

# HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE

[MAY - SEPTEMBER 2015]



*"Capturing Voices of Children and Adolescents in Emergency"*

## Acknowledgement

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The 'Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response' project came into a crucial time when children, adolescents, women and girls, and aged people were dealing with the devastation brought forward by the 7.6 magnitude earthquake and countless aftershocks in 2015. This project helped us provide vital information and raise awareness on issues of protection, WASH, epidemics and control, managing stress among others in the most affected communities and help community people normalize their life. Yuwalaya, in coordination with Changa, a monthly child magazine, and with the support of UNICEF Nepal, implemented the 'Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development' project from May to September, 2015 in 12 crisis-hit districts.

We are very grateful to UNICEF Nepal for entrusting us to implement this project. We extend our heartfelt gratitude towards Mr. Rudrajit Das (Chief, Communication for Development Section – C4D), Ms. Sanju Bhattarai (C4D Section), Ms. Anjali Sherchan Pradhan (Chief, CFLG Unit) and Ms. Indira Koirala (CFLG Unit) from UNICEF Nepal for their invaluable support, guidance and inputs throughout the project implementation. We would also like to thank our implementing partner Changa for their synergetic efforts to make this project successful. We also express special thanks to Mr Rajesh Sharma and the entire Changa team for efficient coordination and support.

We would also like to acknowledge Ms. Sushila KC for leading the project implementation and the entire project team. We would like to appreciate Ms. Laxmi Bharati and Ms. Bipana Shrestha for assisting project efficiently. Hard work of the Yuwalaya Hub team members Mr. Jenish Maharjan, Ms. Sumikshya Khadka, Ms. Pooja Paudel, Mr. Abraham Paudel and Mr. Keshab Khadka helped us reach our project goal.

Finally, we would like to thank all members of our executive team, district focal persons and community volunteers without whom we would not have been able to conclude this project. They have demonstrated and proved once again that young people are the true change makers in the society.

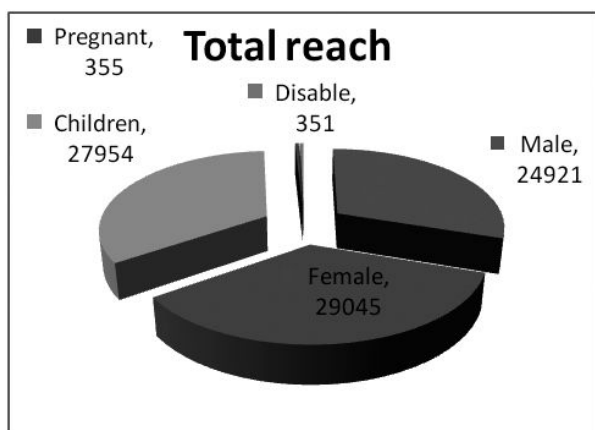
Subash Neupane  
President  
Yuwalaya

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## Executive Summary

In the aftermath of the earthquake that struck Nepal on April 25 and of its major aftershock on May 12, 2015, Yuwalaya, a purely youth-led, non-profit, non-government organization working for and with adolescents and youths of Nepal, in coordination with Changa monthly child magazine and with the support of UNICEF Nepal carried out the 'Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response' project in the severely affected 12 districts; namely: Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Nuwakot, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dolakha and Gorkha. This project had aimed to raise awareness on key health, hygiene, sanitation, feeding and protection related issues through education/promotion messages and to collect voices and stories of children and adolescents from the earthquake-affected districts.



Through this project, Yuwalaya reached 53,966 people representing children, adolescents, adults, and people with disabilities, elderly and other vulnerable groups from more than 120 VDCs/municipalities in the targeted districts. Out of the total outreached population, 46% were male and 54% female. Similarly, they included 52% children and 1% pregnant and people with disabilities each.

Through this project, Yuwalaya and Changa successfully mobilized more than 500 adolescents, child club members and graduates, and local youths as community volunteers. They received training on interpersonal communication skills and key



messages such as protection, sanitation, hygiene, epidemics and control. The community volunteers carried out door to door campaigns, taxi mikings, community orientations and IEC material distribution in their respective districts. They reached out to the target groups at individual households, schools, temporary shelters/camps, temporary learning centers and community spaces.

Additionally, as an innovative approach, child club members used smart phones to capture voices and stories of children and adolescents. They were successful to capture 666 audios, videos and photos of the children and adolescents from the earthquake affected districts. As many as 27,954 children and adolescents directly participated and benefited from this project through their involvement in orientation sessions, consultation programs, report sharing and recording of their opinions (via smart phones).



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

C4D	Communication for Development
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCWB	Central Child Welfare Board
CDO	Chief District Officer
CFLG	Child Friendly Local Governance
Changa	Changa Monthly Child Magazine
CRO	Child Rights Officer
DAO	District Administration Office
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DDC	District Development Committee
DFP	District Focal Person
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DWCO	District Women and Children Office
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
KMC	Kathmandu Metropolitan City
LDO	Local Development Officer
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NGO	Non-government organization
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights
SWC	Social Welfare Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
VDC	Village Development Committee
WDO	Women Development Officer

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

A devastating magnitude 7.6 earthquake struck Nepal on April 25, 2015 followed by hundreds of aftershocks including the strongest one of magnitude 6.8 on May 12, 2015. Hundreds of aftershocks that kept rocking the country left widespread fear, devastation of life and property and numerous casualties in its wake. As many as 8,891 people lost their lives with countless severe and casual injuries. Thousands of families lost their homes and property; and most importantly - their family members.

