the society. (Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry. 2012, 4) This is achieved through the scout method: progressive self-development, learning by doing, teamwork through the patrol system, community service, nature- and international experiences, among other things (World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts 2013a).

Nepal is a mountainous, landlocked country in Southern Asia, and remains among the poorest and least developed countries in the world (Central Intelligence Agency 2013). It has had a special place in a Finnish scout’s heart since 1987, when Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry. initiated the partnership together with UNICEF, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and World Organization of the Scout Movement. The first project was called UNISCOUT, and its focus was on vaccinations. During the project, 2 million Finnish marks (over 300 000 €) were collected through fundraising events and from company cooperation, and 75 000 Nepalese children were vaccinated. Since then, several development cooperation projects have allowed Finnish scouts to learn about development cooperation and the situation in Nepal, as well as to participate in the projects practically by for example collecting money and school supplies for Nepalese children.
In 2006, Nepalese scouts renamed Urkema Peak, a 5890-meter peak in the rural Langtang region as Baden-Powell Scout Peak after the founder of the scout movement (Nepal Scouts 2012). The current partnership projects between Finnish and Nepalese scouts were initiated in 2009, as Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry. decided to organize a scout expedition to the peak and to start a development cooperation project aiming to strengthen the capacity of the Nepalese scout organization. The expedition was carried out successfully in the spring of 2010, and 7 Finnish scouts reached the summit. The development cooperation project was also deemed a success, and after the first project of 2010-2012, a second project was started in early 2013 with a much larger financial scope and support also from the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The product of this project-based thesis is a second scout expedition to Nepal, which was realized in April-May 2013. The entire process of planning, executing and evaluating the product is described in this report, ranging from the initial selection of the organizing committee and participants to the final feedback surveys completed on the journey back to Finland. During the trip, the participants got to make friends with Nepalese scouts, participate in a local scout camp, help in the development cooperation project of Finnish and Nepalese scouts, go on a 12-day hike in the rural, mountainous Langtang region, and do some sightseeing and adventure activities. For the thesis authors, the project was a unique opportunity to deepen our knowledge in project management and to gain practical experience in leading a large group abroad. The purpose of this document is to serve as a tool for planning the future Nepal – expeditions. In the following chapters, the product will be described in detail, and the main theoretical concepts used in this report will be presented. The attachments provide future expedition leaders several useful documents that can be applied and adapted to the situation.

1.1 Description of the product

The product of this thesis is a four-week scout expedition to the remote and exotic Nepal. The trip was executed in spring 2013, starting from Helsinki-Vantaa Airport on April 6th, and ending in the same place on May 4th. Altogether 29 days were spent on
the road. The trip was organized by an organizing committee of eight scouts selected by the thesis authors in April 2012.

The participants of the trip were selected through an application procedure in the autumn 2012. In total, the organizing committee received over 35 applications, of which 25 persons were selected based on their age. The target group for the trip was the rover age group of Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry., 18-22 years, but as there were not enough applicants of the right age, a few older applicants were selected as well. Thus, the group size reached 33 persons in total. In April 2013, however, one group member cancelled his participation due to a changed life situation, and the group size shrunk to 32.

The trip programme was based on a similar trip realized by the commissioner in 2010. It is a varied programme which offers something for everyone: development cooperation, a challenging mountain hike, sightseeing, international partnership, a scout camp and so on. The day-to-day schedule of the trip is detailed in Attachment 18.

In addition to the trip itself, the ‘product’ offered to the participants also included the preparations for it, i.e. three preparatory weekends and a large package of information about the trip, insurances, vaccinations, equipment and so on. The programme of the preparatory weekends will be presented in more detail in chapter 2.

1.2 Project goals

To evaluate the success of any project, defining its goals is paramount. The goals of the Nepal 2013 project were defined in the beginning by the thesis authors, based on the goals of the previous Nepal expedition, the strategy of the commissioner (Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry.) and the personal wishes of the authors. The general goals are listed below:

- offer Finnish rover scouts a safe but challenging and exciting experience of scouting abroad, trekking in the Himalayas and summiting the Baden-Powell Peak
- strengthen the relationship between Nepal Scouts and Guides and Scouts of Finland
encourage the participants to participate in preparing for and planning the trip

The personal goals of the thesis authors are the following:
- gain experience in leading a team and managing a challenging international project
- develop a good understanding of the whole process and all aspects of planning, preparing for, executing and evaluating an expedition

1.3 Main concepts

What drives human beings to search their limits and travel far differs from one individual to the next, but the search for experiences can be seen as a unifying factor. According to Pine & Gilmore (1999, 12), the world which previously operated in goods, commodities and even services, is now moving towards the experience economy, in which companies can no longer compete on price alone. Experiences are memorable, inherently personal and engaging, and as they occur in cooperation with each individual and the event in question, no two people can have the exact same experience. Even though the offering itself is constrained with time and perishes after consumption, the memory of the experience and the possible changes that it has caused linger in the mind of the individual for years, potentially for life. This is what makes experiences so valuable. (Pine & Gilmore 1999, 12-13)

LEO – Lapland Centre of Expertise for the Experience Industry, located in Rovaniemi, Finland, has developed the Experience Pyramid model to describe the prerequisites for an experience. At the bottom of the pyramid, it pictures the six essential components needed for every experience. In addition, it shows five intensity levels of experience, the highest of them being change in the mental level. (Lapland Centre of Expertise for the Experience Industry 2009). Figure 1 below shows the experience pyramid model.
According to the experience pyramid model, the six components needed for an experience are individuality, authenticity, story, multi-sensory perception, contrast and interaction. As all these components are present in the Nepal 2013 project, it is likely that the participants will consider the trip as a memorable experience. Individuality is realized through the participants’ possibility to affect the activities they participated in during the trip – they could choose the activities during the scout jamboree and in Last Resort, they could decide how they want to spend their free time in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur, and even during the trek they were able to decide on their pace and trekking company.

The perception of authenticity naturally differs from one participant to the next, but as the Nepal 2013 project was realized in close cooperation with Nepalese scouts and a local travel agency, the participants were able to participate in and witness very authentic Nepalese life and traditions, and also experience interaction with Nepalese scouts and with one another. They were also a part of the story – there is a long history of partnership between Finnish and Nepalese scouts, and the Nepal 2013 trip was a new page in this history.
Multi-sensory perception was very present during the whole trip – from watching the scenery, smelling the gutters of Kathmandu and tasting the spicy Nepalese delicacies to hearing the constantly resounding ‘om mani padme hum’–mantra and feeling the exertion from the trek. Therefore, contrast is inherent – Nepal is about as far from Finland as one can get on Earth, both physically and culturally.

As for the horizontal levels of the pyramid, interest was awakened during the preparatory weekends. Sense perception and learning in the intellectual level were achieved through the many contrasts and excellent discussions between participants and Nepalese people. As visible in the participant feedback (presented in detail in Chapter 5), all participants felt they will remember certain parts of the trip for life (experience in the emotional level), and many reported that their behavior in certain aspects of life will change thanks to the trip. For instance, a few participants mentioned that they will be keener to help people in need, and some participants said they are more open to try new things after the trip. All in all, it can be stated with confidence that the trip to Nepal was a real experience for most participants.

The Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2000, 438) defines an expedition as an organized journey with a specific purpose, especially when the purpose is to find out about a place not previously known. In mountaineering, the word expedition has become the word of choice to describe trips with the purpose of climbing a specific mountain with a large group of participants, setting multiple camps on the way and travelling between them to transport equipment (Eng & Pelt 2010, 457). The trek part of the Nepal 2013–trip was realized precisely according to this principle, with participants carrying day packs of 10-13 kilos, and a team of local porters carrying the rest of the equipment, including tents and kitchenware. This way, the expedition also provided a source of income for the local population.

According to the United Nations report ‘Our Common Future’ (1987), “Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Tourism never leaves the receiving region unaffected, and therefore following
the principles of sustainable tourism is essential when organizing a large group travel package. The effects of tourism on the destination can be divided in three categories: environmental, economic and socio-cultural (Cooper, F. et al. 2005, 148). The environmental “green-washing” of tourism products has been going on for a while, and consumers know to demand more environmentally friendly services and products during their travels, but the socio-cultural and economic aspects of tourism are less known. In the Nepal 2013 –project, also these aspects were considered in for example the negotiations with local suppliers, the interactions with Nepalese scouts and in day-to-day choices made by the whole team. The results of a sustainability-themed brainstorming session carried out with the entire team during the second preparatory weekend can be found in Attachment 10 at the end of this document.

Risk is inherent to any expedition venturing into remote areas, and especially in those moving in high altitudes. Weather changes rapidly in the mountains, the shelter provided by vegetation grows scarcer with every meter of ascent, the distance to rescue and medical services is often long, and the altitude itself has several adverse effects on the human body. In addition, accidents can happen anywhere, and the streets of Kathmandu can be equally hazardous. Therefore, a responsible expedition leader cannot forgo a thorough mapping of risks, and where possible, any risk should be avoided by for instance changing the plan. Where prevention is not possible, the leader must mitigate the effects of the risk by developing contingency plans. (Eng & Pelt 2010, 401) Preventing accidents during the Nepal 2013 –project is detailed in Chapter 3 of this report (Risk and Safety Planning).

Cross-cultural communication, or intercultural communication, refers to the study of communication between different cultures. The point of cross-cultural communication is to understand how people from across the world can best communicate with each other and minimize misunderstandings due to cultural differences. The aim is to ease the communication between people and diminish the communicational gap by producing guidelines for communicating outside your own culture (Mitra, 2008, 4).
Cross-cultural communication is always in an essential role when organizing an expedition or a trip that requires communication with a travel agency abroad. The smoothness and success of the planning process relies strongly on the mutual understanding between the parties involved. Therefore, it is important that both parties understand the cultural differences and are ready to adjust their mindset to the other party’s way of doing business. Cultural differences often vary increasingly the further away you travel.

Nepal and Finland are quite the opposites, both culturally and environmentally, which naturally affected the communication between the organizing committee and the local travel agency, and created challenges from time to time. Still, considering the fact that the travel agencies are in contact with foreigners on a daily basis, they often have an idea of what to expect from the communication, but very often the organizing party is not as well prepared. For example, based on the other organizing committee members’ experiences from the previous trip, the travel arrangements responsible had at least some idea of the Nepalese culture and ways of doing business, but the activeness and enthusiasm of the Nepalese partners came as a surprise. The travel arrangements responsible had not expected the partners to be so quick in their replies or so professional either, which is a fact she is quite ashamed to admit. Though she was unfamiliar with Nepal as a country before this project, some stereotypes had clearly already taken root before starting the communication. Luckily the stereotyped image was not visible to the Nepalese partners, and no trouble arose from this mindset. Stereotyping is a dangerous mistake that people should learn to recognize as well as avoid. To ensure the smoothest possible communication, one could follow the ten tips for effective cross-cultural communication presented in figure 2 below.
According to the model above, the ten tips needed for effective cross-cultural communication are building self-awareness, recognizing the complexity of the situation, avoiding stereotyping, respecting differences, listening actively to the other party, being honest and flexible, thinking twice and asking plenty of questions. In theory, with these rules in mind one should be able to create quite successful communication with any foreign party. The most important strategies to keep in mind are “avoid stereotyping”, “respect differences” and “build self-awareness”. With these three, the co-operation already has a healthy foundation, and when the other strategies are added to the communication, the parties should be able to avoid conflicts and work together quite easily.

When starting the communication with foreign travel agencies, the organizing committee and especially the travel arrangements responsible had to remember to proceed with care. A good co-operation, as any relationship, requires the best possible start to proceed proficiently; therefore, the first e-mail exchanges were the most essential ones. With good planning, the start with every agency was a success, and no problems arose. The more e-mails were changed, the more familiar both parties became with the other and the invisible cultural barrier started to crumble. During the tendering process, only minor cultural differences became visible to the Finnish organizing committee: for example, sometimes the replies from Nepal were greatly delayed due to a public holiday.
that the Finnish team was completely unaware of, and sometimes the replies from
some agencies were inconclusive or confusing, possibly due to minor misunderstand-
ings. For the most part, however, the communication with Nepalese travel agencies
went smoothly, and any cross cultural conflicts were avoided. The fact that the rela-
tionship in question was between a customer and a supplier rather than between two
companies was also helpful.

However, during the stay in Nepal, the organizing committee noticed some situations
that, had they not been handled carefully, could have resulted into conflict. These situ-
ations included the change of plan -negotiations between the organizing committee
and the travel agency. For example, as bad weather forbade the ascent from Base
Camp and plans for the trekking days had to be changed, the organizing committee
and the travel agency representative had several long and challenging negotiations. Also
the different ideas on evacuation camps required thorough discussions between the
two parties. Luckily, the organizing committee was able to handle these situations with
tact, and no bigger problems arise from these negotiations. A solution that pleased
both parties was always found, and cultural differences did not come in the way of de-
cision-making.

It is always essential for the organizing party to remember to research their target des-
tination more thoroughly than just choosing a hotel or the activities executed during
the trip. In order to create the most successful and pleasant a trip for both the travel-
lers as well as the locals, the cultural differences should always be considered and pre-
pared for. A tourist without any knowledge of, and therefore often no respect for the
local culture and the way of living can cause immense damage to the cross-cultural rela-
tionships. An alarming example of this can be found in A Responsible Traveller’s
Handbook (Kalmari and Kelola, 2009, 99), where a pair of western tourists show great
disrespect towards the inhabitants of a indigent village in a third-world country by
drunkenly abusing their way of living and the humble conditions of the village. Though
the villagers could hardly understand the foreign sentences laughed at them from the
by-driving pickup truck, there could not have been any doubt of their meaning. This
kind of behaviour does great damage to cross-cultural relationships and aids in forming negative feelings and even hatred toward all foreigners.
2 Project execution process

The following chapter details the entire process of bringing the Nepal 2013–scout expedition from an idea to a reality. The practical arrangements such as flight and accommodation bookings are presented in Chapter 4: Organizing a group travel package.

2.1 Before the trip

The Nepal 2013 project began in January 2013. The commissioner, Suomen Partiolaiset – Finlands Scouter ry., and its Committee of International Affairs in specific, decided that as the Nepal 2010–trip had been successful and as a development cooperation project was in execution between the Finnish and Nepalese scout organizations, organizing a second expedition to Nepal would be wise. In addition to strengthening the partnership, the trip was also to attract more males into scouting, as adventurous activities such as mountaineering are often appealing to boys. Therefore, the commissioner started recruiting for a trip leader for the project. In March 2012, the thesis authors were selected to lead the trip.

2.1.1 Work of the organizing committee

As scout events are always team efforts, an organizing committee was appointed by the thesis authors shortly after their selection. The following posts were advertised on the website of the commissioner:

- Communications officer (media, pr)
- Development co-operation officer
- Mountain and safety responsible
- Expedition doctor
- Financial officer
- Scout programme officer

Several applications were received, and in the first organizing committee meeting on April 15th 2012, the majority of team members were selected. However, no applications
were received for the posts of expedition doctor and mountain and safety responsible. Through continued efforts, the structure of the final organizing committee developed into the one depicted in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Organizational chart of the Nepal 2013 –project.

The duties of the trip leader included planning and maintaining the large-scale schedule of the project, leading the organizing committee, scheduling, organizing and chairing the organizing committee meetings, keeping minutes, corresponding with the commissioner and Nepal Scouts, updating the database of the commissioner, and all other tasks that were agreed on in the organizing committee meetings. The duties of the
travel arrangements officer included correspondence with airlines, travel agencies in Finland, travel agencies in Nepal, deputizing the trip leader when necessary, and all other tasks that were agreed on in the organizing committee meetings.

The first organizing committee meeting with a majority of the team present was organized in Helsinki on April 25th 2012. This meeting laid the groundwork for the next year’s progress. As most of the team members were unknown to one another, everyone briefly introduced oneself to the others before discussing the project in more detail. Other topics that were addressed in the first meeting included planning the fundraising for the trip and the development cooperation project, drafting the communications plan, deciding on approximate meeting intervals etc. The committee also decided to use Google Docs as shared document storage, so that each member has an easy access to all documentation of the project.

Approximately one month was deemed to be a suitable interval for organizing committee meetings, and in total, thirteen meetings were arranged. In addition, the committee had two long-distance meetings through Skype connections. Minutes were kept in all meetings, and at the end of the documents, tasks for each member were listed. In the beginning of the next meeting, the completion level of the tasks was checked, and in case a task was incomplete, it was transferred in to the next minutes. This proved efficient: everyone knew exactly what to do before the next meeting, and the approaching meeting encouraged committee members to check and complete their tasks. The delegation of these tasks among the organizing committee was based on the areas of responsibilities appointed to each committee member.

During the meetings, the trip leader generally acted as the chairman, occasionally substituted by the practical arrangements responsible. One committee member was elected as secretary, who recorded minutes and after the meeting made sure everyone had access to the document. These minutes were also uploaded to Teltta, the extranet service of the commissioner, for reference. The minutes of the organizing committee meetings provide a detailed source of information about all the phases of the projects and the decisions made during the process. They can be found in Attachment 4 at the end of
this report. As the working language of the organizing committee was Finnish, the minutes are written in Finnish.

