



2nd WORLD SCOUT EDUCATION CONGRESS

REPORT





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Creating a Better World

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Scouting Development
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REPORT



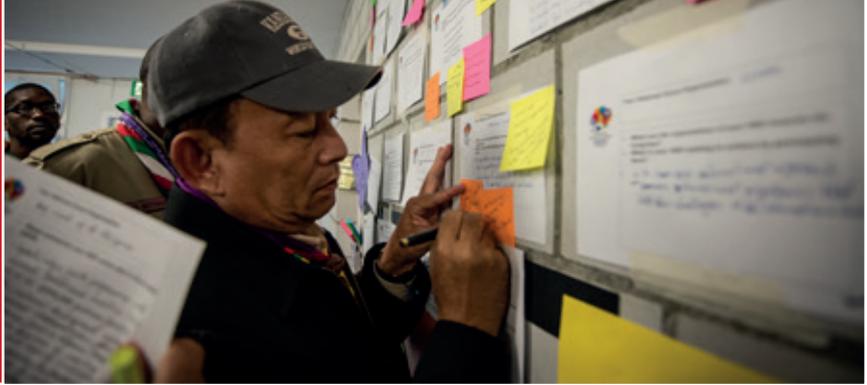
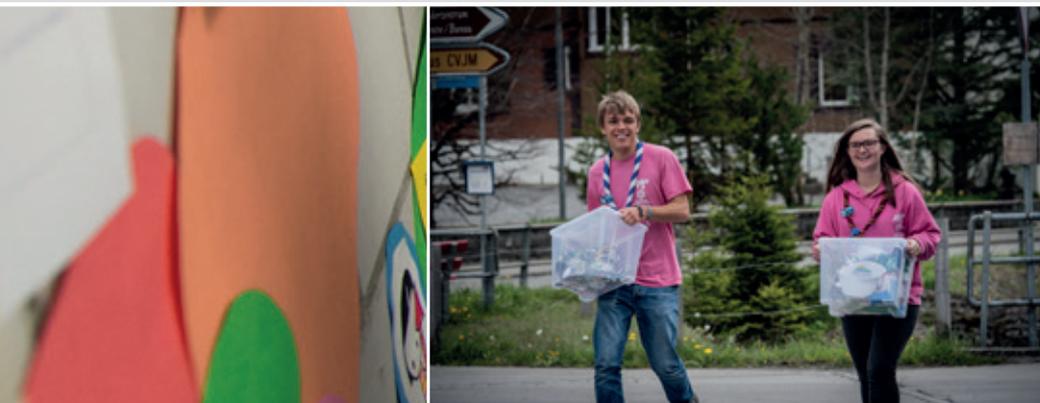
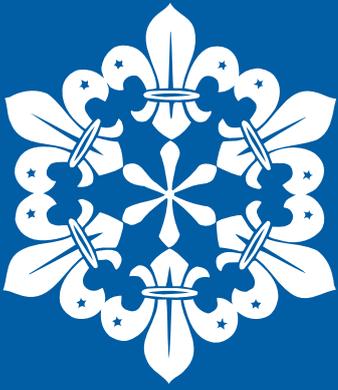


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2nd
**World Scout
 Education Congress**
KANDERSTEG
 11-15 May 2017



**PREPARED:
 FOR A CHANGING
 WORLD**





Words from the World Scout Committee

Building on the success of the 1st World Scout Education Congress in Hong Kong, this second edition of the event was organised to provide those working in the fields of Youth Programme and Adults in Scouting a platform to share experiences, assess the relevance of the Movement today, and point to a common direction for the future development of Scouting – with the aim of reinforcing that the education of young people is at the core of what Scouting is all about.

The theme of the Congress was 'Prepared - For a Changing World' and the event brought National Scout Organizations (NSOs) together to focus exclusively on the topic of education which is of fundamental importance to the development of young people, the future of our Movement and the better world that we are collectively endeavouring to create.

More than 200 enthusiastic participants from almost 100 NSOs gathered at Kandersteg International Scout Centre in Switzerland for three days of dialogue, reflection and action planning on a diverse range of education-related topics; from critical skills and resilience in children through to citizenship education and values.

Five key trends emerged during the Congress, which were shared with participants for further consideration and action planning. These are elaborated in this report but they ranged from the challenges and opportunities arising from the non-formalisation of formal education; shifting demographics and an ageing population; the movement of people; ongoing advances in digital technologies; and globalisation and the emergence of a global culture.

We learned from this Congress that several objectives in the 2017-2020 Triennial Plan were aligned with the trends and actions that emerged. It was also clear from this Congress that there is interest in regularly bringing together people who are involved in education in Scouting. Indeed, there was broad support for future editions of the World Scout Education Congress.



The evaluation, which was completed by almost 70% of participants, told us that we met most expectations. More than 90% of participants said that the learning was useful for them in their Scouting work and a similar percentage claiming that the Congress was useful for their NSO.

The majority also said it was a useful space to develop contacts, generate innovative ideas and partnerships for their NSO, as well as understand global trends, social changes and how to help with Vision 2023.

This positive evaluation is testament to the great work of the diverse Delivery Team, comprised of volunteers from across the world who gave their time to prepare, deliver and evaluate the event.

The 2nd World Scout Education Congress would not have been possible without the generous support of the World Scout Foundation, Kandersteg International Scout Centre and other partners.

In closing, without the enthusiastic participation of the NSOs who attended, the Congress would not have been the success it was. They came together to collaborate on the important task of advancing our work as the world's leading educational youth movement and it is clear from their action planning that there is a shared committed throughout the Movement to help young people everywhere prepare for a changing world.

Craig Turpie

Chairperson, World Scout Committee



Foreword by the Secretary General

As the world's leading educational youth movement, convening the 2nd World Scout Education Congress by WOSM comes to reaffirm the importance that our Movement attaches to connecting our educational method and programmes with the changing trends around us, especially in non-formal education and youth development.

The Congress offered us a structured platform to exchange views on a wide array of issues affecting Scouting and to reflect on how we can further innovate our educational method and programmes to achieve Vision 2023.

It was indeed reassuring to see over 200 participants from 98 National Scout Organizations (NSOs) gathering to share experiences and discuss emerging educational trends. Their commitment to improvement and innovation was among the main takeaway from the Congress. The key trends studied at the Congress reflect areas for our Movement to address and ensure that they are embodied in our work.

The non-formalisation of formal education and the shifting demographics in our world offer both an opportunity and a challenge to our work with young people. Evidently, trends such as migration, mobility and urbanisation; as well as the globalisation and the digital interconnectedness in our world describe the realities of today. Therefore, we are all invited to review the outcomes captured in this report and to take actions while reviewing our programmes to ensure that, together, we are 'Prepared - For a Changing World'.

Personally, it was a great occasion for me to have met so many of our Movement's educational experts in a perfect Scouting environment – our own International Scout Centre, in Kandersteg. The entire staff of Kandersteg International Scout Centre definitely gave their full dedication to make the Congress a great success.



Moreover, the Congress would not have happened if without the support and assistance we received from a number of partners and donors who helped tremendously, in particular the World Scout Foundation, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID), Eric Frank Trust and Le Mouvement Scout de Suisse.

As we place this report in the hands of our NSOs, let me thank the Delivery Team of over 40 Scouts from all Scout Regions who were behind this work and contributed to this critical effort. The outreach of the Congress to over two million people through Facebook, Twitter and YouTube will definitely have a long-lasting impact on the outcome of the Congress. We are also greatly appreciative to our partners, donors and to the speakers.

Once again, my heartiest congratulations to everyone for organising such a great Scouting event. I am confident that the outcomes, if reflected in our work, will make Scouting more relevant to more young people while working towards our Vision 2023.

Ahmad Alhendawi

Secretary General, World Organization of the Scout Movement



Executive Summary

The 2nd World Scout Education Congress took place at Kandersteg International Scout Centre in Switzerland between 11 and 15 May 2017. A total of 204 participants from 98 National Scout Organizations (NSOs) from all Regions of World Scouting were present. Keynote addresses and selected sessions were also streamed live to hundreds of people who were unable to participate onsite.



The theme of the Congress was 'Prepared - For a Changing World' and the purpose was to offer those working in the fields of Youth Programme and Adults in Scouting, a platform to share experiences, assess the relevance of the Movement in today's society, and point a common direction for the future development of Scouting – with the aim of reinforcing that the education of young people is the core of Scouting.



The Congress discussed and identified a number of global challenges facing society and Scouting. These are summarised below. In exploring these challenges, the Congress identified a number of points that need to be directly addressed by NSOs and World Scouting;

- That a relevant, high-quality, well-delivered **Youth Programme** was essential for good Scouting. Many NSOs requested support from and increased collaboration with other NSOs as well as from World Scouting, to review and update their youth programme to ensure it was relevant and fit for purpose.
- In order to achieve the above, a focus on the whole **Adults in Scouting** process was essential. The sharing of good practices and overall support in relation to Adults in Scouting is required to implement effective strategies in this area.
- Both of the above required focussed support from the **Governance** structures of NSOs. Many participants felt that the current governance structures required re-focusing or updating to ensure they were fit for purpose.
- Support to improve all aspects of internal and external **communication**. In particular, support was requested in improving and updating the image of Scouting and new approaches to sharing good practices both within and between NSOs.
- Considerable work is required to effectively measure and communicate the impact of **Scouting as an outcome** from the educational experiences young people participate in. Many participants recognised that NSOs need to do substantial work to evidence Scouting's impact.



The participants of the Congress explored the impact of current global trends on society and Scouting. They considered how Scouting should respond to these trends and challenges whilst remaining true to its core values. Scouting will need to continue to adapt to the needs of modern society, both with regard to the Youth Programme content as well as the ways we deliver and promote Scouting.