The Government of Nepal declared 14 out of the 22 earthquake-affected districts as 'severely affected'. Children, adolescents, senior citizens, people with disabilities and women (including pregnant) directly suffered in the aftermath of the earthquake. Immediate responses in terms of food, temporary shelter and water were provided by various governmental, international/national non-government organizations, urban communities and volunteer groups. However, needs of the most vulnerable groups - children, adolescents, older citizens, people with disabilities and women (including pregnant) – left unmet. They were at the risk of epidemics, malnutrition, trauma and unhygienic behaviors including being vulnerable to gender-based violence, sexual abuse, trafficking and child marriage.

Under the context, the 'Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response' project was designed to make local communities aware about various effects of the earthquake; educate them about possible spread of epidemics and ways to prevent them; and to collect voices/stories of children and adolescents in the earthquake aftermath. Mobilizing adolescents, youths and child clubs became an integral approach to reaching out to the most hard-to-reach communities in the earthquake-affected districts. Yuwalaya, in coordination with Changa, a monthly child magazine, and with support of UNICEF Nepal, implemented the 'Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response' from May to September 2015.

## 1.2 Project Goal

Affected communities know what actions to take to maintain and protect health and well-being of all their members, including those with disabilities, elderly and others, especially vulnerable groups.

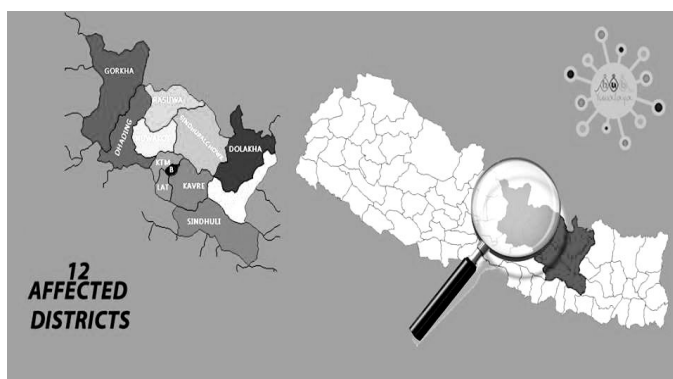
## 1.3 Specific Objectives

- a. Make aware communities from earthquake-affected districts with key health, hygiene, sanitation, feeding and protection-related education/promotion messages using interpersonal communication
- b. Collect stories and voices of children and adolescents from the earthquake-affected districts

## 1.4 Target Districts

The target districts for this project were the following 12, severely affected by the disaster:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ▶ Kathmandu      | ▶ Kavrepalanchowk |
| ▶ Lalitpur       | ▶ Nuwakot         |
| ▶ Bhaktapur      | ▶ Sindhuli        |
| ▶ Dhading        | ▶ Ramechhap       |
| ▶ Rasuwa         | ▶ Dolakha and     |
| ▶ Sindhupalchowk | ▶ Gorkha          |



The project activities were implemented in 10 strategically chosen VDCs of each target district. (In case of Kathmandu, 10 municipalities were chosen whereas in Bhaktapur, 10 VDCs were selected considering the administrative division before the recent reform).

## 1.5 Target Groups

The primary target groups were children and adolescents living in the 12 severely affected districts. Secondary target groups included women, elderly and people with disabilities, parents, youths, caretakers, teachers and other community stakeholders.

## 2. Major Outcome, Outputs and Activities Undertaken

### 2.1 Outcome

The 'Humanitarian Response in Emergency' project reached 53,966 people including children, adolescent and adults who learned about actions to take in order to maintain and protect the health and well-being of all their family members, especially children, those with disabilities, elderly and other vulnerable groups in the earthquake-affected communities.

### 2.2. Outputs

- ▶ 24 District Focal Persons (DFPs) from 12 severely affected districts trained on key issues, leadership, facilitation and volunteers mobilization skills
- ▶ 120+ VDCs/municipalities from 12 severely affected districts selected for project implementation; and local stakeholders oriented on project objectives and project updates
- ▶ 450+ community volunteers oriented on diverse topics like drinking water management, menstruation, protection, stress management and mobilized accordingly
- ▶ 2 monthly review meetings conducted with community volunteers at respective districts
- ▶ 2 monthly review meetings at national level with 24 DFPs from respective districts
- ▶ Total 1,838 children and adolescents participated in children's consultations and discussed various factors like food and nutrition, housing and shelter, school and education, child protection
- ▶ 'Bhandai Sundai' radio program promoted in the communities
- ▶ 666 photos, audios and videos captured from children and adolescents using smart phones
- ▶ 1 success story writing techniques workshop organized for the project stakeholders
- ▶ 136 community volunteers mobilized to reach 1,219 people for cholera awareness
- ▶ A Report Sharing Program held with project funders and stakeholders

### 2.3. Activities

#### Activity 1: Two-day ToT on interpersonal communication skills and key health and well-being message dissemination

Yuwalaya organized a two-day Training of Trainers (ToT) for District Focal Persons



(DFPs), two from each of 12 target districts, in order to prepare them to work on this project, develop their facilitation and team management skills and to use smart phones to capture voices of children and adolescents. Facilitators from Yuwalaya and UNICEF Nepal imparted essential knowledge and messages on WASH, cultural sensitivity, epidemics and mitigation measures, etc. The DFPs were trained with skills and knowledge so they could go back to their districts and conduct cascading trainings to the community volunteers.