Apart from the roles of the chairman and the secretary, the meetings were entirely informal, with each committee member being encouraged to express their opinions freely. This led to very beneficial, if lengthy, conversations about multiple topics, allowing all members to stay updated about all aspects of the project. All organizing committee members were extremely committed to the project, which led to the meetings being a pleasure to all participants: excitement was in the air, decisions were made democratically, and it was clear that everyone wanted to do their very best.

2.1.2 Selection of participants

The Nepal 2013–scout expedition was a challenging one, and to ensure a successful and safe trip for all participants, the selection of participants was crucial. The expedition of 2010 suffered from a small amount of applicants, which led to practically all applicants being admitted to participate. Therefore, for the Nepal 2013–expedition, advertising began earlier in order to ensure enough applicants. An advertisement of the trip was published in the ‘Partio’–magazine of the commissioner on May 24th 2012. At the same time, a Facebook page for the trip was created, and the organizing committee began spreading the word in social media. The first advertisement can be found at the end of this document (Attachment 11).

Consequently, two members of the organizing committee participated in the Roverway camp in July with a stand informing about Nepal 2013, collecting email addresses of interested rovers and handing out flyers. Roverway is a joint event of World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and World Organization of the Scout Movement aimed for 16-22-year-old scouts, and as it was organized in Finland in the summer 2012, it was the perfect place to recruit participants.

The fairly limited advertising efforts proved efficient, as in total 35 applications were received by the application deadline of September 6th, 2012. The application procedure was conducted through the Polku system of the commissioner: the interested appli-
cants followed a link to a web questionnaire and filled in a variety of questions, ranging from age and role in scouting to previous trekking experience and special skills. Out of these applications the organizing committee shortlisted 25. The selection was based, first of all, on the age of the applicants – the targeted age group was 18-22 years. As several “over-aged” applicants had to be admitted, other criteria had to be used as well. Fitness and previous trekking experience were deemed to be the most important criteria.

The selection process continued with the Scout programme responsible notifying the selected applicants and informing them of the timeline of the preparations, the first preparatory weekend etc. The trip leader, on the other hand, contacted the ones that were not selected by email and suggested other camps and international projects that they might be interested in. After a few cancellations in the first phase, the total number of participants settled to 25, and together with the organizing committee, the entire team consisted of 33 people. In April 2013, one participant cancelled, and the final team size was 32.

### 2.1.3 Preparatory weekends

According to the Finnish Consumer Law, for the participants of a programme that requires preparation, gear, physical or mental stamina and skill, and lasts over four hours, written information should be delivered well beforehand. This information must be delivered in the most common languages of the participant groups, so that everyone can understand the safety issues, and that language barriers cause no risk situations. It is the service provider’s responsibility to ensure that all participants understand the safety instructions (Kuluttajavirasto 2003, 5). To ensure the safest possible expedition, the organizing committee created information packages both for the participants and for their nearest relatives.

Because of the length and the challenge level of the Nepal 2013-expedition, the organizing committee decided early on that three preparatory weekends would be necessary to acquaint the participants with each other, to transfer knowledge and skills and to build morale and team spirit. The first weekend was organized in Långvik, at a scout
cabin owned by the scout troop Helsingin Hakatytöt on September 28th – 30th 2012. The goal of the weekend was for the participants and the organizing team to get to know each other, to inform the participants of the planning process of the trip and the intended trip schedule, and to start off both the physical preparation for the trip and the fundraising. The programme of the first preparatory weekend is detailed in Attachment 13.

The organizing committee wanted to start the process of familiarizing the group members to each other as soon as everyone had arrived to the cabin by dividing everyone into groups as versatile as possible. Within those groups, the participants had to briefly agree on five things they had in common with all the members, and list a unique quality of each member compared to the others. These findings were presented to the entire group, and these facts functioned as efficient ice-breakers, since the unique points were often quite funny or distinctive. As such, they were easy to remember and therefore worked as good conversation starters later on during the weekend, helping in the familiarization process.

The weekend included substantial information sessions, made necessary by the vastness of the subject and the amount of information crucial to the participants. To even out the information sessions, an exercise of practical nature was conducted during Saturday, in the form of a day hike with checkpoints. The participants were again divided into groups, and their endurance and scout skills were tested during the day. An especial strain to the group dynamics was created on purpose by not arranging a proper lunch in the middle of the hike – during the 7-hour physically demanding hike, the participants had only water and a very modest sandwich lunch after the fitness test conducted by the doctor of the trip. During the afternoon, hunger had an interesting effect on the group bonding. This strain was seen as an efficient way of bringing the groups closer together, as well as giving the participants an idea of what a day in Nepal might feel like without proper meal arrangements.

After the weekend, the organizing committee had a meeting regarding the first preparatory weekend, discussing the success of the program. Overall the weekend was seen as
a success, and the organizing committee felt that especially the process of getting the participants to start to know each other worked extremely well. In addition, the organizing committee was pleased to see how enthusiastically the participants accepted the fundraising tasks assigned to them. On the other hand, it was also stated that the general information package given to the participants may not have had been comprehensive enough. This was probably caused by the organizing committee’s vast knowledge of the subject, making the presenters forget that the participants had practically no knowledge of the project they had been chosen to, and therefore, very basic information would have been necessary. The attempt to mend this included active Q&A – opportunities in the expedition’s Facebook group, as well as extensive information packages in PDF –files made accessible to all participants through Google Docs.

The second preparatory weekend was focused on safety themes. It was organized in Nuuksio, Espoo, on February 1st to 3rd 2013, in great wintry conditions with lots of snow. The info sessions and practical activities gave the participants a look into the basic rope techniques necessary during the hike to Baden-Powell Scout Peak, as well as into the medical challenges their bodies might encounter during the trip. In addition, team spirit was built further, as all activities were done in patrols, the size and constitution of which changed from one task to the next. This way, everybody got a chance to get to know a different set of people from who they normally might socialize with. Also the newly selected organizing committee member, the mountain expert, got a chance to introduce himself and to get to know the team. The programme of the second weekend is shown in Attachment 14.

The second preparatory weekend was also considered very successful by both the organizing committee and the participants. During the weekend, a questions box was available for participants to ask the committee anything, but no questions were received. Throughout the sessions, participants were also encouraged to ask, and at the end of the weekend, the participants reported having found out answers to all questions that they had been pondering. The atmosphere was excited, and particularly the practical checkpoint activities were considered excellent and very memorable by the majority of the participants. The only piece of criticism received by the organizing
committee was that there seemed to be a divide between the participants and the organizing committee. In further discussions about the subject, however, it became clear that this divide originated from the fact that the organizing committee naturally had more information and acted as a team of experts. This problem diminished during the trip itself, with more opportunities to socialize.

2.1.4 Communication

The organizing committee member in charge of communication and PR drafted a preliminary communications plan at the beginning of the project. This plan listed the activities that would help the organizing committee in finding the right participants, gaining sponsors and visibility for the project, and ensure good internal communication with the participants and the organizing committee. This subchapter introduces the main points of the communications.

When creating marketing material and planning how to market the expedition, the communications responsible had naturally also to consider the Finnish Consumer Protection Law (38/1978), Chapter 2, Clause 2, which clearly states that the consumer must not be able to get a misleading or untrue picture of the product (Kuluttajavirasto 2003, 5). This was naturally the wish of the organizing committee as well, but as people interpret common things very differently, creating a marketing package that could mislead no-one is challenging. Evidently the organizing committee succeeded in creating comprehensive marketing material, as none of the participants felt misled.

The phase before the trip began with the opening of the project website. The website was designed by the communications responsible of the organizing committee, and its contents were planned by the committee as a joint effort. Wordpress provided an easily updateable and good-looking platform for the website, and the domain name partio.fi/nepal was selected by the commissioner. The target groups of the website included the trip participants, but also anyone interested in scout projects. During the trip, the website and particularly the blog served the parents and loved ones of the participants by providing an update of the location and activities of the group in times when
no other contact could be made. A screenshot of the website front page can be seen below (Figure 4).

![Nepal 2013 Project Website Screenshot](image)

Figure 4. Screenshot of the Nepal 2013 project website.

The blog was the most frequently updated section of the project website. The organizing committee started the blog in September 2012, and took turns in writing a short entry about a topic related to their area of responsibility. After the second preparatory weekend, in February 2013, the participants took over the blog. During the trip itself, updates were made almost daily. During the trek, these updates were made through satellite phone messages that were then decoded by the Finnish support team.
Social media, in particular Facebook, also facilitated the communication about the Nepal 2013 –project greatly. At the same time with the launch of the website, a Facebook page (Partiolaiset Nepalissa) was opened, targeted at people outside the project who were interested in its progress. During the preparation phase of the project, frequent updates were posted on the page, for example snapshots from the preparatory weekends, links to new blog posts on the project website and interesting articles about related subjects. As the time of the trip approached, the posting was intensified, and in total 316 people “liked” the page, proving that some visibility was achieved.

A closed Facebook group for the organizing committee members was also opened, and served as a not-so-official platform for discussions. Many important decisions were made using this group, and regular communications, such as the invitations to organizing committee meetings, their agendas and minutes were published and discussed in the group.

When the participant selection was finalized in September 2012, a second closed Facebook group was opened to serve the internal communication of the participants and the organizing committee. Discussions were lively, and especially the possibility of asking the organizing committee questions was considered useful. Also event invitations, such as the preparatory weekends, were created and published on Facebook, and many fundraising activities organized using the group. In addition, the group was able to share links to important articles, websites and even TV documentaries that provided important information about the situation in Nepal, the necessary equipment, the processes of acclimatization, and so on.

The only other means of social media harnessed by the Nepal 2013 –project was Twitter. A Twitter account was created in February 2013, and at the same time, a YouTube account was opened to publish videos filmed during the project.

Newspapers and magazines were also interested in the project, and a few articles were published before and after the trip. This demanded an active approach from the organ-
izing committee: a press release was prepared and sent to several local newspapers. The press release in English can be seen in Attachment 16 at the end of this report.

2.1.5 Financial planning

The expertise of the organizing committee member in charge of finances (hereinafter the finance guru) proved invaluable for the project. He was able to independently draft the budget, and knew the processes of Suomen Partiolaiset – Finands Scouter ry. well enough to communicate financial matters with the commissioner. The financial figures of the project in 2010 served as the base for budgeting, and the professional knowledge and practical experience of the finance guru enabled him to achieve great precision in the budget. Approval for the budget was gained from the commissioner from time to time, and all money-related issues handled successfully by the finance guru.

The finance guru also led the fundraising. He divided the participants into 6 teams, gave them a goal of raising 300 euros per team, and helped them in coming up with fundraising ideas. In total, the participants raised 2767,60 euros, half of which were used by the development co-operation project of Finnish and Nepalese scouts, and half by the Nepal 2013 –trip. Fundraising activities included, among other things, participating in the Ravintolapäivä (Restaurant Day) event in Helsinki and Tampere, selling socks, organizing birthday parties for children, wrapping Christmas presents and doing store inventories.

Financial aid was also received from the Folke Bernadotte foundation governed by the commissioner. Each participant received 200 euros from the foundation, which lowered the participation fee significantly. After the fundraising and the financial aid from the foundation, the participation fee was 2080 euros. Several participants also applied for and got financial support from foundations and organizations such as local Rotary and Lions clubs and scout troops. The financial scope of the entire project was 75 000 euros, and the final budget and the balance sheet can be found at the end of this document (Attachments 2 and 3).
In addition, the organizing committee succeeded well in collecting corporate sponsorships. Especially the expedition doctor was very successful with the search of sponsors. Using a medical point of view in her grant applications, she was able to convince 6 companies to sponsor the expedition with different products essential for trekking. Also other members of the organizing committee participated in the search of sponsors, and finally altogether 10 companies supported the expedition with products. The sponsor products varied from arctic sunglasses to protein bars and from thermal care products to blister band-aids, each playing an essential role in the expedition’s success. Without the sponsorships, the entire expedition group would have had to individually purchase all of these products, for without them the trek could not have been executed. The full list of product sponsors can be found at the end of this document (Attachment 17).

2.2 During the trip

For the participants, the execution of the expedition happened as planned: the expedition was aimed to be an active holiday where it is possible to challenge oneself, learn more about a foreign culture and country and actively participate on the group activities, yet feeling relaxed, safe and on a holiday. However, for the organizing committee the expedition differed understandably quite a lot from a holiday, though it anyhow was an amazing trip. The organizing committee had all the responsibility during the entire trip, and the success of almost every day depended greatly on the plans made before the trip and the decisions made and the actions taken on the spot.

2.2.1 Daily routines

No day of the trip was similar to the previous, and therefore the routines of each day varied slightly. Nevertheless, the organizing committee had agreed on some routines that had to be fulfilled daily to ensure a safe, successful and smooth trip for all participants. To fulfill these daily routines, the following responsibilities were created:

1. Leader of the day (rotating among the organizing committee)
2. Hygiene responsible (rotating among the participants)
3. Secretary (rotating among the organizing committee)
4. Communications responsible (fixed person from the organizing committee)
5. Contact person with NS (fixed person from the organizing committee)
6. Contact person with Infinity Tours (fixed person the organizing committee)
7. Diary keeper (rotating among the participants)

This distribution of daily tasks was created with the idea that all the members of the organizing committee could be equally the leaders and yet equally part of the entire group. This way, no one would feel separated from the rest of the group, and also the participants would get the feeling of togetherness and participation through the responsibilities trusted directly to them.

In reality, however, the tasks did not function exactly as planned. Only the tasks of the leader of the day, communications responsible and diary keeping were executed as per the initial plan, whereas the other planned tasks were either handled coequally or not at all. For example, the responsibilities of the hygiene responsible were almost completely discarded, mainly due to the soon evident impossibility of monitoring the trek kitchen, which had often started the operations well before the team arrived to each camp, or in such location that supervising the kitchen functions could not have been done discreetly. In addition, the organizing committee was often busy with other, more pressing tasks at those times.

The organizing committee had strongly emphasized the importance of good kitchen hygiene to the travel agency prior to the trip, and was confident that the importance of good hygiene was understood within the travel agency. It was also a topic of discussion often during the trek, when several cases of diarrhea and/or gastric flu appeared among the participants. The travel agency repeatedly assured the organizing team that the agency did everything possible to ensure good hygiene, but unfortunately the conditions made it impossible to wash dishes with hot water, which may have caused some of the stomach problems. It was commonly agreed that in the trek conditions it is nearly impossible to completely prevent the spreading of the stomach disease, especially when it could not be done even in Finland (some of the participants had contami-
nated their relatives after returning back home). It appears that the form of gastric flu in question is a particularly aggressive and easily transmittable one.

When examining the preliminarily planned responsibilities afterwards, it is evident that the biggest flaw was to discard the tasks of the hygiene responsible, for the reasons mentioned above. The other tasks and responsibilities were fulfilled, either as planned or in a way that worked better in reality. Changes in the manner of fulfilling the other tasks did not prominently affect the completion of the tasks.

### 2.2.2 Communication

Internal communication during the trip was crucial for safety and also in order to stick to the schedule. For the most part, important information was shared when the group was together, and meeting times and places agreed before the group was separated. However, to prepare for unplanned problems, the organizing committee carried cell phones throughout the trip. Cell phone reception during the trek was poor or non-existent, which led to the committee carrying handheld radio transceivers (walkie-talkies). This innovation must not be overlooked during the next trip – walkie-talkies allowed the team to easily contact each other within a radius of 5 kilometers, which greatly eased communication between the front and the back of the group during the trek.

The satellite phone provided a link to the world during the trek, and the daily blog updates served also the loved ones of the participants by giving information about the progress of the expedition. Crisis communication guidelines (Attachment 8) were handed out to all participants before the trip, and a list of the contact details of the next of kin of each participants carried by the organizing team members. The loved ones of the participants were encouraged to follow the progress of the expedition through the blog rather than trying to be in contact with the participants during the trip.

Cameras, laptops and smartphones enabled the team to document the trip and to share experiences and snapshots already during the trip. As battery capacity was limited, it
was rationed, and spare batteries were carried and solar energy used to recharge devices during the trek.

2.3 After the trip

When the trip was nearly over – at the Delhi Airport, India – the authors collected feedback from the participants with feedback questionnaires (Attachment 5). The forms were created well before the trip, and they included both Likert scale questions as well as open-ended questions. The answers to these questionnaires provided the authors and the entire organizing committee with invaluable information of the participants’ feelings regarding the planning and the execution process of the Nepal Scout expedition. The results from the feedback questionnaire are more profoundly explained in Chapter 5.

Though the expedition was indisputably over once the team was safely returned to Finnish soil, the work with the project was nowhere near to be over. The organizing committee will write a project report for the commissioner (more compact than this thesis), will organize at least one meeting to discuss the feedback received from the participants and to go through the trip once more, as well as arrange a post-expedition meeting with hopefully the entire expedition team. The organizing committee will also discuss the possibility of establishing a mountaineering interest group that would promote mountaineering skills among Finnish scouts. In addition, the development cooperation project continues regardless of the end of the expedition process.
3 Risk and safety management

International travel, just like getting out of bed, involves risks. When a group of 33 young people travel to a developing country, live in rural conditions and attempt to climb a nearly 6000-meter peak in a remote area, risks are considerably higher than during package holidays to well-established destinations. Therefore, a thorough step-by-step analysis of any risk factors throughout the entire trip is essential in order to best prevent and mitigate the discovered risks. This chapter presents the process of identifying and preparing for risks during the Nepal 2013 –project.