Five key trends were identified by participants as having a significant impact on young people and Scouting worldwide. Actions were proposed to address these trends:



Key Trend 1

The first key trend was the **increasing non-formalisation of formal education.**

As the world's leading educational youth movement, Scouting has always championed non-formal education delivered in diverse settings. However, it was noted that formal education in all parts of the world is increasingly adopting these methods and recognising them as highly effective methods of encouraging the holistic development of young people.



The Congress felt that Scouting should respond by:

- Forming mutually beneficial partnerships with formal education institutions
- Helping young people to not only learn 'soft skills' (such as leadership, empathy, teamwork and emotional intelligence) - but also 'hard skills' (such as vocational skills) and that these are recognised in Youth Programmes
- Promoting '21st Century Skills' (such as) as part of our Youth Programmes using the element of 'learning by doing'





Key Trend 2



The second key trend was the **shifting demographics** and **an ageing world population**. Whilst there has never been so many young people in the world, it is also true that there has never been so many older people as well. The challenges and opportunities this scenario presents to Scouting and society were discussed from many aspects during the Congress.

The Congress felt that Scouting should respond by:

- Changing training methods to address the increasingly intergenerational profile of our adult leadership
- Recognising the importance of developing the so called 'soft skills' of adults rather than focussing on only on the outdoor skills many associated with Scout training
- Recognising the challenge of recruiting and retaining young adults in leadership roles in Scouting and the needs to be more flexible in how our adults are supported.
- Developing a youth programme which enables young people to be empowered with skills for entrepreneurship, volunteering, decision-making and taking responsibility.





Key Trend 3

The third key trend was migration, **mobility** and **urbanisation**. The movement of people in the world (both forced and voluntary) has never been higher than we are seeing today. The ability of people to live farther away from their families and community roots means a substantial change in the ways communities operate and are viewed by all people.

The reduction of the number of those living in rural areas translates to an increasing distance from nature and the natural world, which leads to a disconnection from nature, an overcrowding of our city environment and pressure on all aspects of urban living.

The Congress felt that Scouting should respond by:

- Increasing flexibility in volunteering opportunities for young adults, moving away from the often-rigid models of volunteering displayed by many NSOs
- Being prepared to support children and young people in circumstances where they face harm outside Scouting and increasing emphasis on child protection policies
- Ensuring that Youth Programmes contain relevant aspects concerning how to respond to emergency situations and enabling NSOs to offer assistance to others in need





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Key Trend 4



The **virtual world** and the increase in prominence of **digital natives** was the fourth key trend identified. The expansion and availability of mobile technology makes access to information easier and also increases the expectation of access to that information.

These developments also enable young people to engage with each other and activities as and when they choose and in ways that were unimaginable five years ago. The development of virtual reality and augmented reality continues at a rapid rate and presents both challenges and opportunities for Scouting.

The Congress felt that Scouting should respond by:

- Making greater use of flexible and mixed learning methods when delivering training for adults
- Exploring new methods to deliver Youth Programmes which maximise the opportunities new technologies offer





Key Trend 5

The final key trend identified by the Congress was **globalisation** and the **emergence of a global culture**. The continuing trend towards a global culture and the globalisation of supply, goods and services continues to be both a positive and concerning trend.

The loss of community cultures and individuality continues to make the world feel like a less diverse place but the sharing of employment opportunities across borders (providing it is ethical and legal) and the inevitable interactions with people from all over the world brings the world closer together in many ways. However, concerns were expressed that sometimes there is tendency for young people to be less open to new ideas as a result of this trend.

The Congress felt that Scouting should respond by:

- Continuing to have open discussions on spiritual development. In increasingly diverse societies, traditional models of spirituality and spiritual development in Scouting need revising.
- Providing spaces for volunteers to connect with other people and exchange experiences
- Actively engage in community development projects that help Scouts to develop personally, be active citizens and prepare for life
- Measuring and promoting Scouting’s local and global social impact



These five key trends are not intended to be a 'manifesto' or a list of demands for the World Organization of the Scout Movement or NSOs. Rather, they point to the direction in which Congress participants saw World Scouting heading with their perspectives on the necessary responses needed and support required.

NSOs are invited to critically review the outcomes from the 2nd World Scout Education Congress, giving due consideration from their perspective and to take action accordingly to ensure that, together, we are 'Prepared - For a Changing World'.



Chapter I Acknowledgements

The 2nd World Scout Education Congress would not have been possible without the generous support received from the following:

Delivery Team - The Delivery Team comprising of 41 members was recruited from all Regions of World Scouting. They gave freely of their time and talents and contributed in many ways to the success of the Congress by delivering sessions, managing online interactions, providing practical support, contributing to the development of the programme and, gathering the views and reports from participants.

World Scout Foundation (WSF) - The generous support of the WSF enabled the Congress to have an extensive solidarity programme, ensuring a wide representation of NSOs which would not otherwise have been able to attend.

KAICIID International Dialogue Centre (KAICIID) - Specifically through the time and effort of Patrice Brodeur, KAICIID supported many sessions which focussed on dialogue for peace and the outcomes of the Duty to God Task Force.

Kandersteg International Scout Centre (KISC) - The management, staff and volunteers of KISC worked tirelessly before and during the Congress to support the delivery of the event. The atmosphere at KISC (created by the team) contributed enormously to enable a focus on Scouting.

Eric Frank Trust - The Eric Frank Trust supported a number of participants who, without their generosity, would not have been able to attend.

Le Mouvement Scout de Suisse/MSdS - MSdS volunteers took the time to meet participants at key points in Switzerland to ease their journey to the Congress.

External keynote speakers - The Congress benefitted greatly from the thoughts and motivating words of the keynote speakers who gave an external perspective and challenge to the participants.

- **John May**, Secretary General of the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award and expert on non-formal education
- **Eduard Vallory**, Chairman of the Centre for the UNESCO of Catalonia, Director of "Escola Nova 21", the programme for education change and education researcher



The community of Kandersteg - Which made us feel very welcomed and helped with many aspects of the Congress including supporting individual participants. In particular, for sponsoring the Congress Barbeque on 12 May, Friday.

The participants - Of course, without the participants there would not have been a Congress! The energy, enthusiasm and passion for Scouting shown by all those who attended made the Congress such a success. The learning and sharing (and fun!) continued for many hours after the formal sessions had finished and made the Congress a truly Scouting event in a Scouting atmosphere. You made the Congress a success - thank you.



Chapter II **Developing the Programme**

The 1st World Scout Education Congress was held in Hong Kong in November 2013. It was highly influential in refocusing World Scouting on the non-formal educational proposal of Scouting and also influenced WOSM's 2014-2017 Triennial Plan. The 2014-2017 Triennial Plan included a commitment to run a second global event focussed on education with the aim of reinforcing the educational focus of Scouting and, exploring how World Scouting and NSOs can continue to improve the quality and relevance of Scouting's Youth Programme.

World Scouting's Vision 2023, adopted in 2014, has a strong emphasis on education as the core of Scouting as well as on increasing the influence and profile of Scouting throughout the world. The Congress was seen as an important step in achieving the Vision 2023 which states:

By 2023 Scouting will be the world's leading educational youth movement, enabling 100 million young people to be active citizens creating positive change in their communities and in the world based on shared values.

A concept paper, which emphasised the links between the 2014-2017 Triennial Plan and Vision 2023, and took into account the lessons learned from the Congress, was agreed by the World Scout Committee in October 2015. The Committee agreed the overall aims and objectives as:

To build the capacity of NSOs to ensure that World policies, programmes and events are regarded as necessary contributors to realising the vision to become the world's leading educational youth movement





Objectives

- To raise awareness and improve the understanding of World policies (World Scout Youth Programme Policy, World Scout Youth Involvement Policy and World Adults in Scouting Policy) so that they can be used effectively by NSOs
- To deliver high-quality, informative and provocative sessions, designed to stimulate further exchange, debate and action, before, during and after the event
- To advocate for the improved integration of our 'Better World' programmes within the Youth Programmes of NSOs
- To encourage discussion between NSOs on thematic issues and to identify the key challenges in the field of non-formal education to be addressed between 2017 and 2020
- To examine ways to strengthen NSO cooperation so that development of Youth Programmes and adult training is self-reinforcing
- To consider global, regional and other external trends affecting young people and how they might impact NSOs
- To explore opportunities in which NSOs can build partnerships with other education actors, civil society and the private sector to deliver on Vision 2023
- To project to the world, WOSM's credentials as a leading educational youth movement

The overall theme of the Congress was agreed as 'Prepared: For a Changing World'. This theme was felt to reflect both the strong connection with Scouting's motto and the need for Scouting to remain contemporary and relevant to the needs of young people in a changing world.

It was agreed that the theme would be explored in three stages over the three core days of the Congress. Day one focussed on the future under the theme of 'The World in 2023 - Looking Forward'. Sessions on this day were externally focussed.

The sessions brought participants 'fast forward' to the future, to 2023, where they considered some of the forecast changes in society, demography, technology, trends and other issues facing the world and, what this means for young people and education.



Day two focussed on 'Scouting in 2017 - Where are we now?' and was internally focussed. The programme brought participants back from 2023 to 2017 and the present day. Through an analysis of the current situation, participants learnt that Scouting is already well-placed to be considered the world's leading educational youth movement, but if we wish to maintain that, there is more to be done. It was stressed that 'leading' does not just mean the biggest, but also means that Scouting is relevant, inclusive and adaptive.

Day three was on 'The Journey to 2023'. The day was action focussed, encouraging participants to exchange with each other and plan for what they hope to do with the learning outcomes from the event when they return home to their NSO.

The methods used during the Congress were designed to enable participants to explore the diversity of issues being considered and the collaborative approach the planning team wished to emphasise. They were also designed to make the best use of the venue, opportunities to be outdoors and enjoy the surrounding area.