## Activity 2: Stakeholders' Meeting

The stakeholders' meeting aimed to liaise and coordinate with local stakeholders of the respective districts and update them on project activities on a regular basis. Total two stakeholders' meetings were planned in each of the target districts. The District Focal Persons from respective districts organized the meeting with representatives from concerned government offices (i.e. DDC, DWCO, DCWB, DAO, etc.) and with representatives from UNICEF and other CBOs. The first stakeholders' meeting was integral to make aware local stakeholders about the project as well as to select 10 VDCs. The second stakeholders' meeting focused more about project updates and way forward.

*"We will try to continue this program even though it has ended for now. We had needed a foundation and a team.*

*We have got that now."*

*~ Ganesh Lama, CRO, Dolakha*

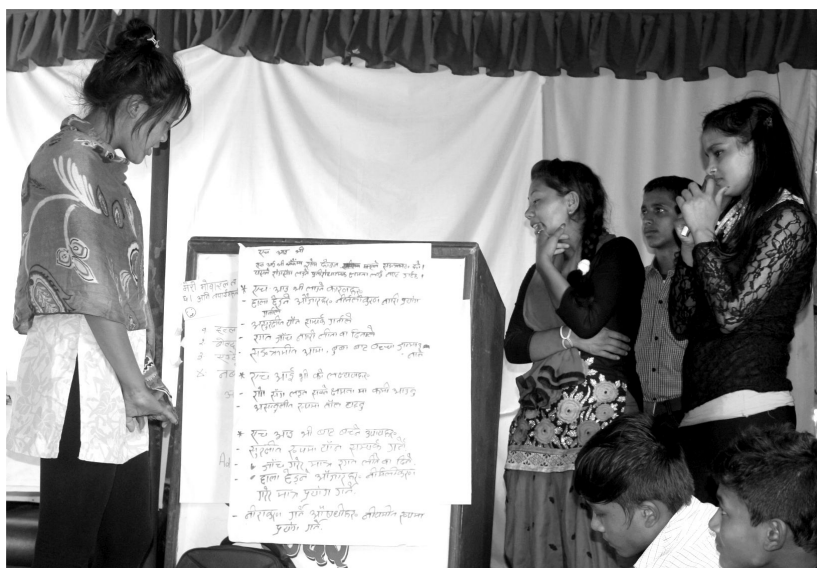
*"The government can use this network for other upcoming projects. The works done by these volunteers during the emergency period are praiseworthy."*

*~ Anita Adhikari, WDO, Kathmandu*

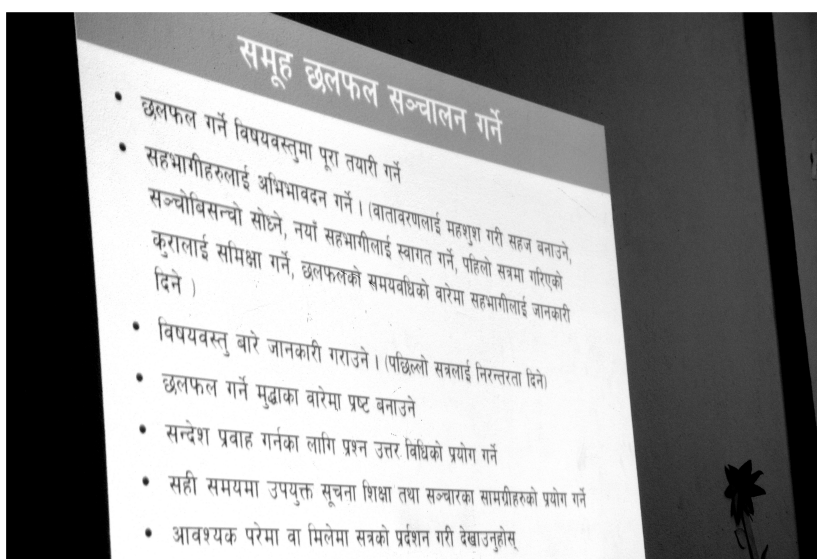
## Activity 3: One-day orientation to district level volunteers

A one-day orientation was planned for 25 volunteers each in the target districts. Total 300 volunteers received orientation on diverse issues like drinking water management, use of toilet, menstrual hygiene, sanitation, protection, stress management, community mobilization, and facilitation skills in the respective districts. After the orientation, these volunteers conducted door-to-door campaigns at the grassroots level, visiting households, schools, temporary shelters and temporary learning centers.

Similarly, additional 150 volunteers from the Kathmandu Valley received orientation on menstrual hygiene, sanitation, and protection. These volunteers also conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns inside Kathmandu Valley in schools and local communities.



Community Volunteer Orientation, Rasuwa



Kathmandu Volunteer Orientation



#### **Activity 4: Monthly Review Meeting at District Level**

Soon after the community volunteers received the orientation, they conducted door to door campaign in their respective communities and VDCs. Each month, the DFPs organized a monthly meeting in order to discuss project updates, key issues and concerns of the community volunteers and next steps. Specifically, this aimed to track the progress and outreach of the project activities as well as discuss any problems faced by the community volunteers. Two monthly review meetings were organized with the community volunteers at respective target districts.



#### **Activity 5: Monthly Review Meeting of DFPs**

Two national level monthly review meetings were organized in Kathmandu Valley. The Monthly Review Meeting with DFPs was a national event where the DFPs from respective districts came together to share the project progresses, successes, challenges and updates/outreach numbers. The DFPs came to the review meeting with their outreach data and information which they had received through the community volunteers at the district level meeting. Furthermore, they presented their own and their teams' challenges and difficulties while working in the communities. Prospective solutions were discussed and shared between the DFPs in the national level meetings.