3.1 Identifying risks

According to the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority and Finnish Rescue law 468/2003, any business provider is obliged to prevent hazardous situations in its business planning and actions, to prepare for the protection of people, assets and the environment in hazardous situations as well as to prepare those rescue measures that they are independently capable for (Kuluttajavirasto 2003, 6). To follow the law and to ensure the safest possible expedition, the organizing committee had to take the risk prevention as a central topic in many of the meetings.

The Nepal 2013 –organizing committee discussed safety themes throughout the planning process, but in January 2013, when the daily schedule of the trip was finalized, the committee organized a safety “seminar” to thoroughly discuss the potential risks. This seminar was organized in Nuuksio, Espoo on 19th–20th January, and entailed the following sessions:

- Mountaineering skills (use of crampons, harness, ice axe, jumar ascendeurs, belay devices etc.)
- Medical issues (problems with sun, heat, local bacteria, altitude, exhaustion etc.)
- Risk charting (identification and preparation for risks)
- Group dynamics
- Scout programme during the trip
Each organizing committee member was able to use his or her expertise to inform others about certain risks, and after the weekend, the committee felt much more prepared.

Risk charting proved to be a very concrete way of preparing for risks. This method is recommended by the State Provincial Office of Lapland in its 2007 publication ‘Safety four Tourists – an introduction’ (28-33). The organizing committee went through each phase of the trip, starting and ending at the airport in Helsinki. All possible risks associated with each phase were listed in a spreadsheet, and consequently, a value from 1-3 was given to each risk, indicating its perceived likelihood (3 being very likely and one not very likely). Then, a value was given to each risk indicating the severity of its consequences, and the risk coefficient was calculated by multiplying these two numbers with each other. The risk coefficient value of all the recognized risks was between 2 and 6, the number two representing less dramatic risks, and the number six being the most critical issues. A section of the risk chart can be seen in Figure 5 below, and the entire risk chart is attached to this document (Attachment 6).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Risk Coefficient</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tipping the bus driver conditionally, only if we feel safe. Emptying the bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 Enough backup days included in schedule; having plan B’s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ensuring everyone wears proper boots with ankle support and knows how to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twist and ankle injury preventing trekking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Twisting ankles after putting them on; checking clothing, also after walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous animals (spiders etc.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Checking boots before putting them on; checking clothing, also after walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massive stomach flu epidemic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ensuring good hygiene of food preparation and using plenty of hand washing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to start of hike</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>No change to prevent road blockages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road blocked</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No chance to prevent road blockages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trek</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pressuring everyone to drink 4-8 liters of liquid daily, wear hats and sungl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat issues &amp; dehydration</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>All above mentioned preventative measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagging behind group because of disease</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-trip training plan to be given to participants; fitness tests to be con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical condition of participants</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-trip training plan to be given to participants; fitness tests to be con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural/religious conflict</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-trip training plan to be given to participants; fitness tests to be con</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication problems due to splitting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Carrying walkie-talkies, agreeing on meeting places and times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude sickness</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ensuring sufficient time for acclimatization; ensuring that all participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Risk chart.

3.2 Preventing problems

After the initial process of risk identification and the evaluation of risk coefficients, the organizing committee continued by planning ways to prevent the identified risks. Priority was given to risks with a coefficient number six, i.e. the likeliest and most severe risks. The following risks received the highest coefficient numbers:

- Political conflict
- Stomach flu
- Accidents
- Altitude sickness
- Insufficient eating and drinking
- Falling rocks
- Snowstorms

All the aforementioned risks have potentially severe, even life-threatening consequences, and the likelihood of them occurring during some phase of the trip is from moderate to high. Fortunately, there are things that the expedition team could do to lower the likelihood of a few of them becoming reality: for example, excellent hygiene can postpone and even prevent stomach flu, slow ascent pace prevents altitude sickness, and the fatigue and severe health consequences of insufficient drinking and eating could be prevented by stressing the importance of proper hydration and nutrition to the team again and again. On the other hand, the possibilities of the team preventing political conflict, falling rocks or snowstorms are rather limited. When the most pressing risks were discussed, the team moved on until each factor was thoroughly considered.

### 3.3 Contingency plans

In addition to the prevention plans, the organizing committee similarly planned the course of action in case the risks do become reality. These contingency plans provided concrete tools to limit the severity of consequences in bad- and worst case scenarios. For instance, to prepare for the rather likely event of someone losing his or her passport and/or other valuables, the following instructions were given to all participants:

- Carry a paper copy of your passport
- Store a soft copy of your passport, credit card, insurance card etc. online so that it is accessible during the trip
- Carry an extra stash of 100 USD separate from your other valuables
- Carry the contact details of the organizing committee
- Carry the contact details of Finnish embassies in Delhi and Kathmandu

These actions don’t prevent anyone from losing their valuables, but they certainly make the consequences less severe and the process of replacing the lost items easier.
Contingency plans also include the so called Plan B’s and C’s. Nepal is a developing country, and when travelling in Nepal, one must prepare for changes due to weather conditions, strikes, landslides etc. Therefore, alternative programmes were planned for each main activity. For instance, if the road to Syabru Besi (the beginning of the trek) collapsed, the team would have no chance of accessing the trek. Instead, the Annapurna region and Pokhara could provide a good alternative with excellent trekking routes and exciting scenery. Fortunately, the Nepalese partners of the project were used to this and prepared to make quick changes to plans.

3.4 In practice

The whole process of identifying risks, planning for their prevention and contingency plans would be for nothing if the findings were not translated to practice. Therefore, the second preparatory weekend with the entire expedition team was dedicated to safety themes. The team was briefed on first aid, physical and mental preparation, mountaineering skills and many other important topics, and the drafting of team rules summarized the most important safety measures efficiently. As all participants participated in the creation of the rules, a good level of commitment was achieved. During the trip, all participants followed the rules, and therefore no discipline problems were encountered. The rules can be seen in Figure 6 below.
During the trip, only minor changes to the daily schedule had to be made, due to extremely hard weather conditions on the days of the summit attempt. Unfortunately the expedition team was unable to attempt the summit of the Baden-Powell Peak, as the weather already in Base Camp was extremely foggy and snowy. It was commonly agreed that proceeding to High Camp in the dominant weather conditions would have been life-threatening, and therefore the expedition team returned from Base Camp to Langtang Village. Some participants were quite disappointed, but the entire team was alive and safe. The travel agency was able to re-organize their services so that the change of plan affected the expedition team only a little, and the team was able to return to the village of Syabru Besi one day ahead of schedule. This allowed the team to spend an extra day in the beautiful UNESCO World Heritage city, Bhaktapur. This rearrangement was handled smoothly by the travel agency, and the reorganized programme was accepted with joy among the participants.
4 Organizing a group travel package

The following chapter introduces the process of organizing a group travel package for the Nepal 2013 expedition. The chapter includes the tendering process of both the travel agency in Finland, for flight arrangements, and the travel agency in Nepal, for all other arrangements, including accommodation, transportation, trek and other activities. The lifespan of the process can be seen below in Figure 7.

![Figure 7. Lifespan of the tendering process from July 2012 to February 2013](image)

4.1 Flights

The process of booking flights for a party of 33 people with no exact dates is surprisingly challenging. The first requests for flight offers to travel agents were sent in mid-July 2012, when the organizing committee only had a vague idea of the dates for the trip, and no programme for the days spent in Nepal existed yet. However, it was still necessary to send the requests so early to get an idea of the prices for such flights at the intended period of time. Otherwise the financial officer could not have prepared a preliminary budget for the trip, which would have complicated the process.
In July, the requests for offers were sent to five travel agents, which were Matkatoimisto Oy Matka-Vekka, Kilroy Finland Oy Ab, CWT Kaleva Travel, Oy Mandalta Travel Ltd. and Aventura Latina Oy. From these five, all but the last one replied promptly with a preliminary offer. Immediately it was clear that not all the agencies could offer flights within the expedition budget, and therefore communication with some agencies was discontinued. In September, a few more requests were sent to other travel agents to ensure the best possible outcome from the tendering process. Plenty of e-mails were sent from and to the travel agents regarding the flight route, amount of participants and the actual dates of the trip during autumn 2012.

In the beginning of December, the final decision had been reached through very thorough and lengthy tendering process, resulting to an agreement with Area Travel Agency Ltd. Flights were confirmed with one ticket from Helsinki through Delhi to Kathmandu, to ensure the safest possible delivery of luggage and to avoid paying the visa for India. The flights were booked to leave from Finland on the 6th of April and return back on the 4th of May. The companies flying the route were Finnair Oyj (Helsinki-Delhi-Helsinki) and Jet Airways Ltd. (Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi).

4.2 Local partners

The search for the local travel agency that could arrange all services during the stay in Nepal started also in mid-July. To create the most accurate budget for the trip, it was necessary to receive preliminary offers from trekking agencies as well, and therefore requests were sent to two Nepalese agencies and one Finnish agency. The Nepalese agencies were Explore Himalaya Travel & Adventure, a company that provided the services for the trip in 2010, and Peak Promotion Pvt. Ltd., a company highly recommended to the authors by the renowned Finnish mountaineer, Veikka Gustafsson. The Finnish company included to the process was Oy Mandala Travel Ltd., which also provided a quote for the flights.

All agencies replied promptly, and the same process as with the flights could begin. It very soon became evident that Mandala Travel could not respond to the rates given by
its Nepalese competitors. Therefore, Mandala was excluded from the competition at an early stage. Nevertheless, this decision was only made after careful consideration to ensure that the choice was not being made at the cost of safety or quality of service.

Since the schedule of the trip was under construction and subject to constant changes, the communication between the Finnish organizing committee and the two agencies in Nepal continued loosely throughout the autumn, during which the plans and requested services started to develop into a more certain form. Once the plan was thought to be finalized, and the mountaineering expert had joined the organizing committee, another agency was added to the competition. Infinity Tours Pvt. Ltd. was highly recommended by a close friend of the mountaineering expert, and when the agency had promptly responded with an impressive offer, it had quickly earned its place as a strong competitor to those agencies included in the project from the beginning.

After the trip schedule changed in January 2013 due to a change of plan in the camp location with Nepal Scouts, the Finnish organizing committee decided to speed up the tendering process by first adding more agencies to the competition to receive a wider variety of offers, and to get a certain picture of the price level for such a travel package. Six more agencies were sent the request for offer, and soon the organizing committee had altogether seven offers to choose from. Not all agencies replied to the request, and one offer was seen as indefinite and not worth pursuing, thus leaving Explore Himalaya, Peak Promotion, Infinity Tours, Langtang Ri Trekking, Asian Trekking and Dharma Adventures in on the last round of the tendering process.

The Finnish organizing committee created a counter-offer to these agencies, carefully listing all services that should be included and excluded from the package. The counter-offer included a suggested rate per person as well as payment schedule and cancellation policy, with every other detail the committee found necessary to have a written agreement about. When this was done, a final request was sent to the above-mentioned six agencies, letting them know that they were the last agencies in the competition and that the final decision would be made within a week from receiving a reply to the counter-offer. The counter-offer was replied to by six agencies, of which Infinity Tours Pvt.
L. Ltd. was chosen to be the trip organizer. The choice was based on the quality and clarity of the contents in the offer, ease of communication as well as generally good and helpful co-operation spirit during the planning process. Infinity Tours convinced the organizing committee with its professional and carefully composed offer, as well as prompt and professional e-mail replies.

On the finishing line in the tendering process the organizing committee had two strong options among the six agencies. Peak Promotion was considered to be almost equal to Infinity Tours, and the latter eventually won the competition only by little. Some agencies that lost the competition asked for the reason behind the decision, to develop their services in the future. As the organizing committee felt that it was their responsibility to be good travelers and keep the warm relationships to the agencies alive, these questions were carefully replied to, and the reasons behind the decision explained.

4.2.1 Accommodation and transportation

Both accommodation and transportation services were included in the counter-offer composed by the Finnish organizing committee, which is the reason that no arrangements for accommodation and transportation had to be made separately. These arrangements were relatively simple to agree on, as the organizing committee knew from the beginning the approximated need for both accommodation and transportation, and the Nepalese agency had no problems fulfilling the committee’s wishes regarding these services.

During the stay in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur, simple guest-house accommodation in twin rooms with a shower and a toilet was requested as well as delivered. In the Last Resort, accommodation was booked in the resort’s own four-person safari tents. All transportation was agreed to be arranged by the travel agency to ensure smooth and well-organized travelling within Nepal. Neither the road network nor the transportation equipment in Nepal in general can be considered safe, which is why the Finnish organizing team felt it necessary to include clear requests for safety arrangements during transportation into the contract with the travel agency (Attachment 9).
4.2.2 Trek and other program

Planning the trek program and the program for days outside the trek was a long and interesting process. At the beginning of the project, the authors only had a vague idea of what activities should be conducted outside the trekking days, and how much time there was to spend. The timetable from the trip in 2010 was used as a baseline for the new timetable, and it was adjusted according to the experiences gathered from the previous trip. During the planning process the trip timetable changed repeatedly as a result to changes in the flight, scout camp and trekking days. Some changes were also made based on the suggestions of the Nepalese travel agents, who understandably had more knowledge and insight regarding trekking and mountaineering in the Langtang region.

Finally, in the beginning of February 2013, the trip timetable was finalized by the Finnish organizing committee. The trek route as well as camping and city days had changed several times before finding the best possible timetable from all perspectives. The finalized plan included a motivating yet achievable and realistic 12-day trek, free time in the cities, camping and activities with the Nepal Scouts as well as relaxation and versatile challenging experiences in the Last Resort.

The programme was planned in a way that the possible problems or obstacles with flights or luggage and during the trek and transportation would cause as little damage to other activities as possible. For example, had the luggage failed to arrive to Kathmandu with the expedition, there would have been two days in the city to either wait for the luggage or buy new equipment before the camp in Chitwan. In addition, after the trek the timetable included two nights in Bhaktapur before leaving for the Last Resort. Had something gone wrong during the trek and an extra day or two been needed, the stay in Bhaktapur could have been easily cancelled without losing the reservations in the Last Resort.
5 Results and evaluation

Objectively evaluating a project that you have dedicated over a year of your time and an unmeasurable amount of passion and energy is difficult. Therefore, the thesis authors asked the participants for help. Feedback forms were drafted well before the trip, and took their final form (Attachment 5) after the trip programme was finalized. The questionnaire included five background information questions (gender, age, scout district, scouting history and trekking experience), and 24 Likert scale questions assessing different parts of the project. The biggest advantage of using a Likert scale questionnaire is that it enables the results to be quantified, thus making the evaluation easier (Veal, 2011, 298). In addition, there were six open-ended questions that offered the participants the chance to elaborate on their responses, their learning experiences and what they would do differently on the next trip, for instance. Open-ended questions complement the Likert scale questions and give the feedback more qualitative perspective instead of just quantitative. They also enable the participant to mention problems and ideas that the questionnaire excluded.

The feedback questionnaires were distributed to all trip participants (excluding the organizing committee) at Delhi airport, and collected at the end of the flight from Delhi to Helsinki. The reason the authors decided to collect feedback immediately at the end of the trip was to ensure that feedback was received from each and every one of the participants, and that all the aspects of the trip were still fresh in the participants’ memories. The authors were afraid that if the feedback forms are given to the participants to fill at home, or a link to the feedback questionnaire was sent via e-mail, the quantity as well as the quality of the received feedback would decrease dramatically compared to feedback forms distributed and collected when still on the road. This proved to be a good decision, as all participants returned the completed form by the time the trip was over at the Helsinki-Vantaa Airport. The results of the feedback questionnaire will be presented in the following chapter.
5.1 Background information

There were in total 23 respondents to the questionnaire, 18 of which were female and 5 male. The age distribution can be seen in the figure below. The original target group of the trip was the Rover age group of The Guides and Scouts of Finland, 18-22 years, but as there were not enough applicants of the right age, the trip was opened to older scouts as well. In total, 35 % of the participants were over the age of 22.

Figure 8. Age distribution of participants.

The division of participants per scout district can be seen in Figure 9 below. Understandably, the scouts from southern Finland dominate the group. The capital region together with Tavastia and Finnish Lakeland make up for 74 % of the participants.
The participants of the Nepal 2013 trip all had rather a long history in scouting: all participants had been scouts for at least six years before the trip, and 78% of them had over 10 years of scouting behind them. The majority of them were also somewhat experienced trekkers – a half of the group had more than twenty days of trekking experience prior to the trip, and only 17% had trekked five days or less before Nepal. Figure 10 below shows the trekking experience of participants before the trip.
5. Trekking experience before trip

![Pie chart showing the distribution of trekking experience before trip: 48% over 20 days, 22% 11-20 days, 13% 6-10 days, and 17% 0-5 days.]

Figure 10. Participant trekking experience.

5.2 Preparation process

The respondents were asked to rate the success of certain points of preparation on a scale from 1 to 5 (1=very poor, 2=poor, 3=average, 4=good, 5=very good). If they had no opinion, they were asked to select 0. The following figures 11 and 12 depict the results.
As visible in the chart above, the preparatory phases of the trip were generally deemed quite successful. 83% of the participants deemed the programme of the preparatory weekends either good or very good, and 74% considered the application process to be good or very good. The organizing committee agrees with this general opinion, but thinks that the preparation might benefit from a more strenuous and challenging, even extreme, trek during one of the preparatory weekends. This would show the participants that the trek during expedition is, indeed, strenuous and that excellent conditioning beforehand is essential. It might also help the participants find the right mindset for the trip in that complaining about insignificant details would not be seen necessary.
The figure above (Figure 12) shows that 57% of the respondents considered the possibilities to participate in trip preparations average or poor. This can be seen as a clear improvement suggestion for the next trip – scouts generally enjoy participation, and by involving the participants more, the experience might intensify. However, 74% of the participants considered the trip preparations as a whole successful (good or very good).