Each day started with a report on the work of the previous day which summarised the discussions and overall themes that were explored. This was followed a keynote speech to stimulate thinking and debate around the theme of the day. The rest of the day's programme was determined by participants.



They could choose to attend a mixture of one and half hour sessions to explore subjects in-depth and half hour sessions designed to provide briefing on wide variety of topics. Additionally, there were optional sessions during breaks where consultation or briefings took place on upcoming WOSM developments as well as unstructured time to allow participants to debate issues informally, network and share best practices.

In this way, each participant had an individual programme and experience of the Congress which matched their needs and interests, and they could plan to meet the needs of their NSOs.



Chapter III **The Congress and Its Participants**

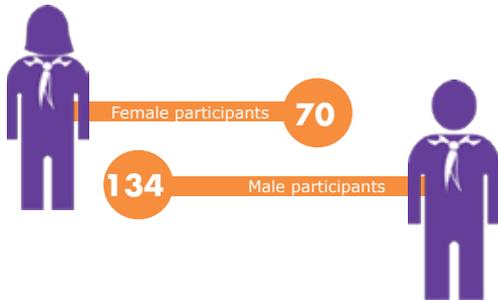


The key performance indicator for the Congress set by the World Scout Committee was that 80% of NSOs should be represented at the event, either physically or online.

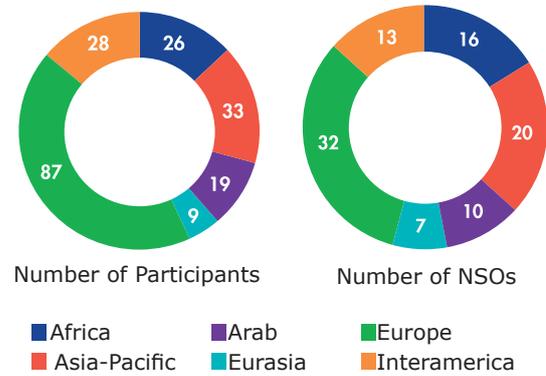
Although online participation was limited due to technical challenges, extensive social media interactions enabled members from an estimated 70% of NSOs to engage with the Congress.

Two hundred and four participants from 98 NSOs were represented onsite.

Data on 98 NSOs Represented Onsite



Geographical Spread



Two organisations with consultative status accept the invitation



International Scout and Guide fellowship

ISGF is a worldwide organisation for adults in support of Scouting and Guiding and those who want to strengthen the dialogue between communities through community-oriented projects worldwide.

It is open to former members of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts WAGGGS and the World Organization of the Scout Movement WOSM, and to adults who did not have the opportunity to be Scouts or Guides and active Scout/Guide leaders but who believe in their ideals.

Created in 1953 and supported by WOSM and WAGGGS, ISGF has National Scout and Guide Fellowships in 63 countries and more to follow. Furthermore, it is also represented in 42 countries with members (individuals or groups) of Central Branch.



The Inter-religious Forum of World Scouting (IFWS)

First started its work informally in 1997 when preparing for the World Scout Jamboree in Chile (1999). The Forum has since continued to grow and aims to group together all the religions and beliefs represented in Scouting.

There are eight main religious groups represented in the Inter-religious Forum of World Scouting. Some of them enjoy Consultative Status with the World Scout Committee

In addition to the work these groups are doing individually for each faith group in the world, the IFWS also does the following:

- Organise and run the inter-religious activities during World Scout Jamborees and World Scout Moots
- Organise the Inter-religious Forum of World Scouting
- Contribute to work on spiritual and religious development (including publishing documents and guidelines) by World Scouting
- The IFWS meets annually to coordinate their work. The Forum does a valuable contribution to strengthening the quality of spirituality in Scouting and working for peace and global understanding



Chapter IV **Participants' Expectations**



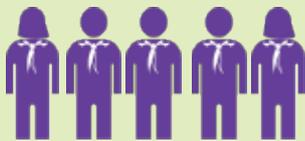
At the start of the Congress, participants were asked to share their NSO's expectations of the Congress. Each NSO was asked to identify three or four expectations. This was so that the Delivery Team could ensure needs were being met and monitor the progress of the Congress. A total of 91 NSOs shared their expectations and these are summarised below:

- 63 expectations from 48 NSOs referred to sharing good practices with other NSOs during the Congress. Many were looking for examples of good practices in a wide variety of areas so that they could learn from the experience of others. Many referred to experiences of Youth Programme reviews, adult training and growth strategies that had been proven to work.
- 53 expectations from 33 NSOs mentioned they were seeking new ideas and innovative ways of solving issues in NSOs. There was a genuine desire to think beyond the current ways of undertaking Scouting and participants were seeking new ways of addressing the whole range of challenges they are facing from staying relevant, to growth challenges and raising the profile of Scouting.
- 43 expectations from 31 NSOs referred to support and ideas concerned with a review of their Youth Programme and educational offering. It was clear many participants attended as they are either planning to revise their programme or felt they need to review whether their current offering was fit for purpose.



Facts

Solidarity Programme



35



8



43 people/NSOs supported by the programme. Eight visas were declined, so only 35 people were able to attend.

- 36 expectations from 33 NSOs referred to the desire to get updates on WOSM developments and resources. Participants mentioned they were seeking information to ensure they were 'in tune' with WOSM's direction as well as be made aware of the latest policy updates and resources available.
- 33 expectations from 26 NSOs mentioned that they wanted updates on global societal trends to help them review their offering to young people and adults. They particularly mentioned trends in education, learning and the integration of technology with Scouting.
- 16 expectations from 15 NSOs referred to Adults in Scouting issues. These were mainly training-related and often referred to updating and improving the training of leaders.
- 10 expectations from 10 NSOs referred to the desire to learn more about growing Scouting and expanding provision into new areas.
- A number of other issues were referred to by smaller numbers of NSOs such as governance issues (mainly concerning help with strategy planning), social impact, Scouting's profile and Safe from Harm policies.



Chapter V **The Programme of the Congress**

Arrival Day - 11 May 2017, Thursday

- There was one session on the arrival day in the evening. The aims were to welcome participants and ensure they had enough information to make the most of the Congress.
- Welcome to the Congress
- Welcome to Switzerland from Le Mouvement Scout de Suisse
- Welcome to Kandersteg International Scout Centre
- Planning Your Congress and Sharing NSO Expectations
- Social Media and the Congress App
- Closing Remarks
- Opening Campfire

Day One - 12 May 2017, Friday The World in 2023 - Looking Forward

This day was externally focussed. It brought participants 'fast forward' to the future, to 2023, where they considered some of the forecast changes in society, demography, technology, trends and other issues facing the world and, what this means for young people and education.

| | | |
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| 07.00 | Breakfast | |
| 08.45 | Reflection on previous day | |
| 09.00 | Keynote speaker - WOSM Secretary General - Ahmad Alhendawi | |
| 9.45 | <p>Core Sessions</p> <p>Dialogue in the modern world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring the importance of dialogue skills in 2023 and the development of those skills with young people <p>Critical skills for 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The critical skills we need to develop in young people to prepare them for 2023. This list combines the ones needed for the 4th industrial revolution (World Economic Forum), for an inclusive world (OECD) and for facing the global challenges of sustainable development (UNESCO). We will analyse, debate and discuss their relevance to Scouting. <p>Values and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring the changing values of society and young people, the rise of extremist views and how to help young people develop values based on their beliefs to prepare them for 2023 | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>Children's rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of the likely position of children's rights and the implementation of the UN Declaration in 2023 based on current trends <p>Leisure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing landscape of leisure in many societies and how this will impact young people and society in 2023 <p>Q&A with keynote speaker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An opportunity to explore with the speaker the issues raised in the keynote address <p>Elderly 2.0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An exploration of the place of elderly people in society in 2023 based on current trends and developments <p>Mobility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of increased mobility of peoples on society in 2023; the potential social issues that arise and the impact on young people <p>New Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projections of the likely developments in technology and media through 2023; exploring the challenges and opportunities this presents for society and young people |
| 10.45 | Coffee break | |

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| 11.15 | <p>Core Sessions (1 hour)</p> <p>Youth and digital – the change of information flow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring digital innovations and developments and how the change in access to information will impact on society and young people <p>Youth unemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering current trends, how will young people’s employment prospects look in 2023? What are there implications for the skills young people need? <p>Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering both economic migration and forced migration due to war and social issues, what are the trends and potential implications for society and young people in 2023? | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>Healthy lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With an increasing focus on living healthier lives in many societies, what are the key trends we are seeing and the what are the implications? <p>Economic trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an increasingly uncertain global economy, what are the key trends we are likely to see and what are their implications for societies and young people? <p>Education for sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With a continuing interest in sustainable development in many sections of society but also increasing resistance to the implications from other sectors, what are the likely outcomes in 2023? <p>Societal trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of the key societal trends that will impact our global, regional and communities and the young people who live in them <p>Education trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of the key trends in education in different societies around the world. What drives these trends and what are the implications for young people? <p>New methods of learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of how the practice and skills of learning are developing and the key trends which will influence the way we learn in 2023 |
| 12.30 | Lunch | |