Monthly review meeting of District Focal Persons

## **Activity 6: Children Consultation and Report Sharing**

Yuwalaya and Changa conducted a Children Consultation in the 12 earthquake-affected districts. This consultation was supported by UNICEF Nepal, World Vision International Nepal, Save the Children International, Plan Nepal and endorsed by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB).



Total 1,838 children and adolescents from earthquake-affected districts participated in the consultation program and discussed their views and experiences (both positive and negative) on topics like housing, shelter, school and education, food and nutrition, health facilities, community infrastructure and child protection. The report was also produced in a child-friendly version and distributed to children and adolescents who had participated in the consultation. For this, a team of volunteers was formed. The team went to each VDC and district to meet the children and adolescents along with government officials, CBOs, etc to share key findings of the children consultation.

## **Activity 7: Reporting and Monitoring of Outreach and Community Level Activities (district and national levels)**

Yuwalaya developed a simplified monitoring and reporting system in order to receive data and progress report from the fields. The community volunteers provided the outreach data through their DFPs. DFPs consolidated the data and activity reports and submitted to Yuwalaya during the national level review meetings.

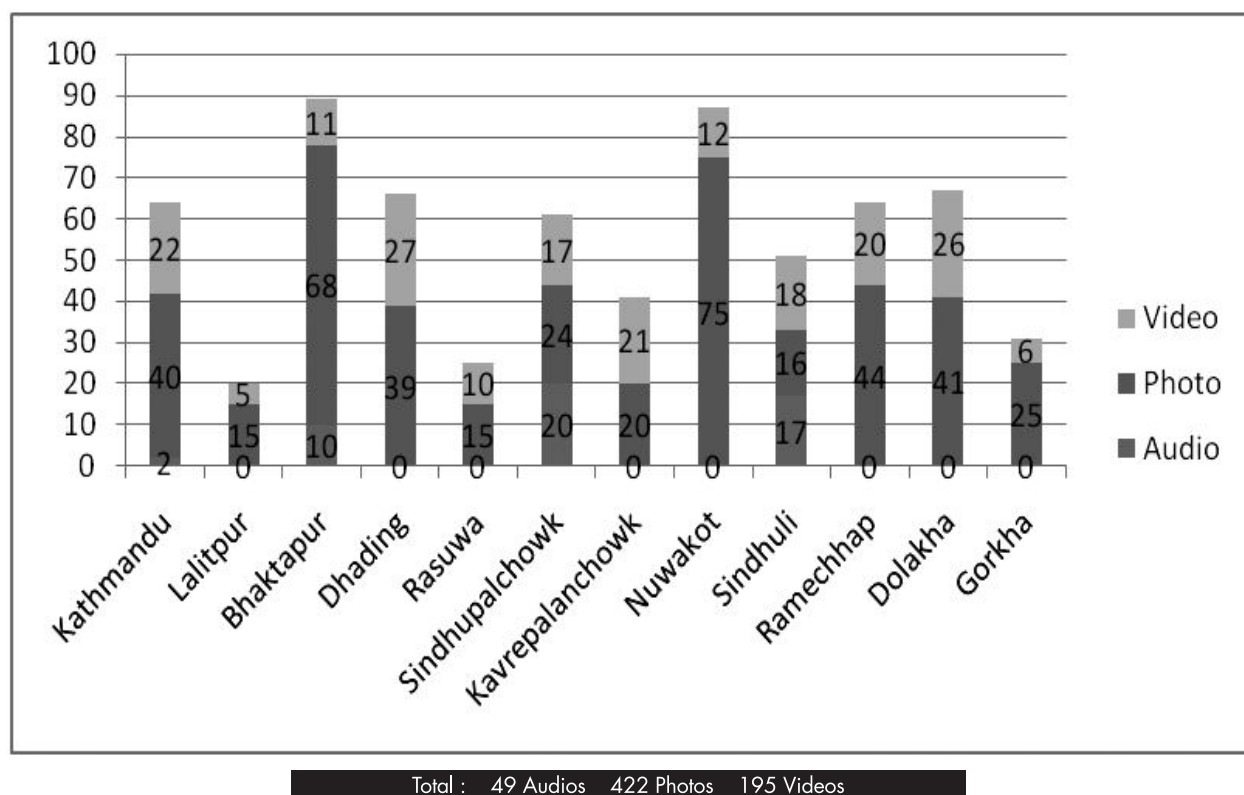
However, additional monitoring and reporting was done by members of Yuwalaya and Changa together with related local stakeholders at the districts level. The monitoring visits involved going to the outreached community and discussing with them the issues covered in orientations or outreach sessions, their importance, effectiveness, adoption of essential behaviors, etc. The monitoring team also collected general feedback from the participants regarding orientation sessions. The monitoring visits also helped to 'check and control' activities going on at the district level.

### Activity 8: Coordination and Support to 'Bhandai Sundai' Radio Program

Yuwalaya helped to promote the 'Bhandai Sundai' radio program through DFPs and community volunteers. The DFPs and community volunteers distributed flyers in all the target districts, encouraging the community to listen to the 'Bhandai Sundai' radio program. Yuwalaya also mobilized two personnel to maintain database and perform analysis of the contents included in the radio program. Additionally, Yuwalaya coordinated and supported to organize 'Bhandai Sundai GaunGaun Ma' in different districts.

### Activity 9: Capturing Stories and Experiences of Children and Adolescents Using Smart Phones

Yuwalaya had trained the DFPs on using smart phones and 'Aawaz' app to collect the stories and voices of children and adolescents during the ToT. Accordingly, the DFPs also received 12 smart phones for the activity. They transferred the skills and knowledge learnt to community volunteers, especially child club members. Mainly, 56 child club members were assigned the task of capturing voices of children and adolescents. Total 666 audios, videos and pictures were collected throughout the project. Mostly, these recordings were about humanitarian works done by child clubs or child club members, children and adolescents coping with life after the earthquake and changes brought by the program in the lives of children and adolescents.