5.3 During the trip

The following Figure 13 depicts the feedback of participants on certain general points during the trip. All but one participant considered the trip programme to be good or very good, and 87% of the participants were happy with the work of the organizing committee. However, almost a half of the respondents rated the clarity of instructions given by the organizing committee only as average – this leaves room for improvement for the next organizing committee. All participants reported that their sense of safety and security during the trip was good or very good, which can be considered an achievement and shows that the safety planning was done thoroughly. The majority (65%) deemed the work of the travel agency good – this opinion was shared by the organizing committee, even though there were certain points along the road at which the committee would have wished for clearer instructions.
Figure 13. During the trip.

The following figures 14 and 15 show the rating of the participants for the different activities and destinations. The first figure shows that all participants considered the trek to be either good or very good, but that the jamboree divided opinions much more, with 52% rating the jamboree as only average or poor. This corresponds to the opinion of the organizing committee: the jamboree was poorly planned, hygiene levels unacceptable and the heat of over 40 degrees centigrade almost unbearable for Finnish participants. However, as jamborees happen rarely in Nepal, this part will naturally be skipped from the programme of the next trip and hopefully replaced with a rover camp in Kakani, the Nepal Scouts training centre.
Figure 14. Places and activities, part 1.

Figure 15 below shows that the vast majority of the participants really enjoyed the visits to Bhaktapur and Last Resort. As for the activities, rafting was deemed good by practically all participants, but canyoneering received less flattering ratings. This was due to the fact that the more challenging canyoneering trip was cancelled because of weather conditions, and the easier version was considered too easy for many participants.

![Places and activities (2)](image)

Figure 15. Places and activities, part 2.

5.4 Open-ended questions

The respondents did not spare their time or efforts in answering the six open-ended questions. The answers are summarized in this chapter.

Question 29, “What was your favourite activity/day/destination during the trip and why?” yielded a variety of answers, but the majority of participants mentioned Bhaktapur as their favourite destination. Bhaktapur was indeed the best imaginable destination to spend a couple of days after the challenging trek. The calm streets and beautiful squares along with the shopping possibilities of this UNESCO world heritage city offered the participants a chance to switch off and spend some time in smaller groups with no rigid schedule. Also the trek and Last Resort were popular, and a few
participants mentioned the visits to local schools and orphanage as memorable experiences. As scouting in Nepal happens in schools, the visits to local scout meetings were particularly interesting. Several participants mentioned that they were not able to pick the best from a range of excellent activities and destinations.

Questions 30 read “What would you do differently during the next Nepal – trip and why?” Many suggested that instead of the jamboree, the contingent could plan a smaller rover camp in the Kakani training centre to enable better cultural exchange and getting to know more local scouts. This was the original plan for the Nepal 2013 – trip also, but as Nepal Scouts changed their plans in February 2013 and decided to organize the jamboree, there were no options. For the next trip, however, this is a valid comment, and it is crucial that future trips do not spend time at such low elevations and extremely hot temperatures as Chitwan right before the trek. During the Nepal 2013 – trip, time spent in Chitwan was counterproductive to acclimatization, and because bodies got used to the +40-degree temperatures, getting used to the near-zero weather in the mountains was very hard for practically all participants.

Some respondents noted that information on meals, the amount of money needed as well as shopping possibilities were insufficient, and a couple of participants felt that not knowing the exact timetable for all the trip days to come was distressing. The first three requests can be considered valid, and future expedition leaders can concentrate on ensuring that everyone understands the information given. However, not knowing the exact schedule of the trip beforehand is inevitable, as things change constantly in Nepal. No entirely firm plans can be made, and therefore, participants must learn to tolerate uncertainty.

Other improvement suggestions included better planning for the activities during school and orphanage visits, more protein for the trekking food, more free time and a different, more authoritative leadership approach. These are mainly questions of opinion – for some, the less structured programme of the school and orphanage visits was very beneficial. The leadership approach, again, depends on the leader: the majority of the participants as well as the organizing committee considered the very
democratic leadership as beneficial. The fact that all organizing committee members were involved in decision-making also allowed everyone to step in when the trip leader was unable to act due to illness, for example.

Question 31 asked what the participants felt they had learned from the Nepal 2013 – project. The answers to this question were among the most inspiring to read. The majority of participants felt they had learned plenty about themselves and about the functioning of different people in a large group, and that their ability to tolerate uncertainty had increased vastly. They had also learnt about the culture of Nepal, to appreciate the small things of life and to respect people who do things entirely differently from themselves. This suggests that according to the experience pyramid model (Lapland Centre of Expertise for the Experience Industry 2009), at least the intellectual level of experience was achieved.

Question 32, “Which memories will you best remember about the trip? What kind of experiences did you gain?”, yielded, again, many different answers. Several participants mentioned that small moments shared with other participants were the most memorable, but also that everything unexpected, exciting and different would be remembered. Also the unique landscapes and rich and surprisingly variable nature of Nepal were mentioned by several participants as something they could never forget. In addition, several participants took notice of the cultural differences, the poorness in Nepal and how uncomfortable it felt to be a “rich westerner” in a developing country. These answers suggest that the trip was memorable, and that also the emotional level of experience was achieved (Lapland Centre of Expertise for the Experience Industry 2009).

Question 33 read “Do you believe that the trip has changed you in some way? Will your behaviour in certain parts of live change thanks to the trip?” Some participants replied that they felt they have not changed, but that perhaps when they go back they will discover that they see some things differently. The majority, however, felt that something would change: that they would more actively try to change the world, that they would be better prepared to tolerate uncertainties, to understand different
viewpoints and to trust their own capabilities thanks to all the positive experiences during the Nepal 2013 trip. Thus, the authors consider that during the trip, even the highest level of experience, change, was achieved.

Finally, in question 34, the participants were given the chance to add anything they felt had been left unsaid. There were a couple of minor criticisms, but the overwhelming majority of these comments thanked the organizing committee for a fantastic trip. After the estimated 1500 working hours dedicated to the project by both authors and the organizing committee, the positive feedback is much appreciated.

5.5 Self-evaluation

As a whole, the organizing committee is very pleased with the success of the project. Even though the weather forbade the summiting of Baden-Powell Peak, all other parts of the trip were carried out without major problems. No one needed emergency medical care, and the biggest losses to equipment were one pair of hiking poles that was left outside for the night, and one sneaker that was lost during a bungee jump. Bigger challenges included the cancellation of the flight from Helsinki to Delhi on Saturday, 6th of April, and the consequent mix-ups at Kathmandu and Delhi airports on the way back. These issues were tackled with the help of Finnair and the Finnish travel agency.

During the jamboree, the haphazard planning made life difficult for the organizing committee. Even though the Finnish team did all it could to find out the exact times for programmed activities, it was often not possible to find the person in charge, and even when a time was given, schedules shifted and programmes routinely began over two hours late. This required patience and perseverance from the organizing committee.

The cooperation with the travel agency functioned well, and no significant problems were encountered. The travel agency had subcontracted another company to organize the trek, but a representative from the travel agency participated in the trek, which ensured smooth communication also during the trekking phase. Some problems arose when the trekking agency’s opinion about evacuation and other details differed from
the organizing committee’s idea, but thorough negotiations resulted in decisions that satisfied both parties. No serious “near misses” occurred during the trip; only one participant was evacuated. Suffering from a mild case of altitude sickness she was able to walk to the lower camp on her own two feet, and her condition improved instantly in lower elevations.

Last Resort was a slightly troublesome destination, as was expected after the first Nepal expedition. The organizing committee had agreed that three activities would be included in the package, but as soon as the team got to Last Resort, they were told that Canyoneering 2 could not be arranged. The reason for this changed from one time to another, and it was apparent to the organizing team that the owners of the resort were not entirely honest. Through negotiations, however, a solution was once again found and the missing activity replaced by another.

The majority of the project goals defined in the beginning were reached. The first of the goals was to offer Finnish rover scouts a safe but challenging and exciting experience of scouting abroad, trekking in the Himalayas and summiting the Baden-Powell Peak. The first part was definitely achieved: the trek, the heat in Chitwan, the rafting and the visits to local schools offered everyone challenge and left no one untouched. Even though the goal of summiting Baden-Powell Scout Peak was not achieved, all participants returned safe, and no unnecessary risks were taken.

The goal of strengthening the relationship between Nepal Scouts and Guides and Scouts of Finland was also achieved through the sharing of experiences during the jamboree but also through the ceremonies with the Chief Commissioner of Nepal Scouts and the visit with the Chief Secretary of Nepal.

The goal of encouraging the participants to participate in preparing for and planning the trip was perhaps not thoroughly achieved. All participants did prepare for the trip for almost a year, but according to the feedback, many felt that the possibilities to affect the planning of the trip could have been better. This should be taken into account when planning the next trip.
Also the personal goals of the thesis authors have been reached. For both authors, the project was a unique experience in leading a large team and managing such a challenging international project. Both authors have had the chance to participate in all phases of the process of planning, preparing for, executing and evaluating an expedition.

Compared with the expedition in 2010, the 2013-version was able to improve certain things. Safety issues, for one thing, were significantly better addressed during the 2013-expedition. No near misses were encountered, and even though two ankles were twisted during the trek and most participants suffered from gastric problems, there was no permanent damage to anyone’s health. The organizing committee was able to make decisions fast, and even though the democratic and very discursive leadership style of the organizing committee annoyed some members at times, the authors consider it successful. As mentioned earlier, the style allowed for a very good and open atmosphere in organizing committee meetings and a high level of commitment and learning for all committee members. Also, all members were able to step in for each other when someone was taken ill or otherwise unable to perform.

For the next Nepal–expedition, probably in spring 2016, this document hopefully provides plenty of help in planning. Particularly the attachments ought to be useful to the next organizing committee – the travel agency agreement, for instance, could be updated and then used as the basis for the choice of travel agency early on. Also the risk matrix developed by the organizing committee of Nepal 2013 can be updated, and the organizing committee meeting minutes provide the next trip leader with invaluable information on the process in 2013.
6 Conclusion

Nepal 2013 has been a challenging and time-consuming project, but simultaneously a very rewarding and educational one. From the first phases in early 2012 until returning from Nepal in May 2013, the authors have been able to learn from the expertise of all organizing committee members, as well as to gain practical insight into all aspects of realizing an expedition-style trip to a developing country for a large group. Both authors felt that their university of applied sciences education came into good use, and that they were also able to develop the skills learned at school even further. The approximately 1500 working hours dedicated to the project by both authors exceed the number of hours generally used to complete a bachelor’s thesis, but the time has certainly not been wasted.

Despite the challenges faced along the way, the project can be called successful - the majority of the goals set at the beginning were met, and all participants returned healthy and happy. The feedback given by the participants was mainly positive, and also some good improvement suggestions for the next trip were collected. The organizing committee was equally happy with the project outcome, and the authors are confident that should an opportunity arise, the members of the committee would be ready to conduct another similarly demanding project together. The authors sincerely hope that this document will be of use for the commissioner and the organizing committees of the following trips to Nepal, and hopefully, the Nepal -expeditions indeed become a triennial tradition that lasts for decades to come.
References


Like, Helsinki.


Attachments

Attachment 1. Project plan
# Nepal 2013 - Scout Expedition

## Budget Overview

### Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Budgeted</th>
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<tr>
<td>Participation fees</td>
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<td>Grants</td>
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<td>Fundraising</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUE</strong></td>
<td><strong>75342,90</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Expenses in Finland</th>
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<tr>
<td>First preparatory weekend</td>
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<td>Second preparatory weekend</td>
<td>335,47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
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<td>Costs of fundraising</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Expenses in Nepal</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel expenses</td>
<td>30110,00</td>
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<td>Trek and scout camp</td>
<td>37959,77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurances</td>
<td>2773,92</td>
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<td>Equipment</td>
<td>300,00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contingency fund in cash</td>
<td>2766,16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENSES**

|                | 75342,90 |

### Result

| Result          | 0,00     |

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Attachment 2. Project budget
Attachment 4. Organizing committee meeting minutes

The following minutes of the organizing committee meetings are in Finnish, as the entire organizing committee is Finnish-speaking.

Muistio

Aika: su 15.4.2012 klo 13.30
Paikka: Helsinki
Paikalla: Jennamari T., Joonas V., Marianna T.

Staabin valinta: Käytiin läpi staabihakemukset ja valittiin staabiksi seuraava joukko:
- Jennamari T.- matkanjohtaja
- Joonas V.- varajohtaja, KEHY, varusteet
- Marianna T.- matkajärjestelyt
- Mikko M.- talous ja varainhankinta (myös kehyprojektissa)
- Matsku S.- partio-ohjelma
- Eero M.- viestintä

Lisäksi todettiin, että lääkärin ja vuoristogurun pesteihin ei ole saatu hakemuksia, joten rekreoyohto jatkuu. Sovittiin, että Jennamari ottaa yhteyttä niin valittuihin kuin muihinkin hakijoihin, ja sopii seuraavan kokouksen ajankohdasta.

2. Matkailmoitus Partio-lehteen:

3. Varainhankinta:
Ideoitiin projektin varainhankintaa ja todettiin, että tähdätään alkaisiksi keräämään kehy-projektille noin 3000 € ja sen pääle mahdollisimman paljon matkakulujen kattamiseksi. Suunniteltiin, että jokainen matkaan lähtijä voitaisi velvoittaa osallistumaan tiettyyn määrään varainhankintatempauksia. Lisäksi heitä voisi palkita itse organisoiduista tempauksista. Tarvitaanko keräyslupa? Ideoita:
- Tempaukset, esim. Ravintolapäivät
- Talkoot
- Nepal-tuotteiden myynti (ehkä Jesse voisi tuoda niitä tullessaan?)

Seuraava kokous: Sovittiin, että kunhan staabi on saatu pestattua, järjestetään ensimmäinen koko staabin kokous. Jos mahdollista, järjestetään se kehysprojektin kokouksen jälkeen 25.4.; jos ei, päivämäärävaihtoehdot ovat 22.4., 24.4. tai 3.5.

TEHTÄVÄÄ

- Jennamari:
  o Kirjoittaa ja laittaa jakoon kokousmuistion
  o Viestii staabin valitulle sekä muille hakijoille valinnoista
  o Sopii seuraavan staabikokouksen ajankohdan
  o Selvittää, tarvitseeko projekti varainkeruuluvan
  o Jatkaa lääkärin ja vuoristogurun etsintöjä

Muistio

Aika: ke 25.4.2012 klo 18.30
Paikka: Vanhan kuppila/Fazer Café Makkaratalo, Helsink
Paikalla: Jennamari T., Joonas V., Marianna T., Mikko M., Eero M., Matsku S., Reetta P.

1. Esittelykierros: Koko joukko esittäytyi lyhyesti.

2. Tilannekatsaus: Keskusteltiin reissusta yleisesti ja varmistettiin, että kaikilla on sama käsitys siitä, mitä ollaan tekemässä ja millä aikataululla. Todettiin, että edellisen matkan konsepti toimi hyvin, joten mikisipä hyvää liikaa muuttamaan. Pidetään pitkälti sama ohjelma, mutta tehdään se vielä entistä paremmin.


7. Seuraava kokous: Sovittiin, että seuraava kokous pidetään Partioasemalla 30.5. klo 17.30.

TEHTÄVÄÄ ENNEN SEURAAVAA KOKOUSTA

KAIKKI

• Suunnittelevat oman pestinsä toteutusta ja luovat aiheesta dokkarin Facebookin staabiryhmään.

Jensku

• Suunnittelevat oman pestinsä toteutusta ja luovat aiheesta dokkarin Facebookin staabiryhmään.

Marzu

• Hankkii Teltta-tunnuksesta viettämästä huippumatkat julkinensta.
• Tekee Facebook -ryhmän staabille.

Mikko

• Selvittää, tarvitaanko projektille keräyslupa.
• Luonnosteele budjetin.

Eero

• Mietittiä staabinnäkäisen viestinnän välineitä.
• Käytätä verkostojaan vuoriguorin löytämiseksi.
Nepal 2013 – Staabikokous 29.5.2012

Muistio

Aika: 

Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki

Paikalla: Jennamari T., Joonas V., Marianna T., Mikko M., Matsku S., Reetta P.


6. Aikataulu: Lyötiin lukkoon suurpiirtein aikataulu seuraavasti:

- 28.6. staabi kokoontuu seuraavan kerran
- 31.8. matkalle ilmoittautuminen päättyy, matkalle lähtijät valitaan
- 28.-30.9. järjestetään ensimmäinen viikonlopussa koko vaellusryhmän kanssa
- 15.-17.2.2013 järjestetään toinen tapaamisviikonlopussa
- 15.-17.3.2013 järjestetään kolmas tapaamisviikonlopussa
- Huhti-toukokuu 2013 itse matka

Esityslista

Aika: to 28.6.2012 klo 17.30
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paikalla: Jennamari T., Joonas V., Marianna T., Mikko M., Matsku S., Eero M., Reetta P., Minttu V., Mikko H.

