

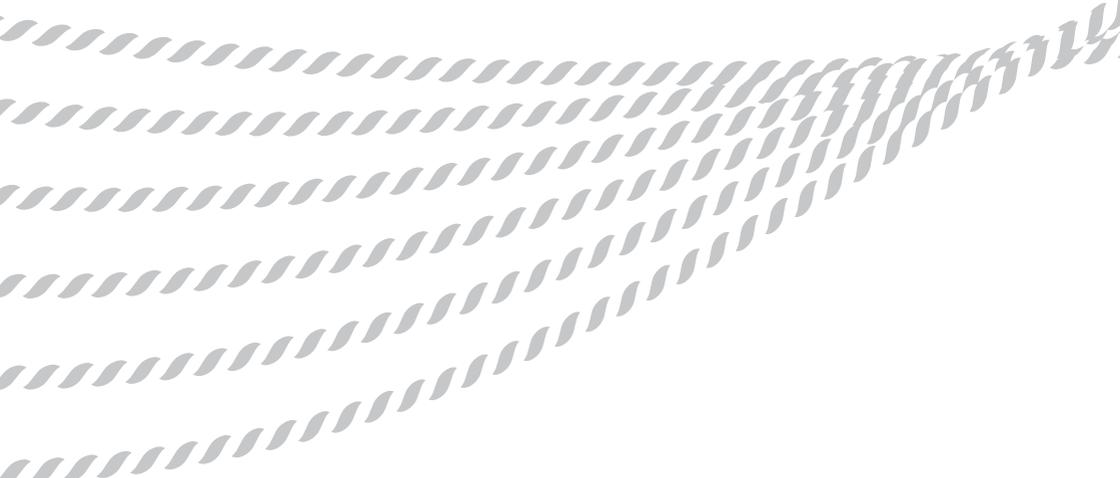
# SCOUTS OF THE WORLD AWARD

Programme Guidelines



**SCOUTS**  
Creating a Better World

Youth Programme



**SCOUTS**<sup>®</sup>  
Creating a Better World



## **Programme Guidelines Scouts of the World Award**

This document gives guidelines on how NSO's can implement the Scouts of the World Award, as an element of their Senior Section programme, and open it to all young adults, members or not of the Scout Movement.

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[www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)



# Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	11
<b>2. Target audience and aims</b>	17
Audience	17
Aims	17
<b>3. Scouts of the World in brief</b>	25
Challenges for the future of the world	25
What is the Scouts of the World Award?	26
A three-step process	28
Componets	29
How to get the Scouts of the World Award	31
Scouts of the World Bases	32
The Scouts of the World Network	32
The Scouts of the World Partnership	33
Support structures	33
<b>4. The SW Discovery</b>	39
Introduction	39
DAY 1: Welcome and Integration	43
DAY 2: Exploration	45
DAY 3: Skill Workshops	46

DAY 4: Personal plans	48
DAY 4: Evaluation	49
<b>5. How to organise and evaluate a SW Voluntary Service</b>	<b>55</b>
What is a SW Voluntary Service?	55
What criteria should be used to recognise and evaluate a SW Voluntary Service	55
How to evaluate the Voluntary Service	56
<b>6. How to deliver the SW Award</b>	<b>61</b>
A decentralized system	61
A very simple process to be monitored	61
<b>7. How to set up a SW Base</b>	<b>67</b>
What is a SW Base?	67
Criteria	70
International Partnership and co-operation	71
Steps	71
<b>8. How to develop the SW Network?</b>	<b>77</b>
Mission of the SW Network	77
How to become member of the SW Network?	77
Role of SW Network's members	77
Contribute to develop the SW Network	78

<b>9. How to develop the SW Partnership</b>	<b>83</b>
Definition and objectives	83
Exchanging ideas and resources	83
Twinning SW Bases	84
Partnerships with specialised NGOs and agencies	84
Helping each other in fundraising	85
<b>10. How to implement the SW Award</b>	<b>89</b>
A tool for the Senior Section	89
Adopting the SW Award	90
Action plan	90
What documentation and support?	93
<b>11. Propose the SW Award to all young people</b>	<b>97</b>
Be open to All Young Adults	97
Developing Partnerships	98
Being recognised as a reliable social agent	100
<b>Frequently asked questions</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>112</b>





## INTRODUCTION

*"No man can be called educated who has not a willingness and a desire, as well as a trained ability, to do his part in the world's work."*

Baden-Powell

# 1. Introduction

During the last years, many successful efforts have been made to integrate sustainable development education, international solidarity and peace education into the Scout programme, as well as to reinforce the environmental dimension of Scouting.