### Activity 10: Success Story Writing Workshop and Strategic Planning Meeting

Total 20 persons including staff members from Yuwalaya and Changa, DFPs and community volunteers participated in the 'Success Story Writing workshop'. The workshop focused on analytical approaches to writing, collecting data, forming structure and organization of the story. This workshop aimed to furnish the participants with skills to document stories of change from the project districts, together with lessons learnt and best practices instigating the change. Furthermore, the participants also reviewed their current performances and discussed on way forward for the project during the two-day workshop.



*"Though the earth shook in the major shock and aftershocks, our determination and humanity didn't. We collected relief materials in coordination with organizations and distributed them to the victims, right after the major earthquake."*

*~ Shanti Pakhrin, President of Child Unity Child Club, Dhading*

### Activity 11: Volunteer Mobilization for Cholera Awareness

Yuwalaya oriented and mobilized 136 community volunteers inside the Kathmandu Valley to make communities aware about cholera outbreak and control. The community volunteers consisted of local youths and FCHVs who organized a door-to-door awareness campaign about cholera. Additionally, the volunteers conducted a 'taxi miking' for mass community outreach.

The awareness campaign was carried out in KMC ward numbers 12, 13 and 14 with coordination with DPHO Kathmandu and Kathmandu Metropolitan City. This campaign was carried out amongst adolescents in schools and in communities.



Ward No 13, Kathmandu



Ward No 14, Kathmandu

### Activity 12: Report Sharing Program

Yuwalaya organized a report sharing program in Kathmandu with different stakeholders such as government officials, representatives from I/NGOs working on DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction), child rights and youth; on September 14, 2015. Major outcomes, total outreach, project activities, successes, challenges and lesson learnt were shared in the program.





### 3. Success Stories

#### Bimala Syangtan from Lalitpur

Bimala Syangtan, a 34 year old, was in the sixth month of her pregnancy. She lives in Lakchya, Manikhel-8 of Lalitpur district. She had never gone for regular health check-up, because she did not think it was important and necessary. Bimala was one of the participants of the community orientation session. When she learnt about maternal and child health care, she promptly went to Anandaban Hospital and started taking medications and folic acid tablets regularly. She says she learnt a lot about pregnancy and healthcare during the session.

#### Karma Bahadur Lama's story from Rasuwa

Sanjit Lama, a community volunteer, first met Karma Bahadur Lama, while conducting an orientation about health, sanitation and consequences of dirty environment at Yarsa-8, Rasuwa. The first meeting was not that remarkable, but the second one was. After 10 days of the orientation, Sanjit was passing through Karma's house. Karma told him he had built a temporary toilet after attending Sanjit's orientation class. He added, "it's much easier now. I don't have to go far away." Karma had dug a hole on the ground and surrounded it by a tarp. Sanjit also learnt that Karma's neighbors had started to follow his example and build their own temporary toilets.



Nagarik Daily, Rasuwa. Dated July 30, 2015

## भूकम्पको भय हटाउने अभियानमा पीडित बालबालिका



Karobar Daily, Sindhuli. Dated July 30, 2015

## 4. Major Learning

- a. Mobilizing adolescents and youth from the respective project districts proved to be effective and relevant. The adolescents and youths were familiar about their locality and local languages; hence, they were able to take the campaign to the farthest and remotest areas of the districts with life-saving messages.
- b. Yuwalaya successfully coordinated and collaborated with local government offices; government personnel like CRO and WDO; representatives from DDC, CCWB, SWC, UNICEF; DFPs; media; CBOs, child clubs and youth clubs in each of the target districts. The coordination and collaboration helped to effectively carry out the campaign as well as gain local support to run the program smoothly. They helped in many ways, from providing suggestion to select VDCs for intervention to supporting the DFPs to solve problems during the field work. The local stakeholders' engagement and involvement is, thus, very important and effective to carry out any project at the grassroots level.
- c. Despite having no budget plan for the stakeholders' meeting, Yuwalaya organized two stakeholders' meetings in each target district. These became crucial activities for the project. At these meetings, local stakeholders helped to select VDCs for intervention. The DFPs received guidance, suggestions and feedback from the local stakeholders to smoothly implement the activities. Furthermore, at the end, the same stakeholders' meeting became a platform for the local stakeholders to discuss way forward on mobilizing the community volunteers for other projects.
- d. While working at the grassroots level, it is important to inform special bodies like CDO, Nepal Police and VDC officials formally. Without informing them and receiving their approval, carrying out activities can become difficult and may be stopped by the authorities.
- e. Monthly meetings helped to track project implementation, discuss successes, challenges and find solutions collectively. They also helped to discuss and solve many problems, queries and concerns of the community volunteers and DFPs, which helped to strengthen the team's focus toward achieving the overall goal of the project.
- f. Using smart phones was an innovative approach to capture voices of the children and adolescents on how earthquake affected their lives. Children and adolescents were able to speak about anything regarding their experiences, problems and stories in their own voices and from their own locality.
- g. Yuwalaya mobilized some Kathmandu volunteers in the target districts and received good feedback from them. They shared their experiences about facing lots of challenges, but also learning to solve problems and about learning ground level scenario at the villages. It was a good experience to promote volunteerism and provide opportunity to the urban youths and adolescents to go to rural areas and support local communities.