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| 14.30 | <p>Core Sessions</p> <p>Diversity and inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An exploration of the key trends in the diversification of our societies, the recognition of diverse groups, the tensions and issues this raises and how society can respond in the years to 2023 <p>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An overview of the current research and trends and the contrary opinions; exploring the implications and impacts for societies and communities <p>God, religion and spirituality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing landscape in these areas and considerations of extremism, fundamentalism and the reactions to them from those less radical. Exploring how these trends impact on society and young people. <p>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An in-depth introduction to the UN SDGs – what they cover and what they aim to achieve and the implications for society and young people in 2023 | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>Resilience in children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the concept of 'resilience' in children and young people? How are those skills developed in both formal and non-formal education? <p>Intergenerational issues and opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An introduction the characteristics of the different generations, how they consider issues differently and what can be done to help the generations work together for the benefit of our societies <p>New ways of interacting/networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring the opportunities that exist for people over the world to network and communicate with each. What trends are we seeing and what are the implications for 2023? <p>Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the position of human rights across the world? What are the trends that are observed and what is being done to improve the position? <p>Urbanisation (Scouting in cities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With more people than ever living in cities, we will consider urban Scouting, the challenges and opportunities that exist in this environment and how to operate a great Scout programme in 2023 |
| 16.00 | Coffee break | |



| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 16.30 | <p>Core Sessions</p> <p>Non-formalisation of formal education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A look at current trends in what is currently called 'formal' education and how it is developing and adopting non-formal education methods. What are the challenges and opportunities for Scouting and how to make best use of them? <p>Civic engagement – political, community and emergency response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consideration of some case studies of Scouting's engagement in civil society - how different NSOs are contributing to their civil society and the increasing opportunities for Scouting to make a difference <p>The direction of formal education (how can Scouting add value)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trends in what we call 'formal' education and the learning methods being used, including consideration of the expansion of formal education and the implications both have on Scouting for the future and how we must adapt | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>Participatory governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the increasing expectation that many people have of open involvement in the governance process of organisations, the expectations of transparency and the implications for Scouting <p>Coeducation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introduction to current trends and research in coeducation practice; exploring the implications for Scouting's programme both for single gender Scout Associations and those with a mixed gender membership |
| 18.00 | Free time/worship | |
| 18.30 | Dinner | |
| 20.00 | Evening programme | |

Day Two - Saturday 13 May - Scouting in 2017 Where are we now?

The second day was internally focussed. It brought participants back from 2023 to 2017 and the present day. Through an analysis of the current situation participants learnt that Scouting is already well-placed to be considered the world's leading educational youth movement, but that if we wish to maintain that, there is more to be done. It was stressed that 'leading' does not just mean the biggest, but also means that Scouting is relevant, inclusive and adaptive.

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 07.00 | Breakfast | |
| 08.45 | Reflection on previous day | |
| 09.00 | keynote Speaker - Secretary General of the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award - John May | |
| 9.45 | <p>Core Sessions</p> <p>Management of volunteers (MOVIS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider case studies in the effective management and motivation of volunteers; changing practices being used by a variety of NSOs and how they were planned and introduced <p>Critical skills for 2023</p> <p>Image of Scouting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider case studies and good practices in how the image of Scouting was changed in a variety of countries; and how this benefited Scouting in a variety of ways (such as membership and finances) and the lessons learnt. <p>Life Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are 'life skills'? How Scouting's Youth Programme has changed and developed to provide essential skills to equip young people with the skills they need for our current society <p>Employability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider examples of Scouting has developed and introduced programmes to increase the chances of employment and how these ideas can be replicated, specific examples will include the Ticket to Life and Food for Life programmes | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>Q&A with keynote speaker</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An opportunity to explore with the speaker the issues raised in the keynote address <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the issues of gender are being addressed in a variety of National Scout Associations (NSAs), including introducing 'mixed' Scouting and addressing the needs of the different genders in a mixed Scouting environment <p>Scouting in schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider examples of Scouting in schools to consider both Scouting as a part of the curriculum and Scouting in partnership with schools <p>New methods of training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies of how adult volunteers are being trained in non-traditional ways both within and outside of Scouting; the benefits and drawbacks and the challenges of change and, how the curriculum and methods were updated <p>Urban Scouting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploring the issues faced by those Scouting in an urban environment, the challenges to the programme and Scouting experience, and how they have been overcome |
| 10.45 | Coffee break | |

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| 11.15 | <p>Core Sessions</p> <p>E-learning and online resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring current trends and examples of e-learning and online resources used in Scouting, the benefits and drawbacks and how to make the most effective use of them <p>Leadership in Scouting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current developments in youth leadership skills in the Scout programme, considering the skills required for young people to make an impact in their communities and how the Scout programme can respond <p>Recruiting volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consideration of current trends in volunteering, the challenges of recruiting and retaining volunteers and how Scouting can grow by recruiting more adults <p>Young adults in Scouting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we make the best use of young adults in Scouting? How do we balance the need for young people to enjoy their Scouting, have social time and provide a valuable educational experience without 'just' using them as additional leaders | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>New ways of designing and delivering the Youth Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some examples of the innovative approaches used by NSOs in updating and improving their Youth Programme to meet the current needs of young people <p>New volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introduction into how to address the needs of new volunteers, induction and initial training processes that are used and how they are culturally integrated into Scouting <p>Education for sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a continuing interest in sustainable development in many sections of society but also increasing resistance to the implications from other sectors, what are the likely outcomes in 2023? <p>Active citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some examples of how NSOs are practically providing opportunities for active citizenship, adding value to their Youth Programme and improving their society <p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introduction on how NSOs are using advocacy to influence their society to improve the position of young people and Scouting <p>Emergency response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A short introduction to the emergency response actions undertaken by the NSO in Haiti in response to civil emergencies |
| 12.30 | Lunch | |

| | |
|-------|--|
| 14.30 | <p>Core Sessions</p> <p>These sessions were aimed at informing participants of the current work by WOSM in each of the areas below, the developments to date and further work planned. They also covered how the resources can practically assist NSOs and enable input to inform future work in each area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe from Harm • Social Impact • Better World Framework • Scout Method • Duty to God • Diversity and Inclusion |
| 16.00 | Coffee break |
| 16.30 | <p>Open space for sharing of NSO good practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful Partnerships • Reviewing Youth Programme • Social Impact • Peace and human rights • Child Protection/Safe from Harm |
| 18.00 | Free time/Worship |
| 18.30 | Dinner |
| 20.30 | International evening |



Day Three - 14 May 2017, Sunday The Journey to 2023

The third day was internally focussed. It was action focussed too, encouraging participants to exchange with each other and plan for what they hope to do with the learning outcomes from the event when they return home to their NSO.

| | |
|-------|--|
| 07.00 | Breakfast |
| 08.45 | Reflection on previous day |
| 9.45 | <p>Participatory Plenary</p> <p>Purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on key messages identified so far • Views from the participants • Clarification of key themes emerging • How would you prioritise what you have heard? • What are the priorities for your NSO? • What challenges do you see in delivering on these? |
| | <p>Regional discussion groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General discussion on learning so far • Discuss key themes emerging • Challenges still to be faced • Start of NSO action planning process • Support is required from the Region |
| 10.45 | Coffee break |



| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| 11.15 | <p>Core Sessions (1 hour)</p> <p>Tools to help you</p> <p>These sessions were an opportunity to explore in-depth the WOSM resources to help NSOs in each of the areas below. They both explained and clarified the tools and policies below, and included practical work on how they can be implemented in NSOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Involvement policy • Youth Programme policy • Wood Badge framework • Adults in Scouting • Strategic planning toolkit | <p>Additional Sessions</p> <p>Tools to help you</p> <p>These were short introductory sessions on the topics below to inform and educate participants on the initiatives and resources listed, and how they can be practically used in NSOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building supported by the Messengers of Peace • Spiritual guidelines • Diversity and Inclusion • Training systems toolkit • Change management |
| 12.30 | Lunch | |
| 14.00 | Congress photograph | |
| 14.30 | <p>Panel discussion</p> <p>How can Scouting be better prepared for a changing world as we move towards our Vision 2023?</p> | |
| 15.30 | Action planning in country groups and individually | |
| 16.00 | Coffee break | |
| 16.30 | <p>Conclusions, evaluation and sharing Facilitated Plenary discussion</p> <p>Sharing of NSO action plans</p> <p>What support is needed from WOSM?</p> <p>What should be in the WOSM Triennial Plan to help you to achieve your action plan?</p> | |
| 17.30 | Keynote conclusions - Speakers - Eduard Vallory and Craig Turpie | |
| 18.30 | Dinner | |
| 20.30 | Closing Campfire | |

**Day Four - 15 May 2017, Monday
Departures**



Chapter VI **Five Key Trends and Their Impact on Scouting**



The first full day of the Congress was spent looking at the wide range of trends and issues facing society and Scouting as we work to achieve our Vision 2023. The programme covered a huge range of issues that were considered and debated by participants. The debates were wide ranging and passionate, and continued long after the formal sessions had ended. However, five clear themes emerged which participants identified would be of particular relevance to Scouting in 2023.

Living in a rapidly changing society with emerging challenges in this age of globalisation can be extremely perplexing for young people and challenging for youth movements. Scouting, as an educational movement, should prepare young people with the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes to enable them to take responsibility and effectively face these challenges. The Congress identified five key trends in relation to modern life and considered the potential impacts they will have on Scouting.





Key Trend 1

The first key trend was the increasing **non-formalisation of formal education**. As the leading non-formal education organisation in the world, Scouting has always championed the non-formal approach to education. However, it was noted that the formal education sector in all parts of the world is increasingly adopting these methods and recognising them a highly effective method of encouraging the holistic development of young people in an educational setting.

Facts

Congress Social Media Stats

Channels reach (1 Feb - 31 May)

694



2,021,267

162,416

The Congress felt that this trend will impact our future in a number of important ways, including:

- the increasing recognition of experiential learning as an effective method of helping young people develop the skills they need to be an effective and productive members of society in 2023
- the relevance of our core business (non-formal education) will be increasingly recognised by a wide range of stakeholders in education, business and civil society as relevant and part of the holistic education of young people
- the introduction of new methods of learning in (what we currently call) formal education means that Scouting will be able to learn more from other sectors, use their resources and be able to use researches, partnerships and synergies to keep Scouting's programme and methods relevant





Key Trend 2



The second key trend was **shifting demographics and an ageing world population**. Whilst there have never been so many young people in the world it is also true that there have never been so many older people as well. The challenges and opportunities this presents to Scouting and society were discussed from many aspects during the Congress.