1. Edellisen muistion tarkastus
Tarkastettiin edellinen kokousmuistio, ja käytiin läpi kunkin staabin jäsenen ennen tätä kokousta tehtävänä sovitut tehtävät. Kaikkia kohtia ymmärrettävästi ei vielä oltu tehty, joten nuo tehtävät siirrettiin tämän kokousmuistion loppuun.

2. Uutiset

3. Viestintä & osallistujien etsintä.

4. Varainhankinta.
Ei uutisia.

5. Vuoriguuri

6. Tarjouspyynnöt
Marianna viimeistelee ja luetuttaa staabilla, jonka jälkeen ne lähetetään matkatoimistoille ja trekkifirmoille.

7. Islantilaisasia
n. 5 islantilaista partiolaista haluaa mukaan matkaan, ja tämä on KVY:lle ok. Staabi ei ole vakuuttunut ideaasta: yhteistyö ja suunnittelu sekä toteutus tuntuisi todella vaikealta eri maiden välillä; työmäärä tuplaantuu, vie paljon aikaa ja energiaa. Kysymyksiä KVY–valiokunnan pohdittavaksi:

- Hoitaisivatko islantilaiset itse varainhankintansa?
- Onko niin, että ei etukäteistaapaamisia olisi, vain tapaaminen paikan päällä Nepalissa?

8. Seuraavat toimenpiteet.

   kts. alla henkilökohtaiset työnjäot

9. Muut mahdolliset asiat.
Ei ole.

10. Seuraava kokous.
16.8.2012 klo 17.30 @ Partioasema

Muistio

Aika: to 16.8.2012 klo 17.30
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paikalla: Jennamari T., Joonas V., Marianna T., Mikko M., Matsku S., Eero M., Reetta P.

1. Edellisen muistion tarkastus
Tarkastettiin edellinen kokousmuistio, ja käytiin läpi kunkin staabin jäsenen ennen tätä kokousta tehtäväksi sovittut tehtävät. Kaikkia kohtia ymmärtävättä ei vielä oltu tehty, joten nro tehtävät siirrettiin tämän kokousmuistion loppuun.

2. Terveiset KVV-VALIOKUNNANSA

3. Viestintä & osallistujien etsintä.
Roverwaysta saatettiin kymmenen kiinnostunutta, joihin Jensku on jo ottanut yhteyttä ja vastuulliset lisäyksetmyyksi. Toistaiseksi ilmoitaatuneita seitsemän henkeä heidät kaikkien Nepalin päässä tapahtumaan toimintaan.

4. Seuraava kokous.
Raha

5. Vuoriguru
Jensku jatkaa Tomi Myllyksen kanssa keskustelua ja selviittää hänen mahdollisuuksiaan osallistua matkalle. Jensku myös tarkentaa Tomille lisättäjöitä matkan vaatimuksista ja yksityiskohdista.

6. Tarjousproynnöt

7. Syyskuinen tutustumisviikonloppu

8. Syksy ja Jenskun palo vuorille

Ks. alla henkilökohtaiset toimenpiteet.

10. Muut mahdolliset asiat.
Pohdintaan jäävät kevään ja naapurikokouksia sekä koottelupaikat. Näiden organisoitiin todennäköisesti tullaan delegoimaan vuorigrupille.

11. Seuraava kokous.
6.9.2012 klo 17.30 @ Partioasema

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Muisto

Aika: to 6.9.2012 klo 17.30
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paikalla: Joonas, Reetta, Mikko, Matsku, Marianna, Jennamari

1. Islantilaisasia: Todettiin nyt vielä yhteisesti, ettei islantilaisia sitten lähdekaan mukaan.


8. Talousasia: Mikko esitellä tällä tehokkaasti reissun taloudellisen tilanteen liittyvät asiat:

- Kulujen hyväksymisen periaatteet
  - KYY-valiokunta hyväksyy matkan budjetin
  - Projektyhmä tarkentaa budjettia ja hyväksyy valiokunnalle ehdotettavan budjetin
  - Päätös: Ensisijaisesti Mikko hyväksyy budgettin mukaiset kulut (Suomessa ja Nepallisina) ja toissijaisesti Jensa.


- Sitova ilmoittautumislinkki Polkuun:
  - Sitoudutaan reissuun (ennakko 500 €, varsinainen noin 1500€), perututuohderyhmiä
  - Nykyisessä lomakkeessa annettiin summaa rollia euroa.

- Päätös: Sitova ilmoittautumislinkki annetaan koekokoelman jälkeen, DL 7.10.

- Folke-Bernadotten säätiön avustukset
  - Mikko referoi staabille, kuinka Folke Bernadotten säätiön avustukset tulevat SPR:ltä SPR:lle

- CIMO Ryhmätapaamiset - avustus
  - Mahdollisuus saada huomattava summa avustusta, mutta epätodennäköistä
  - Avustus haetaan SP:n nimissä toimiston kautta (Markus Vähä-Piikkö)
  - Päätös: Valtuutetaan Mikko selvittämään avustuksen mahdollisuutta ja hakamaan avustusta parhaaksi katsomansa määrä yhdessä toimiston kanssa.

- Yritysyhteistyö ja varainhankinta
  - Käytäntö ja hallituksen päätös on, että SP:ssä tehtävän varainhankinnan tuloista polet kohdentetaan varainhankijoiden projektikuluille ja polet SP:lle. On kuitenkin mahdollista, että SP kohdentaa puolisoon edelliseen yksityiskohtaisemmin. Kehdentamisesta päätää talousvaikuntia.
  - Päätösedotus: Ehdotetaan talousvaikuntia kohdentettavaksi, että SP on osuus Nepalin yhteydessä tehtävää varainhankinnastaa kohdentettavaksi Nepalin kehy-projektin omaraahottusosuuteen ja polet Nepalin lierimatkalle.


- Tinkiminen trekkifirmoilta on odotetusti ollut hankalaa. Päätettiin, että viilataan reissupakettiä vielä hieman tarkemaksi

- Tavaran myynti Nepaliin yms.


Muisto

Aika: ti 9.10.2012 klo 18.00
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paaloin: Joonas, Mikko, Matku, Marianna, Eero; Skype -yhteyden päässä lisäksi Jennari ja Reetta

1. Starttiviikonlopun purku
Käytä näip Starttiviikonlopun päivä kerrallaan, jotta myös poissa olleet staabin jäsenet saivat kunnollisen tiedon viikonlopun tapahtumista. Alla lyhyt kertaus:

Perjantai: Ohjelmassa ensi yleistä asetettuutumista, tutustumisleikkejä sekä pienvieliöin joko ja infotiloaukkoa viikonlopun ohjeistamana. Staabi oli yhtä mieltä siitä, että retkueen tutustuminen käynnistyi hyvin - kaikki paikalla olleet tutustuivat toisiinsa edes vähän, monet jo eremmäkin. Yleisluotioissa oli omelmaa se, että aiha saadut olivat staabin itseleemien liian liian tultut aivan perustusen asiat jäivät ehtä, että liian epäselviä kマーakaalaisleikut


Mikon rasteilla, joilla luotiin positiivisia
tutustumisestä. Staabin on kehitettävä suunnitelma

2. Staabinmenen seuranta, tiimien staabi-isset

Startti viikonloppussa jaettiin leirimakaleiset vararetkuluxyrhmin alueeltakin. Tavoitteeksi sovittiin välttäen 300€/ryhmä. Ryhmiltä odotetaan

Linne

Toistaiseksi paras saturoitu on Kilroyla, n. 990€ + transit -viisumi, yöpyminen Delhissä (meno-paluu) sekä lentokenttäkuljetukset, yht. n. 1035€. Budjetin

paivastys

3. Matkakokoelm

Ohjelmassa ensi yleistä asetettuutumista, tutustumisleikkejä sekä pienvieliöin joko ja infotiloaukkoa viikonlopun ohjeistamana. Staabin ja tiimin välillä kommunikointiyhtymä on vapaapuhelietta

4. Matkakieliohjelma

Ohjelma ei voida viimeistellä ennen kuin tiedetään Nepalin matkailun ajankohta ja sijaan. Staabin on kehitettävä suunnitelma

Yhteistoiminnasta? Ohjelma riippuu leirin lisäksi myös lentoyhdojista, mikäli leirin sijainti sopimattomalla paikalla tai epäsopivaan aikaan. Onko Nepalin partiolaisilla

5. Tarjousten tilanne

Sovittiin pidettäväksi staabin omakustanneen tilanne ennen retkueen tullaajantamasta. Staabin ja tiimin välillä kommunikointi

6. Varasuunnitelmat B, C & D; -riskieihin varautuminen

Drivessa olevan ryhmän tai yhteisöön täytyttävät kaikki mahdolliset scenaarit, mitä ennenkin

7. Jäättökokousta

Sovittiin pidettävänä staabin omakustanneen korostuksen ennen retkueen tullaajantamasta. Staabin ja tiimin välillä kommunikointi

8. Vuoroguru

Tomi M. ilmoittaa laihakoina voiko lähteä mukaan leirimaatkaan. Jos hän eikä voi, on kysyttävä suoraan Nepalin leirin toimintoailta

9. Facebook - miten edetään?

Vuoroguru

Mikko on lähetänyt esitteitä Google Docsin

10. Viisumien

Henkilöt, jotka eivät ole olleet Startti viikonlopussa: Elina, Elisa, Antti ja Marianna. Sovittiin, että

11. Millaista tukea staabi toivo SP:ltä, kymmeniä

Sovittiin pidettäväksi staabin omakustanneen korostuksen ennen retkueen tullaajantamasta. Staabin ja tiimin välillä kommunikointi

12. Seuraava staabikokous

Ajankohdaksi sovittiin 6.11 klo 17.00 ja paikaksi Partioasema. Ideana olisi kutua Kaatin K. kokoukseen, jotta hän pääsi projektiin kunnon

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Muistio

Aika: ti 6.11.2012 klo 17.00
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paikalla: Marianna, Joonas, Eero, Mikko, Matsku. Skype –yhteydessä lisäksi Reetta.

1. Sitovat ilmoittautumiset ja ensimmäinen maksuerä
Todettiin, että sitovasti ilmoittautuneita on lopulta yhteensä 31, johon lisäksi vuoritaito. Vuoritaitohdokas Tomi M. ei pääse matkaan, joten vuoritaiton etsintä jatkuu. Lennot varataan kun ensimmäinen maksuerä on saatavissa osallistujilta.

2. Matkatoimiston ja trekkifirman valinta
Todettiin, että kilpailutetaan vielä Area II vs. Mandala seuraavasti:
   ○ Hintahaarukka: max. 930 € / hlö
   ○ Aikataulu:
     ■ lähtö lauantaina 6.4. tai sunnuntaina 7.4.
     ■ paluu perjantaina 3.5. tai lauantaina 4.5.
   ○ Odotusaika kaikissa tarjouksissa Delhissä minimissään 4 tuntia

3. Viisumit ja vakuutukset
Matkatoimistojen mielipiteiden perusteella oletetaan, ettei viisumia tarvita Intiaan eikä Nepaliin, mutta varmuuden vuoksi Matsku jatkaa viisumiasioiden selvittelyä. Vakuutus varataan suoraan Goudalta, koska matkatoimistojen kautta ottaminen ei tule edullisemmaksi. Varauksella ei vielä tässä vaiheessa ole eikä kiirettä.

4. Jamboree / vaihtoehtoinen partio-ohjelma

5. Varainhankintatiimien seuranta, ohjeistus ja edistyminen

Yleinen varainhankintainfo lähetetään kaikille tiimeille, ja jokainen staabimies hoitaa oma tiimin seurannan. Tärkeää on pysyä kärryillä siinä, miten ryhmien varainkeruu etenee ja tarvitsevat apua. HEL3 -ryhmän varainkeruuprojektin aloitus ymmärrettävästi viivästyviä hieman.

8. Vuoritaito
Todettiin, että tällä hetkellä Myllyksen osallistumistodennäköisyys näyttää hyvältä, joskin varma vastaus saadaan noin viikon päästä kokouksesta. Sovittiin, että kaikki staabialaiset pohtivat varavaihtoehtoja, mikäli Mylly ei pääsisikään matkaan mukaan.

9. Blogi

10. Seuraava kokous
Seuraavan kokouksen ajankohtaksi sovittiin 4.12. klo 17.00 Partioasemalla Iglu –tilassa.

Muisto

Aika: ti 4.12.2012 klo 17.00
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paikalla: Marianna, Joonas, Mikko, Matsku, Reetta

0. Katsaus Nepalin tilanteeseen

Tutkimme kokouksessaan Nepalin poliittista tilannetta (mahdolliset vaalit ja niiden vaikutus maataan). Inka H., joka on juuri viettänyt viikon Nepalissa, kertoo että vall era on suunnitellut huhtikuulle 2013. Mr. Shree Ram sekä Ulkoministeriön ovat sillä kannalla, ettei vaaleista ole leirimatkalle haittaa, vaikka ne toteutuuisivat eivät suurin osin suunnitellut huhtikuussa. Koska vaalivääristelmää ei vielä ole aloitettu, on toteutumisen leirimatkana aikaa melko epätodennäköistä.

Lisäksi kuullut Inkan neuvo: jos ilmoitamme matkasta ajoissa, voisimme päätäko Nepalin Suomen Suurlähetystöön saunomaan leirimatkajien jäelleen. Mr. Shree Ram on suunnitellut, että leirimatkai olti hyvä mainostaa samoin kuin viime kerralla, lehdistössä jne. Todennäköisesti virallinen ohjelma eteni samalla kaavaa ja määriskin.


1. Lentojen varaiminen


2. Viisumit


3. Leirimattoman päiväohjelma

Päätimme ohjelman muunnokseen. Leirimattoman päiväohjelman, jota on ollut suunniteltu leirimatkana, on käännettävä maatalouspolitiikkaan.

4. Jamboree / vaihtoehtoinen partio-ohjelma

Nepal Scouts on varmistunut, ettei huhtikuukauden leirimatkana toteutuva Jamboree toteudu. Tästä johtuen suunnitellitaan vaihtoehtoja partioon.

5. ETV:n osallistuminen trekkiin

Kuullut, että Suvi T., KEHY-projektin ETV:llä, lähtee koko kevääksi Nepalii, ja olisi todellut kiinnostuutakin lähtemään mukaan trekkiin. Suvin tavoite ei ole enää mahdollista, vuodenvaluutusten kohdalla uudelleen, mutta näin olisi myös järkeväksi, että Suvi osallistuisi jälkikokoustilaistuksen viikkoalunsa ja viisumisoikeuksiin.

6. Trekkifirmojen kilpailutus

Päätimme vielä etsi uusia trekkifirmoja ja lähettää lisää tarjoustutkimuksia, jotka saadaan parempaa kilpailua. Lähetetään myös aloitusta siitä, että Suivi patatusti lähtää trekkiin ja keskustaa uusilla trekkiyhtiöillä.

7. Varainhankintatilinimi ohjeistus ja edistyminen

Tarkastelimme varainhankintatilinimet edistämistä ja niiden tulevat tarkat toivot. Lisäksi järjestämme yksimielistä Suvin tervetulleeksi partioon.

8. Vuoroguru

Tomi M. on ilmoittanut, ettei valettaan suunnitellut päätä osallistumaan vaellusmatkalle. Osoitettiin, että koko keväskausi alkaa suunnitellun järjestelyyn, mutta nepali toivottavasti Suvin tervetulleeksi trekkiin, mutta näin olisi myös järkeväksi, että Suvi osallistuisi jälkikokoustilaistuksen viikkoalunsa ja viisumisoikeuksiin.

9. Blogi

Koska blogoja on yhä jätetty tekemättä, järjestämme jälleen uudet blogivaurut suoravasti: 10. Staabin turvallisuuskoulutusviikonloppu

Turvallisuuskoulutusviikonloppu valetaan suunniteltavaksi keväskausiin. Se vahvistaa tavoitevaltaista ympäristöä ja turvallisuutta viikonloppuun.

11. Toinen ennakkotapaaminen – turvallisuuskoulutusviikonloppu

Paikaksi järjestämme uudelle Vavakalle Nuuksiossa. Tuomarin ohjelmistointi ja tekninen toteuttaminen valmistuu viikonloppuun. Se edistää turvallisuutta ja varmistaa suunnitellun ohjelman.
**Nepal 2013 – Staabikokous 9.1.2013**

Muistio

Aika: ke 9.1.2013 klo 17.00
Paikka: Partioasema, Helsinki
Paikalla: Marianna, Joonas, Mikko, Matsku, Eero, Sami sekä Skype -yhteydessä Jennamari

1. **Lennot**
   Odotamme yhä vahvistusta lennoista Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi välille Jet Airwaysilta, sekä koko matkan vahvistusta Samin lennosta. Luottamus näiden onnistumiseen on lujaa.

2. **Blogi**
   Todettiin, että kaksi blogia on vielä staabin puolesta kirjoittamatta. Sovittiin aikarajat puuttuville blogille.