However, these efforts need to be intensified, particularly in view of globalisation, the multiplication of armed conflicts and the ecological crisis. The complex challenges of the 21st Century require men and women who are prepared to take action as active citizens of the world.

The concept of "development" has changes. In the past, economic growth was often presented as the top priority, whilst health, education, human rights and the environment were considered secondary. Nowadays, it is widely believed that this approach focuses on short-term priorities at the expense of the long-term development of a country.

Global issues are becoming increasingly complex and social, economic, political, ecological, technological and cultural aspects have to be taken into account.

No country is free from ecological problems or conflicts and no country can tackle such issues alone.

Educational values have also changed. Any educational programme which focuses exclusively on national history and culture cannot claim to prepare young adults to play an active role in an increasingly interdependent world. Any educational programme which is based upon competition and individualism cannot claim to prepare young adults for the co-operative efforts needed to tackle global issues.

Scouting should prepare young adults to face those challenges. Is not a question about the quantity of Scouts around the world, is the quality of the Scout programme that matters. The number of young adults entering the Scout Movement is not the best criterion with which to measure the quality of the Scout programme. The most relevant criterion is rather the number of young adults leaving the Senior Section every year after having acquired the skills and the motivation enabling them to play a creative and constructive role in the development of society.

According to the last census, the Senior-Scout section and the Rover section reached together a membership of about 3 million young people. Can you imagine what the impact of our Movement could be if only 10% of that membership - 300,000 - would leave the Movement every year with the capacity and the desire to be active and responsible citizens of the world? Every year a new wave of 300,000 young people joining their elders in challenging ethnic prejudices and hatred, preventing HIV/AIDS and malaria, protecting the natural environment and promoting development projects in their communities; every year 300,000 new ambassadors of international understanding and solidarity! This is the objective of Scouts of the World Award.

The Scouts of the World Award is an accessible youth Award with the intent of turning "globalisation" into a vigorous tide of positive change for humankind. It aims to help National Scout Organisations enrich the programmes of their senior age sections by opening up new fields of action and genuine responsibility to young adults, through partnerships with all the other actors in civil society. It is not a temporary project.

In the years to come, Scouting's credibility as a non-formal educational movement will depend on its capacity to bring forth from its ranks tens of thousands of young men and women who have the knowledge, skills and motivation to take an active part in bringing about social change at local, national and international level, in order to create a more open, just and peaceful society.

*"My dear young people: I see the light in your eyes, the energy of your bodies and the hope that is in your spirit. I know it is you, not I, who will make the future. It is you, not I, who will fix our wrongs and carry forward all that is right with the world."*

Dr. Nelson Mandela





## TARGET AUDIENCE AND AIMS



*"There is no way towards peace.  
Peace is the way."*

M.K. Gandhi

## 2. Target audience and aims

### **Audience**

The Scouts of the World Award is aimed at young adults aged 15-26 years old, members and non members of Scouting. This is an age at which young adults are preparing to carry out adult roles and find their place in society. The programme offers them the opportunity to acquire the values, knowledge and skills to become citizens of the world, i.e. people who are able to play an active role in "making the world a better place" in which to live – starting with their local communities. This means helping to create a place in which each person's identity and dignity is recognised and respected, and in which everyone is able to live life to the full in a healthy and natural environment, without being threatened by injustice, intolerance or violence.