The Congress felt that this trend will impact our future in a number of important ways, including:

- the gap between generations from social, values base and economic perspectives is often seen as challenging by society. Scouting has an important role to play in bringing generations together, improving mutual understanding and building cohesive societies.
- our traditional models of volunteering and recruitment strategies need to be challenged and updated. The opportunities to make use of the increased leisure time of older generations and engaging a wider range of volunteers in our work is an important challenge for Scouting.
- with the increasing longevity and health of older people, the traditional generational models of 'young' and 'old' are becoming less relevant. As the health of the world population improves overall and the health and fitness of older people improves, the differentials become smaller and Scouting has role to challenge traditional models by helping all generations feel valued and bringing them together in creating a better world.
- With unemployment amongst the world's young people being the highest ever, the shift in economic power between generations causes substantial tension in many societies. Scouting can not only provide important skills for young people in helping them become economically independent, but also has an important role in helping generations understand the challenges each face.





Key Trend 3

The third key trend was **migration, mobility and urbanisation**. The movement of people in the world (both forced and voluntary) has never been higher than we see today. The ability of people to live farther away from their families and community roots means a substantial change in the ways communities operate and are viewed by all people.

Also, the decreasing numbers of those living in rural areas means an increasing distance from nature and the natural world which leads to both a disconnection from nature and an overcrowding of our city environment, and pressure on all aspects of urban living.

The Congress felt that this trend will impact our future in a number of important ways, including:

- as people continue to move often and greater distances away from their home areas, NSOs will continue to lose talented and committed people. Traditional roles of developing 'talent' in an NSO will need to be rethought and we will have to become increasingly accepting of new people with new ideas from other areas.
- as families and young people continue to move frequently we will see a loss of youth members unless Scouting can be more flexible in the way it engages with young people and is welcoming to those who move into an area. Scouting will also need to find ways to enable young people to carry on Scouting wherever they move to.
- As our societies become more diverse, it becomes increasingly important that our membership reflects that diversity and is truly open to all. Scouting will need to increase efforts to reach out to new communities and new groups in our societies which are currently not well-represented in local Scouting.
- the above requires a greater degree of flexibility and adaptation of the way we do Scouting than in the past. Scouting will need to challenge itself to meet the emerging needs of young people in communities in order to be seen as welcoming and relevant to non-traditional groups.





Key Trend 4

The fourth key trend is the expansion of the **virtual world** and the increase in prominence of **digital natives**. The expansion and availability of mobile technology makes access to information easier and also increases the expectation of access to that information.

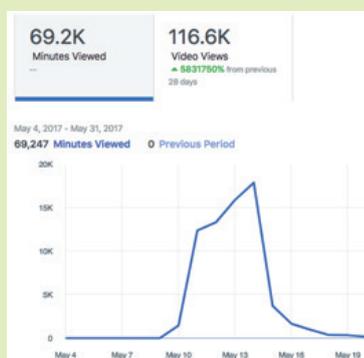
These developments also enable young people to engage with each other and activities as and when they choose, and in ways that were unimaginable even five years ago. The development of virtual reality and augmented reality continues at a rapid rate and, presents both challenges and opportunities for Scouting.

The Congress felt that this trend will impact our future in a number of important ways, including:

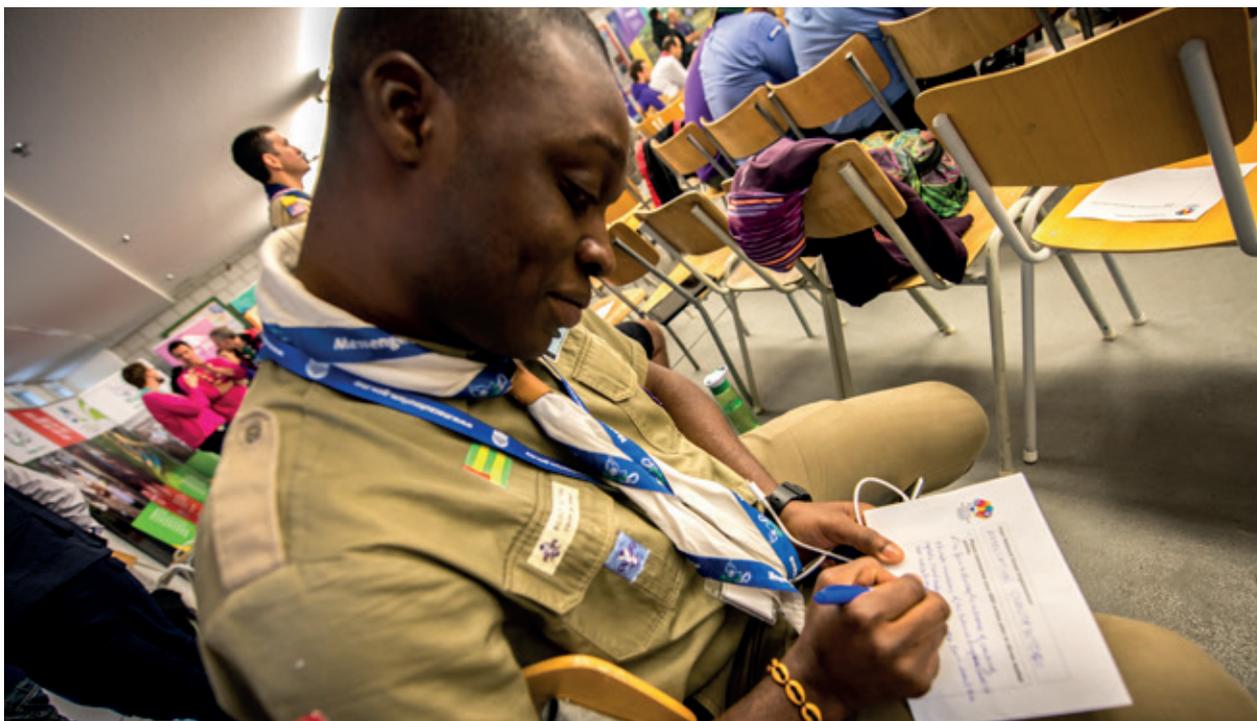
- the need for young people to develop critical thinking skills, especially with regards to filtering and challenging the 'information' they have access to. Much has been said recently about false information circulating on social media and the role of Scouting in developing the skills of young people to both challenge and verify that information, will be an increasingly important aspect of our programme as we prepare young people to take a constructive place in our societies.
- social interactions will continue to develop in different directions, contrary to what we have become accustomed to. Scouting has an important role in developing a new set of social skills for the online generation, helping them to develop relationships and interact in appropriate ways.
- many young people are less physically active than previous generations and the cognitive changes in their physical abilities will continue to challenge Scouting to be both flexible and creative in how it presents activities if we are to remain attractive to young people.
- many Scouting activities are based in the physical world but in a global society which looks increasingly to the virtual world, Scouting will need to respond by making use of the technology to enhance our physical activities. Scouting will need to be creative and flexible in how it uses the technology to ensure it appears relevant and modern.
- many individuals and groups use social media and online media to spread fear, insecurity and division. In this atmosphere, Scouting values are more important than ever. Scouting continues to have an important role in challenging such divisive actions and will need to continue to be a strong voice for acceptance of difference, reason and building communities with positive values.

Facts

Total stats from videos (including livestreaming videos)



From the video performance, 97.1K was partially organic (includes autoplay feature from Facebook) and 19.5K totally organic.





Key Trend 5

The final key trend identified by the Congress was **globalisation and the emergence of a global culture**. The continuing trend towards a global culture and the globalisation of supply, goods and services continues to be both a positive and concerning trend.

The loss of community cultures and individuality continues to make the world a less diverse place but the sharing of employment opportunities across borders (providing it is done in an ethical way) and the inevitable interactions with people from all over the world brings the world closer together on many ways. However, concerns were expressed that sometimes there is tendency for young people to be less open to new ideas as a result of this trend.

The Congress felt that this trend will impact our future in a number of important ways, including:

- the continuing need for Scouting to balance globalisation and our own principles. Whilst Scouting strongly believes that bringing people together both physically and virtually help to create a better and more tolerant world, this must not be seen as supporting globalisation at any cost. Our respect for and valuing of diversity and fairness must be clear in all we do.
- the need for Scouting to continue to reflect the needs and culture of the societies in which it is based. Scouting has a proud tradition of celebrating and welcoming diversity. Encouraging young people to both value and share their culture must remain an important part of Scouting as we prepare young people to live with globalisation and address the challenges of cultural globalisation.

the fear and insecurity created by globalisation that is not values based cannot be ignored by Scouting. As a values-based movement, Scouting should make it clear that it whilst it supports the sharing and equality that some forms of globalisation can bring, it believes that exploitation and insecurity has no place in building a better world.



The Congress debated a wide variety of other trends and issues facing society such as Human Rights, climate change and healthy lifestyles but overall felt these were the most pressing and relevant for Scouting as it progresses to achieve the Vision 2023.



Chapter VII **What should World Scouting do to respond to the key trends?** **A Congress perspective**

The second day of the Congress focussed on 2017 - the here and now. The Congress programme looked at Scouting in 2017 and also considered how Scouting can respond (or is already responding) to the challenges posed by the key trends identified on the first day.

Many participants felt that there were excellent good practices currently being undertaken in many NSOs, which if shared and multiplied effectively would enable Scouting globally to respond to the challenges currently being faced. However, it was also clear that cultural change, changes to traditional approaches and new strategies were also required if Scouting is to stay relevant, modern and dynamic as it progresses to 2023.