3. **Staabin turvallisuusvuikonloppu Vavakalla 18.1.-20.1.2013**
   Sovittiin turvallisuusvuikonloppu alkavaksi Vavakalla perjantaina 18.1. klo 19.00. Viikonloppu ohjelmaksi sovittiin seuraavaa:
   - Eero ja Sami valmistelevat ja järjestävät staabin jäätikkökouluttamisen
   - Reetta valmistelee staabille syväällisen EA-koulutuksen
   - Matsku pitää viikonloppuna staabille infopaketin partio-ohjelmasta
   - Yhteisesti kehitetään riskimatriksia mahdollisimman täydellisesti todennäköisimmät riskit ja luomalla toimintoajheet riskitilanteisiin. Ns. "worst case scenario" käsitellään vain staabin kesken, koska emme näe tarpeelliseksi pelotteluun retikituntamista tarvita.
   - Yhteisesti myös pohditaan ryhmäyksikkööitä matkan aikana ja laaditaan retikunnalle yhteiset pelisäännöt

4. **Toinen ennakkotapaaminen – turvallisuusvuikonloppu Vavakalla 1.3.2.2013, Vavakka**
   Sovittiin toisen ennakkotapaaminen alkamana 1.3. klo 19.00 Vavakalla. Viikonloppua varten työnjako tehtiin seuraavasti:
   - Sami ja Eero suunnittelevat jäätikkökuolutukseen leirimatkailulle. Ideana on käydä läpi vain pakollinen teoria, ja pitää toimintaa mahdollisimman käytännönlähiseen ja lähimmänleheen. Suunnitelmissa on toteuttaa koulutus Nuuskion SwingHill-hiihtokeskuksessa.
   - Reetta pitää yksityiskohtaisemman käytännön EA-koulutuksen leirimatkailulle
   - Leirimatkailустen kanssa käydään läpi vain todennäköisimmät riskit ja riskien toteutumisilanteissa toimiminen
   - Matsku pitää partio-ohjelmasta infopaketin

Suunniteltiin viikonloppu aikana toteuttavaksi seuraavat rastikoulutukset:
   - Jäätikkö Räätäst, 30min/rasti
   1. Kiinteässä köydessä eteneminen
   2. Varusteet ja kiinnittyminen, köyssistö, jääraudoilla kävely
   3. Self-arrest, lumivyörypelastautumiskoulutus etc.
   4. Laskeutuminen

Sekalaisia rasteja
1. Auringolta suojautuminen ja riittävä nesteytys
2. Palaeltumat (Reetta)
3. Varusteet (Joonas)
4. Kauhuskenariot: eksyminen yms. (Sami)
5. Vaelluskuvaus kronologisessa järjestyksessä (Mikko)

5. **Trekkin päiväohjelma ja firmojen kilpailutus**
   Sovimme yhteisesti, että muutamme vaelluksen paluumatkan kulkumaa samaan reittiin kuin nousu, ja jätämme Ganja La’n kokonaan väliltä. Tämän muutoksen johdosta pitämme myös lohkot ja koko matkan toimintatilanteissa yllättämisvapautta.
   - Kauhuskenaariot: eksyminen, manuaisia ja kauhuskenaariot
   - Muutamat

6. Muut asiat
   Teimme trekfirman valinnalle sekä yleiselle matkavalmistelujen etenemiselle seuraavan aikataulun päivityksen:
   - 28.1. mennessä olemme saaneet vertailukelpoiset tarjoukset trekfirmoilta
   - 20.2. mennessä olemme valinneet trekfirman n. 1.3. pidetään alussa Ohryn kokouksessa
   - 27.3. kolmannen maksuerän jälkeen seuraavan trekfirman valinnalle sekä yleiselle matkavalmistelujen etenemiselle seuraavan aikataulun päivityksen:

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Aika: to 14.2.2013 klo 16.30
Paikka: Hotelli Scandic Continental, Helsinki
Paikalla: Marianna, Sami, Jennamari, Mikko, Joonas; Skype-yhteydessä Eero, Reetta ja Matsku

1. Case Chitwan

2. Trekkifirma

3. Starttiviikonloppu
Toisen starttiviikonlopun (Vanakkava 1.-3.2.) tunneltamät käytiin lyhyesti läpi. Todettiin, että viikonlopulu oli menestys, mutta että jatkossa staabin täytyy erityisesti kiinnittää huomiota siihen, että emme eristäydy, vaan sekaannus innostaa. Keskusteltiin myös staabin arvokkaiden osalta, mutta päätettiin, että staasin voi ottaa käyttöön kaikista esineistä ja ehdotettiin, että staasin voi ottaa käyttöön kaikista esineistä ja ehdotettiin, että staasin voi otta

4. Fiilistelyviikonloppu
Fiilistelyviikonloppu järjestetään Tampereella 16.-17.3. Tämän tapahtuman järjestävät matkan osallistujat, ja ohjelmassa on mm. kiipeilyä, ryhmäyhtymisleikkejä ja rentoa yhdessäoloa. Sami on luvannut auttaa varusteiden hankinnassa, jotta kaikkien ei tarvitsisi vuokrata kiipeilytarvikkeita.

5. Viestintä
Innoikaa viestintävärtailoa on ilmoittautunut Eorelle. Eero miettii, mikä on matkan myyntiväli muodossa. Todettiin myös, että staasin täytyy erityisesti kiinnittää huomiota siihen, että emme eristäydy, vaan sekaannus innostaa.

6. Finanssit
Ohjausryhmän kokouksessa 9.3. hyväksyttiin budjetin viimeisin versio, jossa jouduttiin täyttelee erityisesti Staabin arvokkaiden osalta. Keskusteltiin myös staabin arvokkaiden osalta, mutta päätettiin, että staasin voi otta

7. Avointi
Opinnäytetyötä varten Jennmarin ja Mariannan on kerättävä matkalaisilta palautetta suhteellisen muodollisella lomakkeella. Arvionilmaukset ruoanmaan käyttänyt staasin täytyy viestiä sekäin ja tietoa nestä.

8. Telttapari
Päätettiin, että pojat paruutuvat 19.2. mennessä omakseen aktiivisesti, ja lisäätä palautettu Driven tiedosto.

9. Staabin työnjakso reissuun aikaan
Pohdittiin alustavasti, millaisia rooleja ja velvollisuuksia staabin täytyy ottaa käyttöön ja kierrättää matkan aikana, ja mitä niistä voisi jaka matkan osallistujille.

10. Vakuutukset
Ei uutta mainittava

11. Kehy

12. Muut mahdolliset asiat
Vastossapidossa:

- Sähköpostikokous 22.-24.2. trekkipalvelun valinnasta. Marianna avaa.
- Tehokas Skype-kokous 5.3. kello 20.00.
- Livekokous palautteenäkymänä 24.3. kello 15.00.
- Skype-kokous t.4 kello 18.00.
Nepal 2013 – Staabikokous 5.3.2013

Muistio
Aika: ti 5.3.2013 klo 20.00
Paikka: The Internets (Skyphen välityksellä)
Läsnä: Marianna, Joonas, Eero, Reetta, Mikko, Jennamari, Sami

1. Edellisen muistion tehtävien tarkastus - Tarkastettiin 14.2. kokouksen muistion merkattujen tehtävien täytäntöön ja siirrettävä vaikka enää tähän muistion.


4. Muut ohjelmanumerot ja niiden lahjoituksista pidetiin kiinni, jotta seottaisikin, ja lisäideoita kerättiin osallistujilta.


8. Staabin työntekijöiden avustaminen - Leirimatkan avustaminen tapaa ehdotuksen, jotta siihen voidaan liittyä niin pian kuin mahdollista.


10. Sponsit - Osa on sopinut tehtäväsi sille, että jokaiselle osallistujalleen myönnetään sopimukseen sopivat tarvittavat sovellukset.

11. Muut koekokous - Osa on suunniteltu suunnitellaan uudelleen, mutta tämä vaatii mahdollisimman nopeaa päätöstä.

12. Muut mahdolliset asiat - Nyt kun matkansa on aika enää kuukausi, Reetta keräsi kaikki lähinnä siitä, että myös mahdolliset muutokset ja tämänjänteiset tarvittavat päätökset voidaan tehdä myöhemmin.
Muistio

Aika: su 24.3.2013 klo 15.00
Paikka: Scandic Simonkenttä, Helsinki
Paikalla: Sami, Marianna, Joonas, Eero, Reetta, Mikko, Matsku, Jennamari

1. Edellisen muistion tehtävien tarkastus
Tarkastettiin 5.3. kokouksen muistioon kirjatut tehtävät, ja siirrettiin kesken jääneet tähän.

2. Trekkifirma

3. Ohjelma

4. Finanssit
Sovittiin, että Mikko hankkii SP:ltä käteiskassan ja vaihtaa sen Yhdysvaltain dollareiksi.

5. Viestintä

6. Staabin työnjakoa reissun aikana

7. Palauteen kääriminen
Päätettiin, että Jensku ja Marzu suunnittelevat palauteet palauttamakseen kouluun vaatimalla tavalla, ja lisäksi palautetta kerätään suullisesti. Jos jollakukaan on paljon sanottavaa, rohkaistaan myös kirjoittamaan siitä vapaamuotoisesti.

8. Muut mahdolliset asiat

9. Seuraava kokous - Skyppessä 2.4. klo 18.00
Muistio

Aika: ti 2.4.2013 klo 18.00
Paikka: The Internets (Skypen välityksellä)
Paikalla: Marianna, Joonas, Eero, Reetta, Mikko, Matsku, Jennamari, Sami

1. Edellisen muistion tehtävien tarkastus

2. Kehypprojekti - Mikä tilanne?


   - Vierailla orpokotin ja koulun suunnitelmien mukaan.

3. Trekkipirma

Ensimmäinen maksuera (70 %) on lähtenyt trekkipirmaalle. Koska Niko Bragege on peruuttanut osallistumisensa, huonejakoa on muutettava niin, että Matsku asustaa Lelen eli Aleksi N:n kanssa. Suvi yöpyy Katmandussa omassa majoituksessa.

4. Eero: Aika ja paikka

   - Paikalla: Marianna, Joonas, Eero, Reetta, Mikko, Matsku, Jennamari, Sami

5. Vakuutukset

   - Vakuutusyhtiö lähettänyt jonkinlaiset suomenkieliset paperit, mutta ei varsinaisia

6. Finanssit

   - Mikko postittaa kaikille lentoliput, jotka kukin itse tulostaa. Mikko tulostaa itselleen varmuuden vuoksi koko nipun.

7. Viestintä

   - Vakuutusyhtiö lähettänyt jonkinlaiset suomenkieliset paperit, mutta ei varsinaisia

8. Staa

   - Eroo yhteyksiä, jotka elämä lentotukialalla on helpompaa, viimeisen tiedon mukaan lentojen aikataulun on seuraava:

9. Lentokenttätreffit

   - 6.4. kello 16.00 terminalissa 2 Helsinki

10. Varusteet

   - Listattit Katmandusta hankittavat varusteet (vedenpuhdistustipat, matkapuhelinliittymät yms.) ja sovittiin niiden hankinnasta. Mikko pyytänyt

11. Muut mahdolliset asiat

   - Niko B. peruuti valitettavasti osallistumisensa työtilanteen takia. Marzu kysyi Infinityltä, voivatko jostaa Nkon maksusta.

   - Suunnitellin, että seurauville henkilöille voisi viedä lahoja: Sujit, Prerana, Keshav, Mr. Maharjan (partiolaisopas); järjestäjä (mikro); trekkipirman pääoppaat (kymmenen tyypillistä); pääministeri (ehkä huivi ja väiski?)

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Nepal 2013 – Staabikokous 2.4.2013

Muistio

Aika: ti 2.4.2013 klo 18.00
Paikka: The Internets (skypen välityksellä)
Paikalla: Marianna, Joonas, Eero, Reetta, Mikko, Matsku, Jennamari, Sami

Taustatiedot

1. Sukupuoli
   1 Nainen
   2 Mies

2. Ikä
   1 18-20
   2 21-22
   3 yli 22

3. Partiopiiri
   1 Lapin Partiolaiset ry
   2 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   3 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   4 Kymenlaakson Partiopiiri ry
   5 Uudenmaan Partiopiiri ry
   6 Finlands Svenska Scouter r.f.
   7 Lapin Partiolaiset ry
   8 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   9 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   10 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   11 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   12 Pohjois-Savon Partiolaiset ry
   13 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   14 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   15 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   16 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   17 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   18 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   19 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   20 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   21 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   22 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   23 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   24 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   25 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   26 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   27 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   28 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   29 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   30 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   31 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   32 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   33 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   34 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   35 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   36 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   37 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   38 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   39 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   40 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   41 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   42 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   43 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   44 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   45 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   46 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   47 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   48 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   49 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   50 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   51 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   52 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   53 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   54 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   55 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   56 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   57 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   58 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   59 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   60 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   61 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   62 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   63 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   64 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   65 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   66 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   67 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   68 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   69 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   70 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   71 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   72 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   73 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   74 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   75 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   76 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   77 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   78 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   79 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   80 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   81 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   82 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   83 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   84 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   85 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   86 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   87 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   88 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   89 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   90 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   91 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   92 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   93 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   94 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry
   95 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   96 Pohjanmaan Partiolaiset ry
   97 Hämeen Partiopiiri ry
   98 Järvi-Suomen Partiolaiset ry
   99 Lounais-Suomen Partiopiiri ry

4. Partioharrastuksen kesto tähän mennessä
   1 0-5 vuotta
   2 6-10 vuotta
   3 Yli 10 vuotta

5. Vaelluskokemus ennen matkaa
   1 0-5 vrk
   2 6-10 vrk
   3 11–20 vrk
   4 Yli 20 vrk

Arviointiseuraavat kohdat asteikolla 1-5 (1 = todella huono, 2 = huono, 3 = kohtalainen, 4 = hyvä, 5 = todella hyvä). Jos et jostain syystä osaa sanoa, valitse 0.

Ennen matkaa

5. Hakuprosessi matkalle
6. Tiedotus osallistujavalinnoista
7. Tiedotus starttiviikonlopuista
8. Starttiviikonloppujen ohjelma/sisältö
9. Starttiviikonloppujen tunnelma
10. Tietopaketti kotijoukoille
11. Tietopaketti osallistujille
12. Osallistumismahdollisuudet matkan valmisteluun
13. Ennakkovalmistautuminen kokonaisuutena

Matkalla

14. Matkaohjelma
15. Staabin ohjeiden selkeys
16. Staabin toiminta
17. Matkatoimiston toiminta
18. Turvallisuuden tunne
19. Meidän porukka

Paikat ja puhkat
Anna seuraavassa arvosanasi matkakohteille ja aktiviteeteille. (0 = en osaa sanoa, 1 = todella huono, 2 = huono, 3 = kohtalainen, 4 = hyvä, 5 = todella hyvä)

20. Kathmandu
21. Orpokoti- ja kouluvierailut
22. Jamboree
23. Trekki
24. Bhaktapur
25. Last Resort
26. Canyoneering
27. Koskenlasku
28. Muut Last Resort –aktiviteetit (benji, swing jne.)

29. Mikä oli lempiaktiviteettisi/päiväsi/kohteesi matkalla ja miksi?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

30. Mitä tekisit toisin seuraavalla Nepal-reissulla ja miksi?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

31. Mitä koet oppineesi Nepal 2013 - leirimatkaprojektista?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

32. Millaiset muistot jäivät parhaiten mieleen matkalta? Mitä elämyksiä koit?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

33. Uskotko, että matkakokemus on muuttanut sinua jollain tapaa? Muuttuuko käytöksesi jollain elämänalueella matkan ansiosta?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