## 5. Challenges

- a. Rain and landslides caused disturbance to implement activities and monitoring visits as planned. This also hampered local mobility and transportation services. Agriculture season also made it difficult to find/meet the people at their households.
- b. Examinations of the volunteers also became a challenge when they could not perform activities as well as participate in monthly meetings. Mostly, their absence made it difficult to update outreach numbers and progresses on time.
- c. New activities kept on being added during the project implementation phase. Conducting added activities created pressure for the project management team as it had to implement both pre-planned and new activities simultaneously. This also affected timely flow of information from the project management team to DFPs and communities regarding new development in projects.
- d. The DFPs had to upload audios, videos and photos captured on smart phones on the 'Aawaz' app. However, they could not upload them due to poor mobile network, poor internet connectivity and in some places, no internet service availability at all. Their limited knowledge and skill to navigate smart phones and application also hampered the uploading process. So, the project management team had to transfer the files from phones to computers, due to which segregated demographic information, time, location, etc could not be made available.
- e. Many DFPs could not submit back the smart phones and cameras intact, which were given to them to capture the voices of children and adolescents. They either lost accessories like charger or the device itself, while few returned devices were damaged. Some of the DFPs and community members wanted to compensate for the loss and damage, but the accessories (e.g. memory cards) were expensive. The project management team could not give any specific option (for e.g. compensation or penalty) to the DFPs and community members.

## 6. Recommendations

- a. The training, orientation and workshops covered a lot of topics in a short and limited period of time. Longer training programs and sessions are required to prepare the DFPs and community volunteers to conduct cascading trainings, workshops and orientations in their communities.
- b. Specially, the community volunteers faced lots of challenges while handling the smart phones and cameras. They faced problems including memory cards being formatted or photos, videos, audios being deleted unintentionally. They also had lots of confusions using the 'Aawaz' app. So, in-depth technical and practical sessions are required, especially to those members who are likely to use smart phones and the application.
- c. The project management team could not collect all the devices (smart phones, cameras and their accessories) intact from the DFPs. The project management team and UNICEF Nepal should formulate a separate guideline to handle cases of loss or damage of property prior to handing over the devices. This will make the users aware about being responsible for the devices and handle them with care.
- d. All the community orientations had long theoretical sessions due to limited time and need to cover lots of topics. Such orientation should be infused with practical sessions like demonstration of hand washing or drinking water purification.

## List of Selected VDCs and Municipalities

1. Kathmandu		7. Kavrepalanchwok	
Kageshwori Manahara	3,13	Kushadevi	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Gokarneshwor	1,13,14,15	Debitar	1, 3,6,7,8,9
Budhanilakantha	3,4,5,6	Ryale	1,2,3
Kirtipur	19	Dhulikhel	1,2,3,4, 6,7, 8,9,11
Tarakeshwor	1	Rabiopi	1,2,3,4
Sankharapur	6,7,8	Gairibisauna	4,5,6
Chandragiri	9,10	Deupur	6,9
Nagarjuna	8,9,10,16	Panchkhal	2,3,4,5
Tokha	7,14,15	Kavre	1,2,5,6,7
Chuchchepati		Nasika	2,4,7
2. Lalitpur		Banepa	5
Sangkhu	1,2,3,5,6,7,	Jyamdi	1,3,4
Kaleshwor	1,2,3,4,5, 6,7, 8,9	Batase	1,2,3,4
Thuladurlung	4,6	8. Nuwakot	
Manikhel	1, 2,4,8,9		
Malta	6,7,8,9	Kumari	6
Gotikhel	2,3, 5,6,7	Gerkhu	1, 2, 3,5, 7,8
Aasrang	6,8	Lekhu	4,5, 6,7,8,9
Bhattedanda	2,5,6,7,9	Thansing	1,2,3,4,7,10
Chandanpur	1,4,6,7	Bidur	1, 2,5,6,9
Khokana	8	Dhansigh	2,6,9
Harisiddhi	1, 2,5,6,7,8,9	Lachang	2,3,4,5,8,9
Gimdi	1,3,7	Sundaradevi	3,7,9
Pyutar	2,3,6,8,9	Shikarbesi	1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 9
3. Bhaktapur		Charghare	1,2, 6,7
Bhaktapur	4	Bhalse	2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Nagarkot	11,12,13	Khadka Bhanjyang	1,2,3,6,7
Nangkhe	11	9. Sindhuli	
Madhyapur Thimi	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14		
Sirutar	7,8,9	Kamalamai	1,2,6,7,10,11
Changu	1,4,6,9	HariharpurGadi	3,7,8,9,1,2,5,4
Chhaling	1,2,3,4,5,8	Bastipur	9,7,8,4,1,2,5,3
Gundu	12,15	Majhuwa	1,2,3,9,8,5,4,
Anantalingeshwor	1,6,7,8,13,15	Netrakali	1,2,4,9,6,8
Suryabinayak	4,5,7,11	Bhuaneshwori	4,5,7,9
Manjushree	1,2,3,4	Purano Jhangjholi	2,8,1,7,9,3
4. Dhading		Kapilakot	3,4,5,6,7,8
Nilakantha	1,2,3,5,6, 8,9,12	KusheshworDumja	7,8,5,6,4, 9,1,2
Bhumesthan	3,6,7,8,	Solpathana	1,2,4,5,8,9
Kaleri	2,3,4,6,7	Dudhuli	1,2,3,4,10,6,7,9
		SumnamPokhari	3,9,8,7,6,1,2,4,5