There were many passionate and creative discussions on a wide range of subjects. Summarised below are those discussions which focussed on the key trends discussed the previous day.

In addressing the trend of the increasing non-formalisation of formal education, participants identified three key actions that Scouting can take:

1. Forming mutually beneficial partnerships with formal educational institutions. Scouting has much to offer in helping young people learn holistically in new and dynamic ways, and particularly through non-formal education methods. Scouting is an expert organisation in the area of non-formal education and can share expertise, experience and experiential methods with formal education bodies. Scouting needs to change the relationship with many formal education bodies to one of genuine partnership where the partners learn and benefit from the experience of the other.
2. Helping young people learn 'soft skills' - but also sometimes 'hard' skills. The traditional Scouting skills of helping young people learn teamwork, team member skills and leadership, as well as the skills of effective relationships and emotional intelligence are more important than ever in a world that increasingly relies on people having these (so called) 'soft' skills. However, Scouting also has a place in helping young people learn vocational skills in many areas from agriculture, to basket-making and technology-based skills where they form part of an effective Youth Programme.
3. Promoting '21st century skills' as part of our programme using the element of 'learning by doing'. Whilst educators have slightly varying lists of what makes '21st century skills', it was agreed that a new approach to education is required if young people are to be considered competent and successful in 21st century society. Most models agree that collaboration and teamwork, creativity and imagination, critical thinking and problem solving are essential and many models add other skills such as flexibility, global and cultural awareness, leadership, citizenship and social responsibility. Clearly, Scouting is very well-placed to develop these skills in young people and participants felt we should be better at explaining our programme in these terms.





In addressing the trend of shifting demographics and an aging world population, participants identified four key actions that Scouting can take:

1. Changing training methodologies to address this new reality. Scouting needs to recognise that with an increasingly multigenerational leadership, it must support a wider audience for its support structures and training. Current models tend to be aimed at a particular generational profile and Scouting must be more flexible in both the methods and modes of training delivery, recognising the differing needs of generations.
2. Recognition of the 'soft skills' of adults. Scout training in many places tends to focus on the 'traditional' Scouting skills such as camping and outdoors skills. These will remain important but recognising that our adults bring and need to develop the skills to build developmental relationships with young people is becoming increasingly important. Scouting needs to work towards recognising that the development of these 'soft skills' is important in adults so they can, in turn, help young people to develop them.
3. Participants noted that it was increasingly challenging to recruit and retain young adults in leadership roles in Scouting. A revised, more flexible approach to leadership roles in Scouting is required if the organisation is to remain attractive to younger adults. Additionally, the transition from Rovers to Leadership is currently an underdeveloped stage in a person's Scouting life. More thought, planning and a strategic approach to this transition is required by NSOs.
4. Developing a programme which enables young people to be empowered with skills for entrepreneurship, volunteering, decision-making and taking responsibility. Young people will increasingly look for 'added value' for the activities they undertake in their spare time. Scouting is ideally placed to help young people develop these skills and should promote the outcomes of the programme based on the skills developed by young people. This will not only demonstrate to parents and young people the value of Scouting but also help the Movement promote itself as the leading non-formal educational organisation.



In addressing the trend of migration, mobility and urbanisation participants identified three key actions that Scouting can take:

1. Increasing flexibility in opportunities for volunteering for young adults. As our populations become more mobile, Scouting must respond by being more open and flexible in how it welcomes and engages 'new' people in communities. The traditional model of people volunteering in a particular area for many years has changed, and Scouting needs to change also. Scouting also needs to be more flexible in how it recognises the skills and experience of people from another area or country and be quicker to value their experience and their offer of volunteering.
2. Preparedness to support children and young people in circumstances where they face harm outside Scouting. As the awareness of young people to child and youth protection increases, many young people will look to their Scout leaders to support them in times of need. Scout leaders are often the only adult to which young people relate voluntarily and that can place a huge responsibility on them. Scouting needs to both train and support its adults to deal with these issues and ensures it has robust systems to deal with such issues.
3. Ensure the Youth Programme contains relevant aspects concerning how to respond to emergency situations and enable NSOs to offer assistance to others in need. Many NSOs and local Scout units respond to emergency situations in their communities whether these are natural disasters or humanitarian crises. Indeed, many communities see Scouts as organised first responders. However, the impact and effectiveness of these responses can be multiplied if planned for and integrated into the Youth Programme in relevant ways. The aim would be to equip young people and their leaders with the skills to support responses in a safe and appropriate way.

Facts

Livestreaming



Video views
117 K



Most popular
Live from the opening
of Scout Congress



Total reach
568.4 K





In addressing the trend of the expansion of the virtual world and the increase in prominence of digital natives, participants identified two key actions that Scouting can take:

1. Make greater use of flexible blended learning methods when delivering training for adults. The opportunities to use a greater variety of methods, especially those using e-learning along with more 'traditional' methods will provide both greater accessibility and flexibility when helping adults gain the skills they need to deliver higher quality Scouting to young people.
2. Explore new methodologies to deliver the Youth programme. Scouting should welcome the opportunity for young people to engage in Scouting activities and learning outside of the traditional Scout meeting or activity. The opportunities presented by new technologies and their wide availability offer the chance to increase the range of methods for delivering the Youth Programme objectives. It would also allow young people to continue their Scouting activities with their peers at any time they wished and encourage them to 'live' Scouting rather than 'go to Scouts'.



In addressing the trend of globalisation and the emergence of a global culture, participants identified four key actions that Scouting can take:

1. Continuing to have open discussions on Spiritual development. In increasingly diverse societies, traditional models of spirituality and spiritual development in Scouting need revising. Education, understanding and acceptance of differences is key to peaceful coexistence. Scouting has a strong role to play by integrating a modern approach to spiritual development into the Youth Programme and values of the Movement.
2. Providing a space for volunteers to get connected with other people, and exchange experiences. As communication becomes easier and the world 'smaller' through the connections made by social media and other channels, Scouting needs to respond by embracing the opportunity and encouraging Scouts to connect and share experiences, good practices and programme ideas. The opportunity for young people and adults to connect with the global Movement will support our aim of increasing unity as part of our Vision 2023.
3. Community development projects that help Scouts to develop personally, become active citizens and ready for life. Scouting has a strong and proud history of community development which is impactful both on the communities it serves but also on the young people engaged in this aspect of the programme. With this foundation, Scouting has the experience and skills to ensure that community development projects are based on the needs of the community and also educate and skill young people to be active citizens, creating a better world.
4. Promote Scouting's local and global social impact. For many years, Scouts all over the world have engaged themselves in various community activities which have clearly demonstrated their social impact. In sharing the many examples around the world, Scouts have been inspired to local action, generating a large global impact. To date, however we have been poor at measuring that impact or promoting the difference Scouting makes. We need to be better at both.

Facts

Top 5 Countries Livestreaming Reached

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
|  | United Kingdom 59,669 |
|  | United States 56,591 |
|  | Italy 30,473 |
|  | Indonesia 30,397 |
|  | Mexico 27,162 |





In addition to the specific responses to the key trends, the Congress participants also identified a number of other challenges that Scouting still needs to tackle. Some of these are:

- Position Scouting as a leading world organisation on child and youth protection. Globally, Scouting has huge experience of addressing this increasingly important social issue. Whilst the Movement still needs to work towards ensuring a consistently high standard across all members, Scouting does have the global network and experience to demonstrate how it can impact on this issue in the widest range of places and cultures.
- Stay relevant to young people's values and motivations. This is constant task and Scouting must never stand still. Scouting needs to ensure there is a culture of constant innovation and change. But most importantly, it must listen to the young people who choose to be members and respond to their constantly changing needs and motivations.
- Position Scouting as a global leader in the development of life skills that encourage openness, critical thinking and respect for diversity. In an often-polarised world, Scouting has role to play in bringing young people together to develop these key skills based on a clear set of values. There is more to do in promoting the basis of our educational message to the global audience.
- We need to work harder to gain recognition by accredited external bodies, nationally and internationally, of Scouting's training programmes for adults and young people. By doing so, we will both promote the value of Scouting's educational programme and add value for our members.

Issues still to be addressed by Scouting

The reporting team made some key observations concerning issues that were not fully addressed by the Congress and which are recorded here as challenges for the future.

- Whilst trends related to innovations in technology were highlighted on the first day, there was subsequently little discussion on how Scouting might leverage the opportunities offered by the Digital Age.
- Despite being an emerging trend identified and explored at length on the first day, the issue of Climate Change was not addressed by participants in subsequent discussions.
- A pervasive theme throughout the sessions and discussions was the need for Scouting to stay relevant, a challenge which is only going to become more prominent in our ever expanding, globalised societies.
- Another key concern among participants was the urgent need to improve the public image and perception of Scouting. It was noted that this is not a new challenge, and even though significant progress has been made by certain NSOs, a lot remains to be done.
- Many NSOs acknowledged a need to change, yet have not found the strategy, support or leadership to overcome the inertia that can be felt





Chapter VIII **The Way Ahead**



On the final day of the Congress, a number of sessions were held which assisted the NSOs represented to develop an action plan to put into effect the learning from the Congress. Participants were able to discuss in plenary and Region groups, the actions they intended to take, seek support and feedback from colleagues and form partnerships that would benefit their future work. They were then asked to share a summary of their plans for everyone to see.