### **Aims**

The Scouts of the World Award programme has three main aims: environmental education, development education and peace education. These three aims interact: safeguarding the environment is at the heart of everything, as its destruction would threaten humanity's very existence. Safeguarding the environment is a prerequisite for sustainable development, as development that wastes environmental resources without replenishing them cannot last long. Without development (the key to improved human living conditions for everyone), there can be neither justice nor peace. But, in turn, development requires controlling conflicts: war, in addition to the cost in human lives, is a waste of resources and energy. It prohibits or destroys productive investment, blocks development and destroys the environment.

## ● Environmental education

The environment is central to the Scout Programme and a key element of developing good citizens of the world. Since Scouting began, young people have been connecting with the outdoors, learning from nature and taking positive action for their local and global environment. There are many more environmental challenges today than when Scouting started, making it even more important to keep the environment central to Scouting, to build on the momentum already established and to make Scouting a positive force for change.

Scouting plays an important role in connecting people with the natural world, especially given the increasing separation of young people from the natural environment. With nearly 50% of the world's population living in urban settings, it is important to incorporate the 'bigger picture' of the environment, which includes more than just plants, animals and conservation. Helping Scouts to see the relationship between their actions in an urban setting and the natural world is an important element of environment education.

The environment is changing all around us, with a loss of habitat and native species, reduced access to clean water and clean air, more harmful substances entering our

environment and more people being affected by natural disasters. Scouts need to understand these issues and feel empowered to decide what are the most suitable environmental practices they can apply and take action to improve their local area. The environment is a global subject and Scouting is a global movement. Through environmental education and action, Scouting can really make a difference.

Young adults who have earned the Scouts of the World Award will be the guardian and the protectors of the environment. They will strive to reveal to others the splendors of nature and the spiritual dimension that it expresses. They will take action in their communities in order to make people more aware of the need to live in symbiosis with the environment and use its resources responsibly. They will mobilise other young adults to take part in environmental protection activities through the Scouts of the World Network: saving endangered animal and plant species, fighting against desertification and pollution, promoting renewable energies, developing sustainable lifestyles, etc.

## ● **Development education**

In 1800, there were one billion human beings. Today, there are six billion. By 2050, it is expected that there will be 10 billion. Twenty-five percent of the world's population lives in wealthy countries and consumes 75% of the energy. Two billion people do not have access to modern forms of energy, in particular electricity. The world will soon have 60 giant conurbations comprising 650 million inhabitants. Of the 21 mega-cities, over 10 million inhabitants, 17 are in poor countries. Nowadays nearly half of the world population is living in an urban environment. It seems that generalised urbanisation and industrialisation are creating a "dual" society. Those who cannot gain access to good employment and housing are living in ghettos and slums. This phenomenon exists even in rich countries: 37 million human beings live below the poverty line in the United States of America.

Development does not just mean technological development and economic growth. Such a conception of development has created a lot of damage by imposing a Western model on other cultures. Western industrialised societies suffer from moral and intellectual underdevelopment, which also needs to be addressed. True development can be defined as a

process that enables a community to acquire greater autonomy with regard to the ecological, social and political conditions in its environment, and to move from less humane to more humane conditions. In this sense, development education is needed everywhere in the world, whatever a country's standard of living might be.

Young adults who have acquired the Scouts of the World Award will be agents of development, i.e. men and women who are able to:

- develop positive social relations in their communities and with other communities at national and international levels;
- recognise their own characteristics in terms of culture and identity, to respect them and to ensure that they are respected by others;
- identify the problems (ecological, cultural, economic and social) that affect their communities;
- take part in developing and carrying out individual and collective projects with a view to improving the ecological, cultural, economic or social situation through volunteer commitment, work and the constructive control of modern techniques.

## ● Peace education

Numerous antagonisms are appearing in our world, which is becoming smaller and smaller due to the development of means of transport and communication and due to the rapid dissemination of information from one end of the world to the other. The dismemberment of empires into independent nation-states has awakened interethnic conflicts and strategic and economic rivalry among the great powers, and culture shock has reactivated antagonism among religions, antagonism between the North and the South and antagonism between modernity and fundamentalism. Our planet has been shaken by numerous conflicts that have led to millions of deaths over the past years.