34. Tilaa vapaille kommenteille: mitä jäi sanomatta?

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

KIITOS!
The following risk matrix was created by the organizing committee in order to identify and prepare for as many potential risks as possible. Each risk is named in the first column, and in the second and third column, it is given a score between 1 and 3 to indicate its likelihood and severity. These scores are then multiplied by each other, and the result is the risk coefficient (a number between 1 and 9, nine being an intolerable risk. (State Provincial Office of Lapland 2007, 32)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Risk Coefficient</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Before trip</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness etc. preventing someone’s travel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>All participants avoid risky endeavours and maintain a healthy lifestyle. Good food, enough sports, plenty of sleep.</td>
<td>All participants are insured, and insurance will cover cancellation due to illness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness etc. preventing a staabi member’s travel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>See above.</td>
<td>Staabi makes decisions as a team, and all crucial activities are taught to at least two. In case of illness, someone else will have the skills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political conflict in Nepal preventing travel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>There is nothing we can do at the moment to affect the political situation in Nepal.</td>
<td>All participants are insured, and in force majeur-cases, the insurance will cover the costs of cancellation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough participants</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Extensive advertising in scout magazines, websites and social media; possibly abroad.</td>
<td>The trip can be done with a smaller amount of participants as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to secure budgeted support</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Careful attention to application deadlines and making appealing applications.</td>
<td>Participation fee will need to be increased and fundraising intensified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient fundraising</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Appointing personal responsibility for achieving fundraising goals to participants; sufficient support and ideas; regular follow-ups.</td>
<td>Participation fee will need to be increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight tax raises etc. increases in price</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No way to prevent.</td>
<td>Including a buffer in the budget. If necessary, raising the participation fee and increasing fundraising activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>During trip</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homesickness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-trip get-togethers, team building; careful preparation of participants.</td>
<td>Encouraging open discussions and fun activities. Carrying activity ideas for empty moments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal conflicts (i.e. fights within team)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pre-trip get-togethers, team building, conflict management activities and cases. Discussing rules.</td>
<td>Staabi to take an active role as mediators and tackling conflicts immediately as they arise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal conflicts within staabi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pre-trip get-togethers, team building, conflict management activities and cases. Discussing rules and division of responsibilities.</td>
<td>Other staabi members mediating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discussing ground rules with participants; emphasizing the dangers of alcohol in altitude.</td>
<td>Staabi to keep an eye on participants and noticing signs of alcohol. Taking immediate action case by case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losing important</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Making both paper copies and online</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action/Advice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues with special diets</td>
<td>3/1/3</td>
<td>Thorough information for local partner; medication; supplement food to be carried if necessary.</td>
<td>Action case by case; mainly staabi doctor will be able to help.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture shock</td>
<td>3/1/3</td>
<td>Preparing the participants for the specialties of Nepalese culture.</td>
<td>Discussing any difficulties openly during evening meals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting lost</td>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Meticulous route planning; ensuring that staabi members know the location at all times in addition to the local guides. Ensuring that no one wanders off alone. Ensuring everyone knows the address of accommodation and the next meeting time.</td>
<td>Carrying phone numbers of the local police and the Finnish embassy that will be able to help when necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach flu</td>
<td>3/2/6</td>
<td>Meticulous hygiene instructions for all participants; eating only cooked food; water purification liquid and hand sanitizer to be used.</td>
<td>Carrying Imodium and oral rehydration solution. Keeping the patients separate from others and carefully monitoring their state.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>1/3/3</td>
<td>Ensuring that all staabi have first aid training; carrying a comprehensive first aid kit and everyone carrying a small one; exercising common sense and care. Carrying contact details of emergency services and doctors.</td>
<td>Providing necessary first aid, taking the affected to medical care.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike</td>
<td>3/1/3</td>
<td>Allowing enough time for transfers in Nepal; having Plan B’s.</td>
<td>Putting plan B’s and C’s into action when necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget failure</td>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Meticulous budget planning and careful comparison of prices; buffer fund.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local company fails to perform</td>
<td>1/3/3</td>
<td>Using past experience and local contacts in finding a reliable company.</td>
<td>Contacting other companies if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thefts</td>
<td>2/1/2</td>
<td>Pre-trip instructions for participants on behaviour. Carrying money and valuables in passport pouches and in different places.</td>
<td>Contacting the police and Finnish embassy for help.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria from shower</td>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Instructing everyone to keep their mouth and eyes shut in the shower.</td>
<td>Administering the necessary first aid and taking the affected to the hospital.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being late for flights</td>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Scheduling sufficient time for transfers. Agreeing a very early meeting time at airport. Staabi carrying a list of phone numbers.</td>
<td>Being late is the participant’s own responsibility, and he or she will need to arrange their own flights to meet the others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone forgetting passport</td>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Stressing the importance of having all docs; checking everyone right away at apt.</td>
<td>Getting parents to bring the passport, getting an emergency passport from the apt police.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone forgetting airline tickets</td>
<td>2/1/2</td>
<td>Emailing tickets to all participants AND carrying the main pile with the staabi.</td>
<td>Not a problem.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of purse/passport during travel</td>
<td>2/2/4</td>
<td>Carrying valuables in a passport bag under clothes. Making sure everyone has a copy of passport online and in paper. Having the phone numbers of Finnish embassy in Delhi. Carrying an extra stash of about 100 USD and credit card.</td>
<td>Contacting the police and Finnish embassy for help.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delays or cancellations of flights</td>
<td>2/1/2</td>
<td>Flight tickets booked at once; airlines responsible for new tickets.</td>
<td>Will wait for new flights; schedule in KTM allows changes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone getting caught in customs</td>
<td>1/2/2</td>
<td>Advising participants to make sure they pack and carry only their own baggage.</td>
<td>Acting depending on the situation. If the participant is at fault, they will be left behind; otherwise, a staabi member will help.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone forgetting passport photos</td>
<td>2/1/2</td>
<td>Reminding everyone to pack them; checking at the airport in Helsinki.</td>
<td>Getting more at HEL airport.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost baggage</td>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>Packing as much as possible in carry-on baggage, especially vital equipment. Hygiene stuff, medication, scout cap etc. Hotel address on all bags. They will hopefully reach us. Hold on to the baggage tags!</td>
<td>Waiting for the baggage to reach us, sharing and/or purchasing vitals at KTM.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone getting lost in Kathmandu</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>Making sure everyone knows the address of the accommodation and the next meeting time.</td>
<td>Alerting the local police and Finnish embassy when needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-show of tour company</td>
<td>1 3 3</td>
<td>Choosing a reliable company, ensuring they know the meeting time and place.</td>
<td>Contacting alternative companies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor quality of climbing equipment by company</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>Carrying the bare necessities with us from Finland. Checking all equipment at hotel and negotiating for better ones.</td>
<td>If necessary, using buffer fund to purchase better ones.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misunderstandings between us &amp; trek company</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Printing the detailed trek contract. Discussing peacefully and together with staabi and Nepali coordinators.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>2 3 6</td>
<td>Tipping the bus driver conditionally, only if we feel safe. Emptying the bus and walking across the iffy place. One staabi member always keeping watch of safety.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
<td>Enough backup days included in schedule; having plan B’s.</td>
<td>Adopting plan B’s when needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twisted ankles etc. injury preventing trekking</td>
<td>1 3 3</td>
<td>Ensuring everyone wears proper boots with ankle support and knows how to treat the most common injuries. Everyone carries small FA kit.</td>
<td>Treating injuries immediately may prevent the need to be evacuated.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous animals (spiders etc.)</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>Checking boots before putting them on, checking clothing, also after walking through bush etc.</td>
<td>Treating bites and stings immediately.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massive stomach flu epidemic</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Ensuring good hygiene of food preparation and using plenty of hand disinfectant. Having one staabi member on &quot;kitchen duty&quot;; i.e. inconspicuously watching the hygiene in the kitchen.</td>
<td>Separating ill campers from healthy ones, providing necessary treatment and hydration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to start of hike</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road blocked</td>
<td>1 3 3</td>
<td>No chance to prevent road blockages.</td>
<td>Going to Pokhara and to Annapurna region instead.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat issues &amp; dehydration</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
<td>Pressuring everyone to drink 4-8 liters of liquid daily, wear hats and sunglasses, sunscreen &amp; zinc paste. Urging tent partners to check on each other.</td>
<td>Providing the necessary treatment; ensuring it won’t happen again.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagging behind group because of disease</td>
<td>2 1 2</td>
<td>All above mentioned preventative measures.</td>
<td>Depending on the situation, the ill one can stay behind with another hiker or a member of staabi, and catch up later.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical condition of participants</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>Pre-trip training plan to be given to participants; fitness tests to be conducted a few months before the trip. Encouraging training through online sporting community.</td>
<td>Ensuring the speed of trekking is sufficiently slow.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural/religious conflict</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>Appropriate dress and behaviour, respect of religious places.</td>
<td>Immediate attention and careful discussion to appease all involved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication problems due to splitting</td>
<td>2 4</td>
<td>Carrying walkie-talkies, agreeing on meeting places and times.</td>
<td>Meeting up in the night’s intended camp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altitude sickness</td>
<td>3 2 6</td>
<td>Ensuring sufficient time for acclimatization; ensuring that all participants eat,</td>
<td>Immediate reduction of altitude until symptoms disappear.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient energy level</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Snacks to be carried to high altitude days. Sports drink pills to be mixed w/ water.</td>
<td>Eating snacks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient eating and drinking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stressing the importance of eating and drinking 4-7 liters every day, monitoring the intake of tent partner.</td>
<td>Encouraging the affected to eat and drink properly and to take some snacks instantly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken equipment during hike</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Equipment checks; repair kits to be carried.</td>
<td>Repairing or replacing the equipment with backup equipment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling rock</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Making sure everyone knows to yell: &quot;Rock!&quot;, cover your head. Making sure tents are erected far enough from danger zone.</td>
<td>Yelling &quot;Rock&quot; and making sure everyone ducks and protects their head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carrying avalanche rescue equipment; avoiding avalanche-prone slopes; crossing risky areas early in the morning.</td>
<td>Attempting to stay on top of the snow. Rescue procedures as the situation requires.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowstorm or other reason to turn back</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carrying walkie-talkies, ropes for lifeline and whistles.</td>
<td>Turning back and returning to Kyangin Gompa from the high camp trek. Keeping group together in bad weather, communicating with walkie-talkies, using lifeline if necessary; Sami or other staabi members can make the decision of turning the whole group back.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold issues (frostbite, hypothermia)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ensuring all participants carry enough warm clothing and wear them as needed. Keeping an eye on others’ cheeks for signs of frostbite. Checking feet at night.</td>
<td>Putting more clothes on, moving, getting out of wind, drinking warm liquids, slowly warming frostbitten parts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling into crevasses when crossing glaciers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sami will check area beforehand. If there is a need to cross a crevasse area, it will be done with a rope.</td>
<td>Crevasse rescue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inability to use climbing gear</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Practising the use of gear beforehand and during trip.</td>
<td>Ensuring that enough guides and staabi members supervise more challenging parts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congestion on the way down from peak</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Carrying own ropes and staggering the descent if possible.</td>
<td>Pitching own lines down if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor injuries (blisters, twisted ankles etc.)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wearing shoes in before trip, using hiking poles and supportive boots.</td>
<td>Each participant carrying first aid kits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer from trek to Bhaktapur**

see above

**Bhaktapur**

Similar to Kathmandu

Relaxing too much | 2 | 2 | 4 | Remembering that we're still in Nepal and behaving accordingly. | Reminding participants on appropriate behaviour. |
Attachment 8. Crisis communication guidelines

The following document is written in Finnish to best serve the Finnish-speaking expedition team. It lists the protocol to be used in case of unexpected incidents, the phone numbers of the organizing committee and Nepalese partners, as well as the contact details that the organizing committee will need to call in Finland to ensure professional communication in exceptional cases.
Mikäli tapahtuu jotain niin vakavia että tarvitaan viranomaisapua

KÄYTÖNUMEROT NEPALISSA:
AMBULANSSI: (+977)-142
PALOKUNTA: (+977)-101
POLIISI: (+977)-100

ILMOITUSKAAVA VIRANOMAISILLE:

ELEMENTTÄ:
MITÄ / WHAT
MISSÄ / WHERE
MILOIN / WHEN
KUKA / WHOM
MIKSI / WHY
SEURAUKSET / CONSEQUENCES
TOIMENPITEET / ACTIONS
LISÄTIEDOT / INFORMATION

"2 scouts were hit by car"
"Near Kathmandu Durbar Square..."
"Today about 3 PM..."
"2 scouts that were in the car..."
"The car was hit by a truck..."
"2 scouts were injured severely..."
"Were taken by ambulance to the hospital XXX..."
"Additional information is given by N.M. in phone number..."

Yhteystiedot jos tarvitaan apua Suomen suurlähetystöstä, Kathmandussa:
Embassy of Finland
Bishalnagar, P.O. Box 3126, Kathmandu, Nepal
Puh. +977-1-4417221 tai +977-1-4416656
Viera-aika ulkovaliokunnan Helsingissä ulkoministeriössä puh. +358-9-190 55551
info@embassy.finland.fi

Jalka: Nepal 2013 –leirinastaja oavallinnut, SP
The following contract was drafted by the organizing committee, and signed by the trip leader, two representatives of the commissioner, and two representatives of the travel agency (Infinity Tours P. Ltd).

**Trekking Guidance Agreement between The Guides and Scouts of Finland and Infinity Tours P. Ltd.**

**Full name of Partners**

- **Organisation Details**
  - Role: Customer, hereafter “Finnish team” and “Finnish scouts”
  - Name: Suomen Palvelut - Finlands Drukkeri (The Guides and Scouts of Finland, SP-FF)
  - Address: Tietolaituri 35, FI-02230 Helsinki, Finland
  - Phone & Fax: +358 2 8885 1100 / +358 9 8885 1150

- **Contact Person Details**
  - Name: Mr. Janne Värä;
  - Email: marianmar.larikka@gmail.com
  - Phone number: +358 50 385 6378

- **Organisation Details**
  - Role: Service Provider, hereafter “Travel agency” and “Trekking company”
  - Name: Infinity Tours P. Ltd.
  - Address: Oyadnesho, Naval - 1, Kathmandu, Nepal
  - Phone & Fax: +977 1 441 2162 / +977 1 441 4046
  - Bank Account: IBAN: NL09 INGB 0000 1020 0001 09 SWIFT: HABNLNN1
  - (KHALAM BANK LIMITED, THAMEL, KATHMANDU)

- **Contact Person Details**
  - Name: Mr. Suman KC, Executive Director
  - Email: suman@infinitytours.com.np
  - Phone number: +977 1 441 2162

The parties to this agreement, represented by their duly authorized legal representatives, hereby commit themselves to honour and fulfill their part of the agreement in full.

**Contents**

The agreement contains following chapters:

1. Introduction
2. General information (price, payment and cancellation details)
3. List of Cost includes (transportation, accommodation, meals, activities at Last Resort and trek)
4. List of Cost excludes
5. Daily schedule

**Introduction**

The purpose of this agreement is to make sure that both the Travel Agency as a service provider and the Finnish team as a customer understand what has been agreed and what the responsibilities of both parties during the stay in Nepal are.

The travel agency is responsible for organizing the stay of Finnish Scouts as agreed in this document. All requirements described here have been taken into account in the agreed cost of the whole trip. If there are any changes to these requirements, both parties must inform each other without further delay. If the changes are financially relevant the agency is responsible for compensating the changes to the Finnish team. Both the travel agency and the Finnish organizing team will strive to ensure good communication and cooperation between, during and after the trip.

The travel agency is responsible for the safety of the Finnish team during the trek, and all transport and accommodation organized by the service provider. The agency is responsible for including all personnel, including its guides, porters and drivers in matters related to safety, so that all relevant personnel are able to assess the safety of the group. If potential safety hazards occur or an agency or its members have knowledge of increased risk, the Finnish Safety responsible (Sami Johansson) or other member of the Finnish Organizing Team must be immediately notified, and all relevant information disclosed.
General information

- Finnish participants: 33 people
- Total price: 24,000 EUR (750 EUR per participant)

Payment details:

1. When the agreement is signed, the Finnish team pays 70% of the total price (24,480 EUR) to the trekking agency bank account written into this agreement. The due date for the first payment is March 15th, or two weeks after both parties have signed this agreement.
2. The rest of the price (20% / 4,800 EUR) is paid to the trekking agency when the Finnish team has come back to Finland. The due date for the second payment is May 15th. If the trekking agency was unable to arrange some part of the trip because of any reason, the unrealized costs will be compensated in the second payment.
3. In case of a cancellation due to illness, the number of members of the Finnish team may decrease to more than 3 participants. In a case of cancellation, the price will be decreased accordingly.

The cost includes

1. Transportation
   - All transportation as listed in the table below
   - Competent drivers
   - All costs related to transport (petrol, drivers' pay, road taxes etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th April</td>
<td>Kathmandu Airport (KTM)</td>
<td>Kathmandu accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th April</td>
<td>Kathmandu accommodation</td>
<td>Chhupar near Tikal (Nepal Scouts Amsone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th April</td>
<td>Chhupar</td>
<td>Kakani Training Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th April</td>
<td>Kakani Training Centre</td>
<td>Syabru Busi (trek beginning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th April</td>
<td>Thulo Bhokutu or Dharuwe</td>
<td>Bhaktapur accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th April</td>
<td>Bhaktapur accommodation</td>
<td>Last Resort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st May</td>
<td>Last Resort</td>
<td>Kathmandu accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd May</td>
<td>Kathmandu Internal</td>
<td>Kathmandu Airport (KTM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Accommodation
   - In total 22 nights accommodation as detailed in the table below
   - All costs related to the accommodation (guest houses, tents, pay of porters carrying tents etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Nights</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th - 8th April</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kathmandu, Thamel, near Lazimpat</td>
<td>Simple guest house, 2 pax per room, 1 shower &amp; toilet per 2 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th - 20th April</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Trek</td>
<td>Dersion tents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th - 28th April</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhaktapur, near Durbar Square</td>
<td>Simple guest house, 2 pax per room, 1 shower &amp; toilet per 2 participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28th April - 1st May</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Last Resort</td>
<td>Standard accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st - 3rd May</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
<td>Same as before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Meals
- The meals listed in the table below. Meals must not be luxurious, but they must be hygienically prepared. High energy and protein content during trek. We prefer Nepalese cuisine.
- Drinking water, coffee and tea available with all meals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th April 2013</td>
<td>NO MEALS</td>
<td>21st April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>22nd April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch</td>
<td>23rd April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th April 2013</td>
<td>NO MEALS</td>
<td>24th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th April 2013</td>
<td>NO MEALS</td>
<td>25th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th April 2013</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>26th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13th April 2013</td>
<td>Lunch, dinner</td>
<td>27th April 2013</td>
<td>NO MEALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td>28th April 2013</td>
<td>Lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td>29th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td>30th April 2013</td>
<td>Lunch, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td>1st May 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td>2nd May 2013</td>
<td>NO MEALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td>3rd May 2013</td>
<td>NO MEALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th April 2013</td>
<td>Breakfast, lunch, dinner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Activities at Last Resort
- Two activities for each participant, including equipment and guide, chosen by each participant from the following list:
  - Rocking
  - Carry steering
  - Carry steering II
- If any of these activities are cancelled, the travel agency compensates the price to the Finnish team.
- The Finnish team members have the possibility to choose and pay for additional voluntary activities (jungle trekking, pendulum swing etc.) for themselves during the stay at Last Resort.