Overall four key themes emerged from this process:

1. That a relevant, high-quality, well-delivered Youth Programme was essential for good Scouting. Many NSOs recognised that they needed to update their programme to make it relevant and improve the quality of delivery to ensure young people were attracted to Scouting and remained Scouts.
2. In order to achieve the above, a focus on the whole Adults in Scouting process was essential. The need to recruit, train, update and retain Leaders is essential if the programme is to be delivered to young people. This required the updating of both the processes and methods of learning and greater flexibility in how adults were trained and their skills updated.
3. Both of the above required focussed support from the Governance structures of NSOs. Participants commented that they wished to see their NSOs strategy aligned with the WOSM Vision 2023 to ensure resources were allocated to high priority areas. They also wish to see a modern, accountable governance structure and greater transparency from these structures.
4. Finally, there was a strong recognition that Scouting should actively seek partners in achieving its vision at global and national levels. The examples given not only concerned partners in terms of resources but also in terms of promoting Scouting, sharing good practices and those able to provide educational resources to improve the Youth Programme.





In the Regional meetings, discussion focussed on NSO future actions and the support required to achieve those plans. Participants identified four areas where they felt support was particularly required:

1. Support to review, update and improve the Youth Programme. In particular, support was requested to ensure the programme was relevant to the current needs of young people and society as well as the process of ensuring reviews were rigorous and of high quality.
2. Support to improve all aspects of the Adults in Scouting structure in NSOs. In particular, support was requested to develop recruitment strategies (and particularly younger leaders), improving flexible and blended learning, and ensuring the delivery of high-quality support to ensure retention of adults in all roles.
3. Support to improve all aspects of internal and external communication. In particular, support was requested in improving and updating the image of Scouting and new approaches to sharing good practice both within and between NSOs.
4. Finally, support was requested in measuring and communicating the impact of Scouting. Many participants recognised that they needed to do substantial work to evidence Scouting’s impact. It was recognised that this was resource intensive but, by working together and sharing experiences, this important aspect was achievable for many NSOs and could bring benefits in terms of attracting funding and communicating the impact of Scouting.



A total of 82 NSOs shared summaries of their action plans with three or four key actions in each summary. The proposed NSO actions are summarised below:

- 62 actions from 48 NSOs referred to the need to review/update the Youth Programme. Many of these actions referred to making the programme more relevant to young people, ensuring the programme was in line with the WOSM Youth Programme policy and integrating the revised Scout Method. Many also referred to the need for a fundamental review to make the programme more up-to-date and appealing, and were seeking partnerships with other NSOs to help them do so.
- 53 actions from 36 NSOs referred to Governance actions such as setting a strategic plan, planning to implement a strategic plan, improving structures, revitalising a Vision or improving support generally. It was clear that many participants recognised that without the institutional support of the governance structure, they would not be able to impact on the quality of the education delivery.



- 41 actions from 32 NSOs referred to Adults in Scouting issues and mainly focused on improving the training of leaders or reviewing the adult training structures. The actions ranged from implemented an adult training structure where no effective system existed, to updating the methods and approaches for the modern world, to implementing a regular review in line with Youth Programme developments.
- 39 actions from 30 NSOs were concerned with the area of communications and with improving the image of Scouting externally. Many actions referred to the outdated image of Scouting in their country or that the value of Scouting had not been communicated effectively. Many also referred to building partnerships with external bodies to improve the recognition of the educational value of Scouting.



- 33 actions from 30 NSOs were concerning with researching and communicating the social impact of Scouting. Many of these actions link with the area above and recognise that without hard data on the impact of Scouting it was not possible to communicate the true impact of our work.
- 13 actions from 11 NSOs referred specifically to growth. Many of these actions referred to both the recruitment and retention of members. They also referred to establishing Scouting in new ways either (for example) in partnership with schools or in new geographical areas where Scouting does not exist.
- Six actions from six NSOs mentioned integrating the SDGs into the Youth Programme. The importance to the educational programme and young people of the SDGs was only specifically recognised in six action plans but it was clear that would impact heavily on many of the Youth Programme reviews mentioned above.
- Five actions from five NSOs mentioned improving diversity and inclusion strategies. These actions were ranging from establishing a diversity and inclusion strategy in an NSO, to ensuring action was clear in the NSO strategy to embedding these values in the Youth Programme.
- Four actions from four NSOs concerned improving Safe from Harm policies and their implementation. Specifically, two referred to using online training and two referred to reviewing policies and approaches.



Implications for WOSM and NSOs

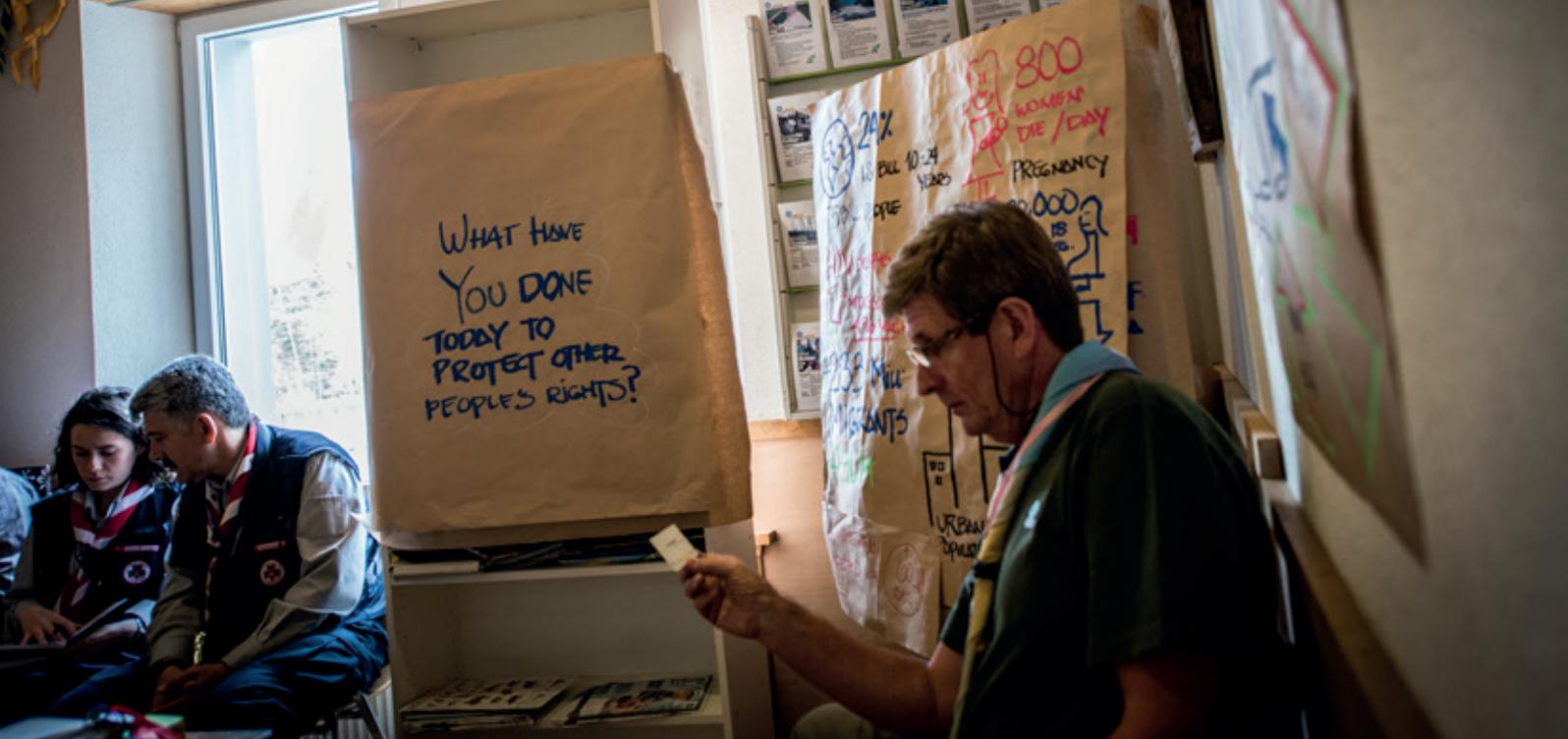
Actions for the World Scout Committee

- NSO support an embedded priority in the Triennial Plan
- Consider third global event focussed on education. There was a strong feeling from the participants that both WOSM and NSOs benefit greatly from a non-political global Scouting event focussed on education. They expressed a strong wish that a third event of this nature be planned for the foreseeable future.

Actions for Regions

- NSO support to review Youth Programme, improve Adults in Scouting approaches, address the governance issues and form partnerships with others NSOs to achieve the above
- Ensure education events in Regions reflect the priorities of NSOs as expressed in this report

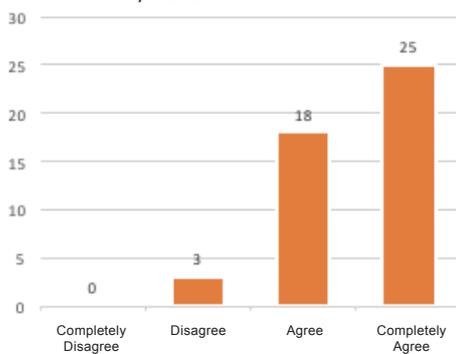




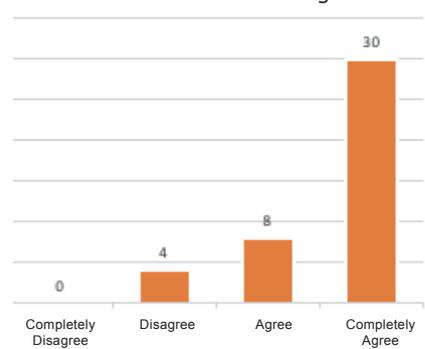
Chapter IX Evaluation

Congress Evaluation Results

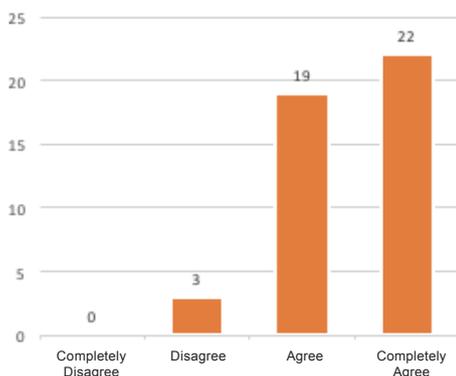
The Congress proved to be added value towards the development of the educational proposal of your own NSO/NSA.