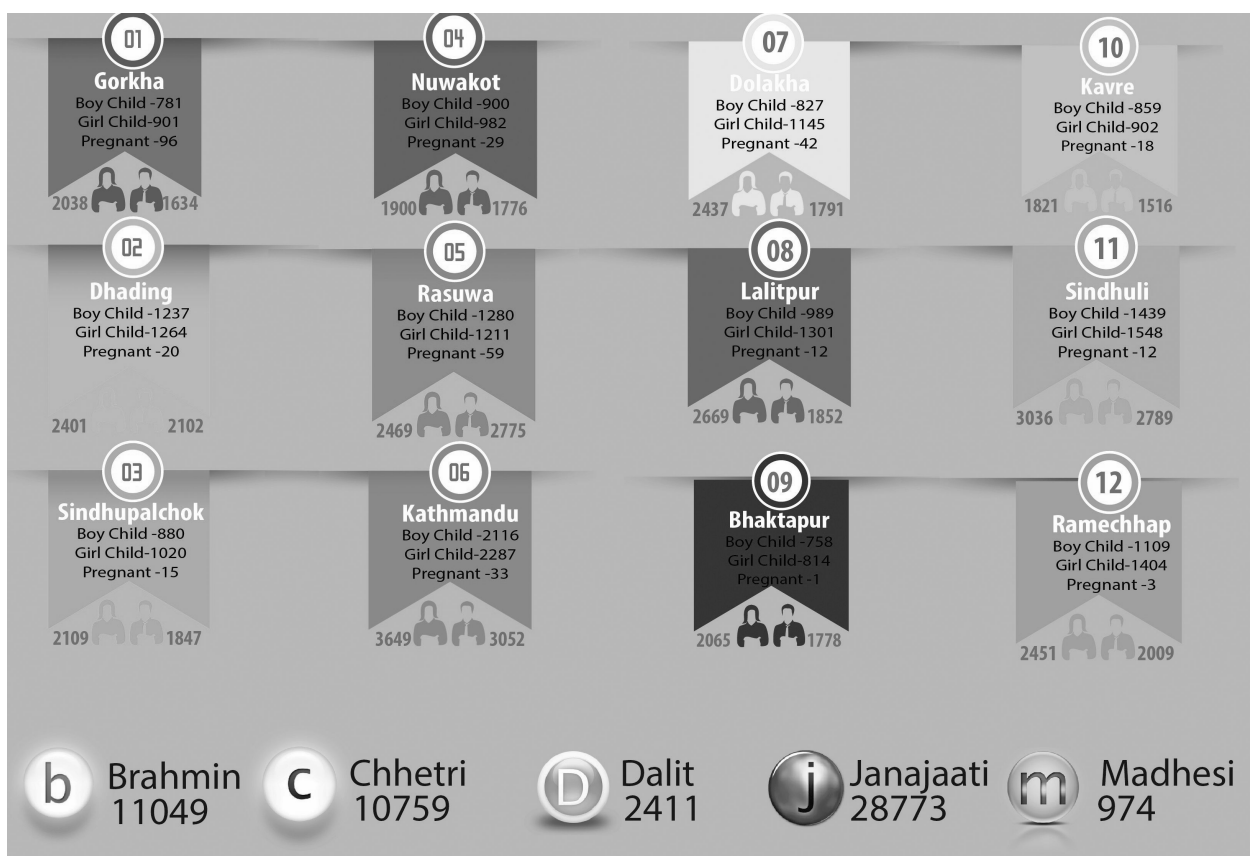
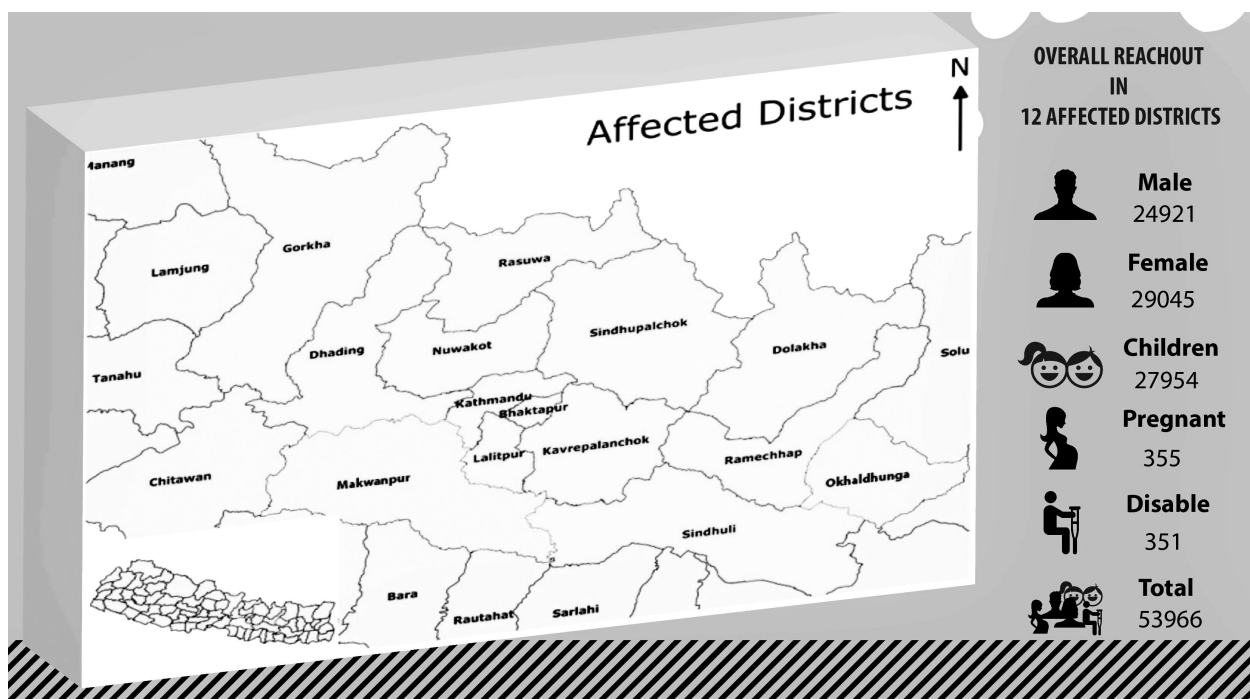