5. Trek
- The guided trek from Syachu Bensi to Baden-Powell Peak (Ukhamza Peak) to Thulo Bhirikhu as detailed in the daily schedule below:
- All costs related to the trek, including the salary of guides, porters, kitchen staff etc., insurance for all staff, costs of food and boiled water, cost of climbing equipment etc.
- All trekking insurance, permits and all other fees needed to climb Baden-Powell Peak or to move from one location to another in Nepal.
- Sufficient amount of competent guides to realize the trek safely.
- Sufficient amount of porters. Finnish team members will carry a day pack of personal items, up to 15 kilo. Any additional equipment of the participants, all tents, kitchen equipment etc. must be carried by porters arranged by travel agency.
- Sufficient storage space for the personal equipment of participants that is not needed during the trek.
- The following equipment:
  - Kitchenware, mugs and cutlery for the participants
  - Dining tent (fitting all participants) with ground cover for dining and free time (NO tables or chairs)
  - All climbing equipment necessary for the B-P Peak (ropes, harnesses, crampons, ice axes, helmets, belay equipment for ascension and belaying) for all participants. The condition of the equipment will be checked by the Finnish team in Kathmandu.
  - Duffel bag for every participant (minimum volume 70 litres)
  - Proper trekking tents for the participants (2 persons per tent).
  - Sleeping mattresses for every participant. Tents enough to be used in the 5000 m camp.
- All meals during the trek (breakfast, lunch, dinner)
  - High energy & protein content

- Drinking water
  - The Finnish team will use its own water purification solution during trek.
  - Boiled water available during all meals enough for filling water bottles.
- A good standard of hygiene in order to reduce stomach symptoms for the participants
  - High temperature cooking of foods and water
  - Good personal hygiene of all staff handling food

The cost excludes:
- Any meals not listed in the table above
- Any personal souvenirs
- Any things of personal nature not listed above. e.g. visa, insurances, personal medication etc.
- Tips for porters and other staff
Attachment 10. Sustainability ideas for Nepal 2013

The following figure was created during the second preparatory weekend as a joint effort of all Nepal 2013–participants. It lists ideas of sustainability specifically for the Nepal 2013–trip.
Vaelta jaikäisille
Huhtl-toukokuussa 2013
Matkan kesto noin 24 vuorokautta
Hinta noin 2000 euroa


Matkanjohtaja: Jennamari Terävä jennamari.terava@partio.fi
Attachment 12. Participation and cancellation policy

The following document details the participation and cancellation policy of the trip in Finnish. It covers the prerequisites for participation, the time of the trip, the protocol of signing up and cancelling the participation, the expected participation fees and their deadlines, as well as information about insurance. By signing the policy, the participant also agreed to follow the rules of the expedition and the instructions of the organizing committee.
Attachment 13. Programme of the first preparatory weekend

September 28\textsuperscript{th} – 30\textsuperscript{th} 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Friday</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Arrival and settling in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Opening words, introductions and first information package of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Supper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:00</td>
<td>Bedtime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Saturday</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Wake-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:15</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Day hike with checkpoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Light lunch on the go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Day hike and checkpoints end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Info session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Cooking Nepalese food along with the info sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23:00</td>
<td>Evening activities, sauna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sunday</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Wake-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:15</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Info session continue, group work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Clean-up of the cottage, closing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Departure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 14. Programme of the second preparatory weekend

February 1st to 3rd 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Friday</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Arrival and settling in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Opening words, info session: Trip schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Supper, info session: Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23:00</td>
<td>Bedtime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Saturday</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Wake-up, breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Checkpoints (use of crampons, ice axe, harness; rappelling, self-arrest etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td>Checkpoints (eight small cases for discussion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30</td>
<td>Info session: Expedition rules &amp; tent partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Info session: Finances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Info session: Sustainable tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:00</td>
<td>Drill: bad visibility in the mountains (a rope team exercise testing the skills learned during the day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:30</td>
<td>Bedtime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sunday</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Wake-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:15</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Planning session: Participants plan the next preparatory weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Info session: Communication and PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Fitness test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch, clean-up of the cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Closing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment 15. Photographs from the trip

The expedition team in Base Camp, 4000 m. Photo: Eero Mäkitalo.

Camp by night at Kyangjin Gompa, 3800 m. Photo: Aleksi Niemelä.
Finnish Scout’s expedition in Nepal 2013
Press Release

Scouting is all about exploration and leaps to the unknown. The exploration starts as a young cub scout scratches his first matches and breathes life into a flickering flame while others cheer and help him along. This spring a scout journey again makes strides as a Finnish Scout group goes abroad, climbs a mountain and explores a new and different culture to live by.

From April 6th to May 4th 2013 an expedition of 33 scouts take part on a voyage into Nepal. The four weeks will consist of taking part in a jamboree among local scouts and spending a fortnight hiking up to the Baden-Powell peak 62 miles north of Kathmandu. The trip will be a part of the Finnish Scout’s development cooperation project designed to support local Nepalese scouts and is partly funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

“It is sometimes necessary to climb a high mountain in order to bring about something good. Even though the experience and adventure will be exciting for this group of young adult scouts, climbing the peak will not be taken for granted. It will be done safely, with utmost respect to the mountain and the conditions awaiting us”, says the expedition leader Jennamari Terävä.

Terävä wishes that as many as possible of the 18- to 30-year-old participants will reach the 5825 meter high Baden-Powell peak, aptly named after the founder of the Scout Movement. Even so, the most valuable experiences will be gained out of the struggles confronted together. Reaching the peak will take 10 days (unless one is struck down with altitude sickness), so preparations have started early.

Getting fit

Before their journey the members of the expedition have been hard at it, with a training program consisting of long walks as well as high endurance running. “At high altitudes where the air is low with oxygen especially good oxygen uptake is needed. Even a steady walk can prove to be a challenge: at 5800 meters the oxygen level is a measly half of what it is at sea level. Endurance to cold, physical stress, exhaustion and pain will be needed. Luckily us Finns have a bit of an advantage when it comes to withstanding cold climates”, revises Eero Mäkitalo, the man in charge of the groups communications.

A year well spent – the preparations

Exact planning of the expedition has consisted of getting to know Nepal, the mountain yet to be climbed, routes and the tour operator. Local support will be handed in the form of carriers, guides, accommodation and nourishment. Luckily most of the eight members of the executive group “staabi” were participants on the previous Finnish Scout’s expedition to Nepal in 2010. High in the mountains any means of medical care are scarce and so far they are practically unreachable. That’s why the team has a doctor with them at all times. Medical care and assistance can be needed on all parts of the journey because acclimatization – getting used to the thin air – begins soon after starting the climb.

“Each and every one’s personal capability to endure low oxygen levels can differ, even when experienced climbers are involved. The best cure – and a strict rule – is a steady pace of climbing and enough time to rest”, says the expedition’s doctor Reetta Piili.
“The peak will be there waiting for us, it’s not in any hurry. An important rule for any climber to remember is that a mountain is not to be conquered but approached in a friendly and respective manner. It'll increase your chances of getting to the top”, knows Sami Johansson, the team’s mountain guide.

**Rehearsing in pitch dark**

The use of climbing equipment has been rehearsed extensively. The group has been trained into the techniques of such equipment as ropes, picks and special accessories for icy terrain. Training for emergency situations has also been part of the program. On their pre-trip get-together the team was set loose, training a climb in a pitch dark night.

“It’s one-thirty in the morning and it’s dark. At a glimpse I can see the lights of a ski slope on the opposite side of a lake, while my own headlamp sheds light on the rock face. I strike the crampons on my feet and the ice tool in my hands into the cliff and begin my slow climb upwards. Gradually I make progress, even though the cliff is steep and my crampons can barely hold on to the rock. How did I ever get here?”, wonders Hanna Virtanen in the expedition’s blog.

She’s also remindful that “In extreme conditions one’s mind is at its limits. It is important to take in to consideration the condition of one's body and mind. Sometimes the best and bravest decision to be made is to turn back.”

**Needles and Pins - A long list of vaccinations**

Vaccinations for tetanus, typhoid fever, cholera, polio and hepatitis are essential for members of the team. But they’re not enough – one must also keep one’s hands clean by regular washing and disinfecting.

“Non-heated foods, ice cubes and other suspicious items are strictly forbidden. Even so, symptoms of altitude sickness or the occasional case of diarrhea can strike down upon anyone. The important thing is to help out each other and be honest to both ourselves and everyone else”, summarizes Saara Leino, an active member of the group.

For more information on the trip please contact Expedition Leader Jennamari Terävä at +358 (0)50 538 [Redacted] or jennamari.terava@[Redacted].fi

For more information concerning the Finnish Scout’s development cooperation – project please contact Project Leader Joonas Vainio at +358 (0)40 748 [Redacted] or joonas.vainio@[Redacted].fi

Press contacts and interviews are best directed to Communications Correspondent Eero Mäkitalo at +358 (0)50 572 [Redacted] or eero.makitalo@[Redacted].fi

Pictures for use in the press can be found at www.partiolaisetnepalissa.fi/press/

The expedition’s progress can be followed at www.partio.fi/Nepal. Material on the website can freely be used in press coverage of the expedition.

The Finnish Scout’s expedition is present and available for interviews, photo opportunities etc. at Helsinki- Vantaa airport 6th of April 2013 between 4pm and 4:30 pm. Regarding permission for interviews please contact Communications Correspondent Eero Mäkitalo.
Attachment 17. List of sponsors

Compeed

Fujitsu

Leader proteinipatukat ja urheilujuomat

Maxim proteinipatukat ja urheilujuomat

Medilaser

Orion Pharma

Piristävä digipaino. Ja paljon muutakin.

Tietokeskus-yhtiöt

Therma Care

4D Group
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 6th</th>
<th>Flight from Helsinki to Delhi, Finnair, departure at 20.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 7th</td>
<td>Arrival in Delhi at 05.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flight from Delhi to Kathmandu, JetAirways, 12.50-14.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Finnish team arrives at Kathmandu at 14:45 local time. There is a bus transport to the guest house in the Thamel area. The travel agency delivers all our trekking equipment to the guest house for inspection. There is time for independent sightseeing, and in the evening, there is a common dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 8th</td>
<td>Sightseeing in Kathmandu with Nepal Scouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Finnish team starts the day at the headquarters of Nepal Scouts, and proceeds to seeing the most important sights of Kathmandu, guided by local scouts. In the evening, the team dines together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9th</td>
<td>Transportation to Chitwan to Nepal Scouts Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The day begins with a bus transport from Kathmandu to the Nepal Scouts Jamboree located in Chitwan National Park near the Tikalu jungle. The night is spent at the camp, getting to know more Nepalese scouts from all around the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 10th</td>
<td>Camp day at Chitwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nepalese scouts arrange camp programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 11th</td>
<td>Camp day at Chitwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camp programme continues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 12th</td>
<td>Transportation from Chitwan to Kakani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the morning, the bus trip to Kakani begins. During the trip, the participants can enjoy the varied scenery and play games. In the evening, the group settles to the Nepal Scout Training Centre in Kakani, and enjoys a dinner together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 13th</td>
<td>Transportation from Kakani to Syabru Besi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There is a bus transport from Kakani to a village called Syabru Besi, which is located at the end of the road leading towards the Langtang region. The team spends the night in tents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 14th</td>
<td>1st trekking day: Syabru Besi (1400 m) - Lama Hotel (2750 m)</td>
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<td>In the early morning, the trek begins from Syabru Besi and winds along a footpath by the Langtang Khola river. The team stops for lunch along the way, and in the afternoon they arrive at a hamlet called Lama Hotel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dinner is enjoyed together in a large mess tent, and from here on, all nights are spent in two-person tents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 15th</td>
<td><strong>2nd trekking day: Lama Hotel (2750 m) - Langtang Village (3500 m)</strong> The trek continues onwards and upwards. Our path winds through rhododendron forests and past tiny, picturesque hamlets of only a few houses. The team gets a great glimpse into rural Nepalese lifestyle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 16th</td>
<td><strong>3rd trekking day: Langtang Village (3500 m) - Kyanjin Gompa (3800 m)</strong> At the end of the third trek day, the team arrives at Kyanjin Gompa, a Buddhist monastery and a village situated in a beautiful valley. The village serves as the team's acclimatization camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 17th</td>
<td><strong>4th trekking day: Acclimatization climb to Langtang Ri (4500 m)</strong> As first signs of altitude sickness are likely to become visible at the altitude of Kyanjin Gompa (3800 m), the team spends in total three nights at this camp. During the first day there, the participants have the opportunity to climb the Langtang Ri (4500 m), which is beneficial to their acclimatization, or depending on their condition, spend the day resting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18th</td>
<td><strong>5th trekking day: Acclimatization climb to Tsergo Ri (5000 m)</strong> Depending on the condition of the participants, some choose to do a second acclimatization climb to a higher peak in the vicinity, Tsergo Ri (5000 m).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 19th</td>
<td><strong>6th trekking day: Kyanjin Gompa (3800 m) - Baden Powell Base Camp (4200 m)</strong> On the sixth trek day, the team moves further up to the Baden-Powell Peak base camp at an altitude of 4200 meters. This is a short and easy trek, and in the afternoon there is time for testing equipment and for a final training session for the use of climbing gear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20th</td>
<td><strong>7th trekking day: BP Base Camp (4200 m) - BP High Camp (4987 m)</strong> The day’s hike is from the Base Camp at 4200 meters up a very steep hill to the High Camp, which is located at the edge of a glacier, in the middle of a stunning mountain panorama. After the challenging hike, the team focuses on resting, rehydrating and eating despite the loss of appetite caused by the altitude.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| April 21th | **8th trekking day: Rest day at BP High Camp or summit ascent (4978 m / 5825 m)** The eight trekking day is one of the optional summit days. If the weather
is excellent, the ones that are keen to get to the summit get up at 1 am, set up their equipment and head up the snow and ice. If the weather doesn’t permit the summit push, this day is a rest day at the high camp.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 22th</td>
<td><strong>9th trekking day: BP Peak Summit ascent (4978 m / 5825 m)</strong>&lt;br&gt;This day is the second option for the summit push.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23rd</td>
<td><strong>10th trekking day: BP High camp (4987 m) - Ghora Tabela (3050 m)</strong>&lt;br&gt;The tenth trek day begins the descent from the BP High Camp down to civilization. The night is spent at Ghora Tabela, at an altitude of 3050 meters, giving anyone affected by high altitude symptoms a welcome rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 24th</td>
<td><strong>11th trekking day: Ghora Tabela (3050 m) - Thulo Syabru (2260 m)</strong>&lt;br&gt;Another descent day leads the team down to an altitude of 1700 meters, and then up to Thulo Syabru, where the night is spent while enjoying the great view over the Langtang valley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 25th</td>
<td><strong>12th trekking day: Thulo Syabru (2260 m) - Thulo Bharkhu (2140 m) or Dhunche</strong>&lt;br&gt;On the final day of the trek the team hikes down to either Thulo Bharkhu or Dhunche. The last night is spent in tents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26th</td>
<td><strong>Transportation from Thulo Bharkhu to Bhaktapur</strong>&lt;br&gt;There is a bus transport from the end of the trek to the beautiful, historic town of Bhaktapur, where the tired trekkers get a chance to freshen up in the guest house before enjoying the sights of the town and its culinary treats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 27th</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing in Bhaktapur</strong>&lt;br&gt;The day is spent in a leisurely way, recovering from the exertion of the two-week trek and enjoying Bhaktapur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 28th</td>
<td><strong>Transportation to Last Resort</strong>&lt;br&gt;A bus transportation is arranged from Bhaktapur to Last Resort near Bhote Koshi. The Last Resort is a luxurious resort equipped with safari tents, a sauna, small swimming pool and a variety of adventurous activities on offer. During the two days spent at Last Resort, the participants get a chance to try white water rafting and canyoneering, and if they so desire, also bungee jumping or a pendulum swing over the magnificent river gorge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 29th</td>
<td><strong>Activities at Last Resort</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>April 30th</td>
<td><strong>Activities at Last Resort</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1st</td>
<td><strong>Transportation from Last Resort to Kathmandu</strong></td>
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<td>On May Day, the team is transported back to the familiar guest house in</td>
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<td>Kathmandu, and in the evening, they dine together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2nd</td>
<td><strong>Sightseeing in Kathmandu</strong></td>
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<td>In addition to self-arranged sightseeing and last-minute souvenir shop-</td>
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<td>ping in Kathmandu, the team visits the Ministry of Youth and Education</td>
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<td>and has a farewell dinner with the Nepalese hosts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 3rd</td>
<td><strong>Transport to Kathmandu Airport, flight to Delhi</strong></td>
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<td>The morning is reserved to packing, and in the afternoon, there is a bus</td>
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<td>transport to Kathmandu Airport. The Jet Airways flight to Delhi departs</td>
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<td>at 15.00. The group arrives at Delhi Airport at 17.00, and has a long night</td>
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<td>to spend at the airport. This is the time for reminiscing, looking at pic-</td>
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<td>tures and writing travel journals.</td>
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<td>May 4th</td>
<td><strong>Flight from Delhi to Helsinki</strong></td>
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<td>In the morning, the team boards the Finnair flight to Helsinki, and ar-</td>
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<td>rives at Helsinki-Vantaa at 15.20. This is the end of the trip.</td>
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