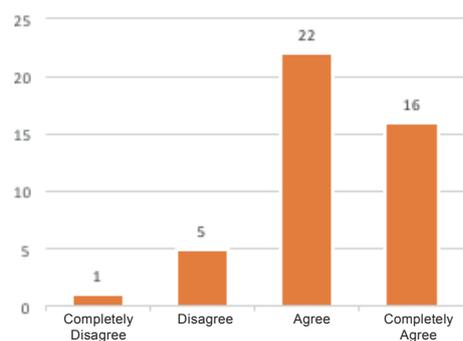
The Congress proved to be a good environment to exchange expertise and good practice on education from inside and outside Scouting.



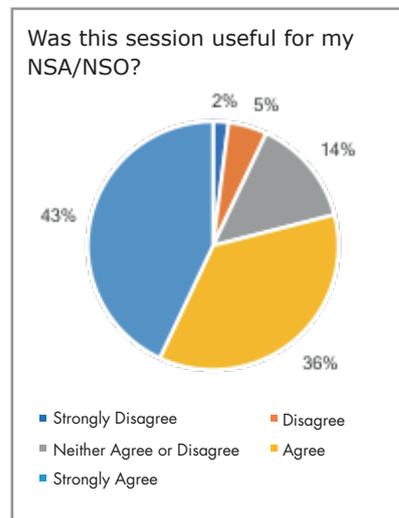
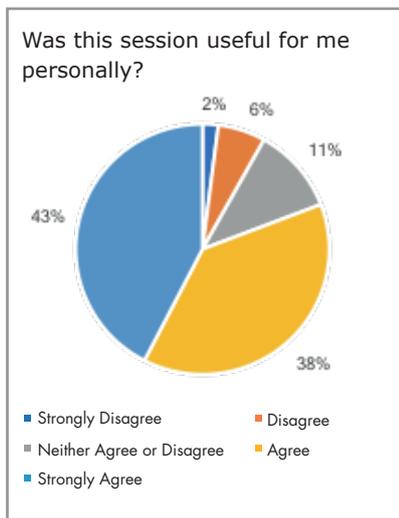
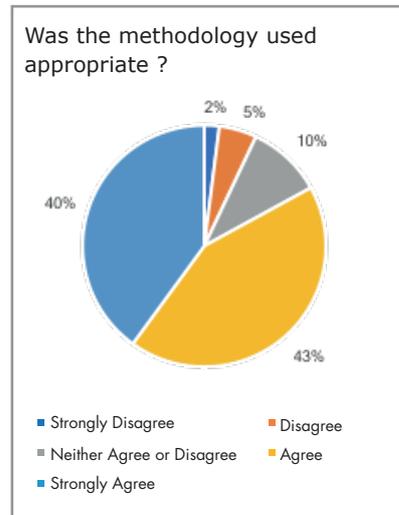
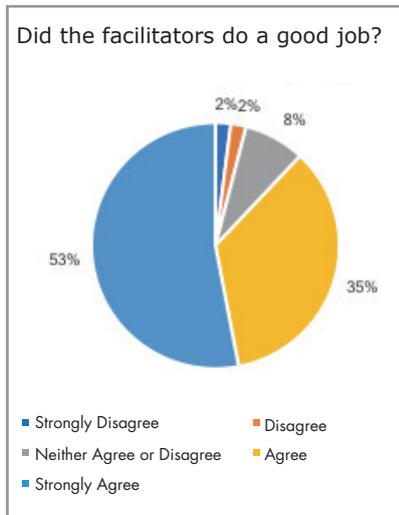
The Congress provided opportunity to discuss how scouting responds to these trends.



The Congress helped form action plans that could be implemented in your NSO/A in order to achieve the vision 2023.



Sessions Results



All Engagement: 45 K

Total number of actions across all users, including engagement with sessions, Speakers, Exhibitors Attendees, Social Networks, and more

User Contributions: 8.29 K

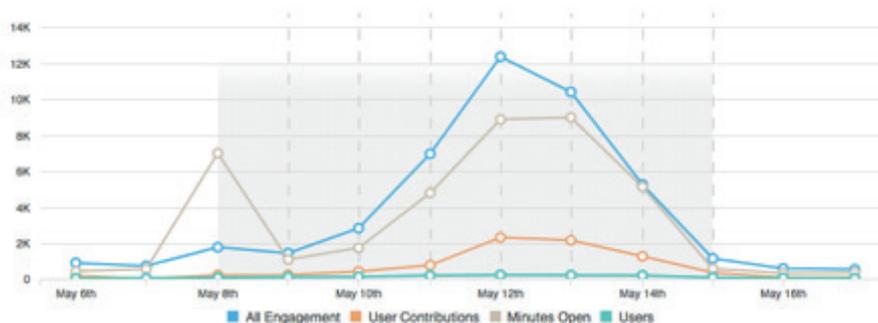
Total number of social shares, attendee messages, and more across the event

Minutes open: 40 K

Total number of minutes all attendees have spent using the app

Users: 295 K

Total number of unique users across IOS, Android and web





Participant Evaluation

In the month following the Congress, participants were invited to complete an online evaluation survey. Sixty-six people took the opportunity to do so and their profile and geographical spread represented that of the participants overall. The comments made reflected those recorded elsewhere in this report in terms of priorities and action plans made during the Congress

Key points from the evaluation are:

- 93% had gained valuable knowledge to help with their Scouting work
- 75% had gained valuable knowledge to them with their professional work
- 94% had gained useful contacts for their Scouting work
- 91% felt their participation had been useful for their NSO
- 88% brought back ideas for educational innovation in their NSO
- 77% had brought back ideas for partnerships
- 81% had gained ideas for analysing their societies in relation to Scouting's educational offer
- 82% had already shared their experience with the management of their NSO
- 100% agreed the Congress had helped to develop the educational proposal of their NSO
- 93% agreed that the Congress had been a good environment to share expertise and good practices
- 100% agreed the Congress had raised awareness of the impact of global trends on young people
- 93% agreed the Congress provided opportunities to discuss how Scouting should respond to these trends
- 84% agreed that the Congress helped them form action plans to help their NSO achieve Vision 2023.

Lessons Learned

During the review of the Congress, the Planning Team identified a number of 'lessons learned' and points for 'next time' that they wished to share.

The idea of the 30-minute 'briefing' sessions did not work as well as expected. The timing was too short to explore subjects in any depth and the time limit meant that the ability to ask questions and explore further was also restricted. Next time, there will be a need to find a different way to provide short updates and briefings on issues of relevance.

Digital engagement at this Congress was limited for technical reasons. The Digital Engagement team did a tremendous job with limited facilities, however, for next time there is a clear desire for deeper and more extensive digital engagement that enabled real time engagement by participants who were not physically present, more extensive streaming and more overall interaction with the world beyond the physical venue.

For a variety reasons, external inputs to this Congress were limited. Many participants and the team expressed a wish that future events of this nature made use of more external speakers and experts. A wide guest programme would also be welcomed so Scouting can continue to share its successes with other organisations, but also to enable those people to add value by challenging us as ideas are discussed and developed.

Finally, more external communications around the event to help Scouting raise its profile in the area of education. Having a wider and deeper digital presence and more extensive guest programme would enable the appeal of a future event to be broader, the audience bigger and the impact greater.





Annex I The Congress Delivery Team



The 2nd World Scout Education Congress would not have been possible without the huge commitment and hard work of a large number of people from all Regions of World Scouting. We would wish to record our thanks to the Planning Team, Delivery Team and keynote speakers who freely gave their time and energy to ensure the event was a success.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Hany Abdulmonem | Máire Fitzgerald | Ahmadullah Nawara |
| Ahmad Alhendawi (Keynote speaker) | Anders Frick | Daiana Neil (Planning Team) |
| João Armando Gonçalves (Planning Team) | Eric Mwenda Gitonga | Victor Ortega |
| Mihajlo Atanackovic | Ana Lorena Gudiño Valdez | Paul Parkinson |
| Nargiz Balakishiyeva | Göran Hägerdal (Planning Team) | Stephen Peck (Planning Team) |
| Mehdi Ben Khelil | Ibrahim Dervashaj | Lynn Peck |
| Peter Blatch | Sarah-Rita Kattan (Planning Team) | Doina Postica (Planning Team) |
| Patrice Brodeur (King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue/KAICIID) | Thais Lacerda Queiroz Carvalho | Nicolò Pranzini |
| Claire Caby (Interpreter) | Cynthia Marquez | Dmitry Prokopenko |
| Daniel Corsen | Mostaff Matesanwa | Ray Saunders |
| Ilene Corsen | John May (Keynote speaker) | Ledet Solomon (Planning Team) |
| Dr W. Davis | Corentin Molders (Interpreter) | Malcolm Tan |
| José Figueira | Leonardo Morales | Craig Turpie (Planning Team and keynote speaker) |
| | Mari Nakano (Planning Team) | Eduard Vallory (Keynote speaker) |

And the staff of the World Scout Bureau Global Support Centre in Kuala Lumpur who supported the Congress in many ways before, during and after the event with administration, bookings, social media support and many other tasks. In particular, Azleen Abu Hassan Ashaari who worked tirelessly behind the scenes to make sure everything ran smoothly. Thank you.





2nd
**World Scout
Education Congress**
KANDERSTEG
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Creating a Better World

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