Baireni	2,3,4,5,6,7,9	10. Ramechhap	
Lapa	2	Phulasi	4,1,2,3,6,8,
Jharlang	1,2, 3,4,6,7,9	Manthali	2, 1, 14, 5, 3, 6, 6
Arwash	9	Gelu	1,5,3,2,4
Khalte	1,2,4,3,7	Godegau	7,3,9,5,8
Sanaulo Bazaar	7	Chanaku	6,7,8,5,3,9,2,1,4
Gajuri	1,4	Daduwa	6,7,8,9
Salang	7,8,9	Himganga	2,6,4,3,9
Sunkosh	12	Puranagaun	9,8,7,5,3,6
Parewatar	9	Rampur	4,5,8,
Murali Bhanjyang	7	Sanghutar	3,4,5,6,8,5
Pida	1, 2,3,4, 5,6,7,8,9	Deurali	4,5,1,2,9,6,7,8,6
Kumpur	5,6,7	Bhatauli	9,13,
5. Rasuwa		Bhaluwajor	2
Dandagaun	1,2,3,5,4,2	11. Dolakha	
Haku	9,5	Sunkhani	9,3,4,2,8,9,1,6,7,5
Bhorle	1,2,4	Bocha	6,5,9,8
Ramche	1,5,9,7,8	Giri	6,7
Dhaibung	2,6,4,7,3,5	Magapauwa	7,6,9,8,3,1
Thulogaun	7,6,2,4,5,1,3	Sundarawati	3
Laharepauwa	9,3,5	Namdu	4
Saramthali	3,8,1,7,6,4,5,2,9	Iadok	5,9,4,2,7,8
Chilime	2,3,1,7	Bhimeshwor	1,10,12
Yarsa	6,8,1	Lankuridanda	9
Goljung	6,3,4	Kavre	7
6. Sindhupalchowk		12. Gorkha	
Sunkhani	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Bakrang	5,6,1,2,8,4,3
Chautara	1,4,7,6	Ghulmichok	9,4,6,8
Ramche	1,8,3,5,4,9,6,2,7	Gorkha	1,2,3,4,9,8,6,14
Bhimtar	9,1	Makaising	1,4,7,8,5,3,9,6
Kiul	1,3,5	Shreenathkot	2,3,5,8,7,6
Kadambas	9,4,6,7,8,3,2	Majhajibot	9,3,5,2,4,7,8
Pipaldanda	2,1	Deurali	4,5
Atarpur	1,7,9,4	Gyalchowk	5,8,6,1
Irkhu	1,3,9,4,8,7,2	Jaubari	1,4,6,5,8,9
Melamchi	10,11,7,6	Talingchowk	2,5
Phatakshila	11	Simjung	4,5,8,9
Simple Kavre	7	Bhulmichowk	9,6,4,5
Thumpakher	1,7		
Petaku	4,3		
Bhotenamlang	5,3,2		
Mahankal	9,7,1,2,5,3		

## Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response Project Management Team

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	Jenish Maharjan
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Dhading	Puja Praja
	Ishwor Shrestha
Rasuwa	Yashodha Neupane
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Sindhupalchowk	Safalta Bhandari
	Subash Danuwar
Kavrepalanchowk	Surya Gautam
	Rameshwor Acharya
Nuwakot	Juneli Thapa
	Rupesh Shrestha
Sindhuli	Muna Thapa Magar
	Ramkaji Ghalan
Ramechhap	Kiran Thapa Magar
	Surendra Ghale
Dolakha	Manisha Karki
	Rajan Basnet
Gorkha	Sharmila Rana Magar
	Pratap Dhakal

# Total Outputs/outreach of the Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response Project



## Glimpses of Project



Group photo of Kavre district team



Smiling faces of volunteers during the district orientation in Nuwakot





Community outreach in Sindhuli

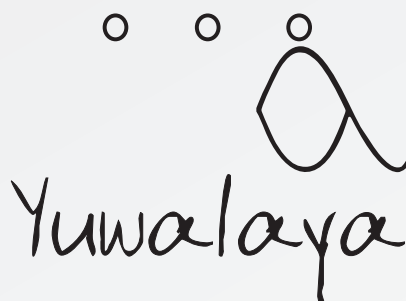


Infographic presentation of Ramechhap community outreach

## **Yuwalaya**

Yuwalaya is a purely youth led, non-profit, non-government organization working for and with youths and adolescents of Nepal. Yuwalaya was established in 2013 by child club graduates and seeks to create a platform for adolescents, youths and especially child clubs graduates aiming to encourage them to collaborate together with Yuwalaya to achieve its goals and objectives. Our mission is to collaborate with adolescents and youths to help them attain best opportunities in education, health, economy and governance and bring sustainable improvement in their lives through participation, research and advocacy.

**For feedback and queries about the 'Humanitarian Assistance Communication for Development Response' project, please contact us :**



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