The United Nations appeals to us to replace the culture of war in which we live, that only glorifies war heroes, by a culture of peace that proposes models of justice and mediation to young adults.

Violence is presented everywhere as the only way to resolve conflicts, yet both history and current events show that no problem has been resolved in the long term in any way other than through mediation and negotiation.

Here, we are at the heart of the project called Scouting that our founder, Robert Baden-Powell, saw as a world of peace.

As Baden-Powell appealed to us to do, we must develop builders of peace. Peace is not the absence of war; peace is not an appeal for quiet, nor a blanket of silence thrown over injustice to silence those who revolt. There is no peace without justice. The Scouts of the World Award initiative will be able to identify and reject nationalistic and ethnic prejudices, which cause injustice to be accepted when it applies to a foreigner or to someone who is different.

Young adults who have acquired the Scouts of the World Award will be able to mediate, first in their communities, to help people to manage their conflicts and to find solutions. They will know how to use active non-violence and negotiation to resolve issues. In a spirit of justice and friendship, they will know how to take action so as to reconcile those who have torn each other apart in conflicts.

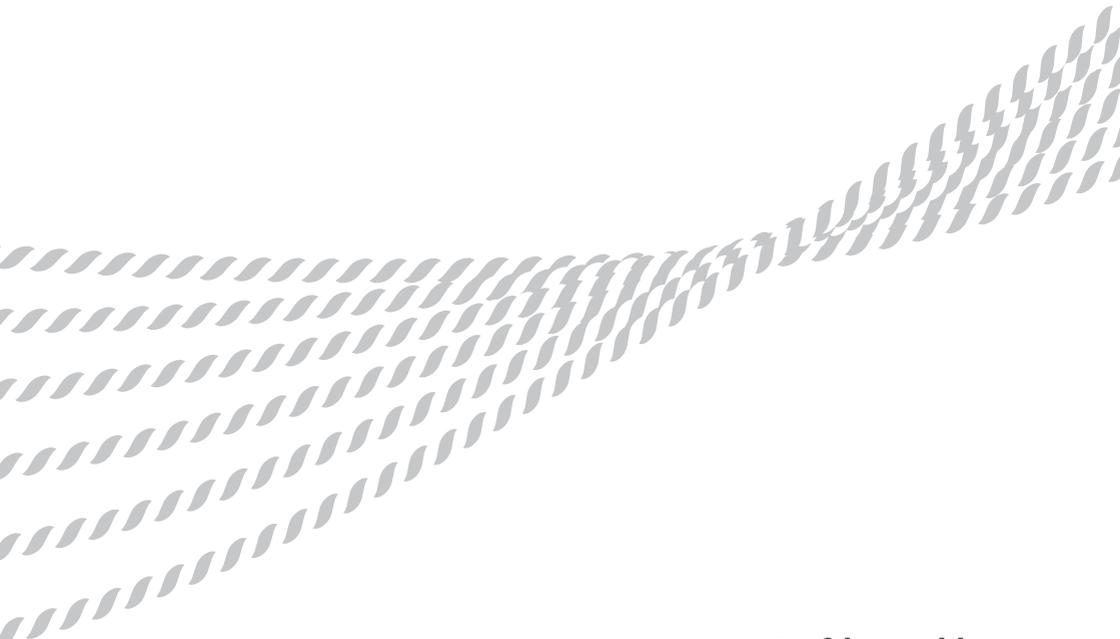
*"No one knows what form Peace will take. Federal Unions, Economics, resuscitated Leagues of Nations, United States of Europe, and so on, are variously suggested; but one thing is essential to general and permanent peace of whatever form, and this is a total change of spirit among the peoples, the change to closer mutual understanding, to subjugation of national prejudices, and the ability to see with the other fellow's eye in friendly sympathy"*

Baden-Powell





## THE SCOUTS OF THE WORLD AWARD IN BRIEF





### 3. Scouts of the World in brief

#### **Challenges for the future of the world**

The future of our small planet is threatened by many challenges:

- By 2025, 2 out of 3 people will not have enough water for their basic needs.
- A billion people do not have access to clean drinking water.
- Polluted water affects the health of 1.2 billion people.
- Desertification affects over a billion people.
- Soil degradation affects a third of the world's land.
- 375 km<sup>2</sup> of forest disappear every day.
- Two billion people do not have access to electricity.
- 3.1 million people died from HIV/AIDS in 2002, 42 million are infected.
- 25% of the world population live in wealthy countries and consume 75% of energy.
- Over the past years, numerous conflicts led to 10 millions of deaths.

In September 2000, one hundred-eighty-nine UN member States adopted the UN Millennium Declaration:

“We will spare no efforts to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected... We believe that the central challenge we face today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people... For a while globalization offers great opportunities, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared...”

The Millennium Declaration refers to universal values that are also those of Scouting: freedom, tolerance, equality, solidarity, respect of nature, shared responsibility.

The Millennium Declaration and the Scouts of the World Award identifies three main challenges for the future of the world:

- Peace, security and disarmament;
- Development and poverty eradication;
- Protecting our common environment.

### • **The UN Millennium Development Goals**

As a follow up of the Millennium Declaration, the UN General Assembly adopted eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce child mortality.
5. Improve maternal health.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.
8. Develop a global partnership.

## **What is the Scouts of the World Award?**

### • **Definition**

The Scouts of the World Award has been launched in order to encourage a stronger involvement of young adults in the development of society by giving them the skills and opportunities to face the challenges and problems in the world.

It concerns global citizenship-preparation for young adults and emphasises three core-themes demanding understanding, skills and knowledge, for life on a small planet: Peace, Environment, and Development.

This Award is simple and flexible:

First, it invites young people to explore the main challenges of today's world and become active global citizens by preparing the Scouts of the World Award.

Secondly, it provides young people with the opportunity to join the Scouts of the World Network in order to share their efforts and their experiences and help each other to make the world a better place.

The Scouts of the World Award is open to young adults (Scouts and non-Scouts) between the ages of

15 and 26 years, regardless of ability, race, faith or location. That provide a great opportunity to the National Scouts Organizations to increase their membership at local and national level, given the possibility to invite non-scouts persons (in the age cover by the Rover section) to participate in the Rover Programme, and to encourage them, after complete the Scouts of the World Award, to be part of the Rover section.

### ● **Why this is important in Scouting**

The Scouts of the World Award is a key part to achieve the objectives on the Rover Section.

It attracts, empowers and engages youth in action of world importance. That action is based upon universal values - freedom, tolerance, equality, equality, respect for nature, shared responsibility - respected in any culture and enshrined in the UN's Millennium Declaration. Scouting has promoted those same values for more than 100 years.

It affords rare opportunities for young adults to work in multi-cultural international teams. It makes Scouting more attractive as a mechanism for young adults to join an international network and make a difference in their communities at the local, national and international level.

The Scouts of the World Award help the NSOs to develop partnerships with other NSOs and with specialized agencies, with whom WOSM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

### ● **Purpose**

The Scouts of the World Award aims to:

- encourage young adults to acquire skills and experience in the fields of environment, sustainable development and peace and contribute to innovative projects serving the local communities;
- recognise and promote these projects to foster the involvement of young adults in the development of society;
- encourage NSOs to develop more educational opportunities for young adults to become active "citizen of the world".

## ● Educational objectives

The Scouts of the World Award is aimed at helping young adults to achieve the following educational objectives:

- Ability to explain the main challenges of today's world.
- Ability to live and take action in an intercultural context.
- Sense of solidarity and community spirit.
- Aptitude for finding and analysing information.
- Autonomy and leadership.
- Aptitude for using negotiation, mediation and problem-solving techniques.
- Aptitude for developing and managing collective projects.
- Aptitude for initiating, carrying out and completing innovative projects that have an economic, social or cultural impact, particularly in the fields of environment, development and peace.

## A three-step process

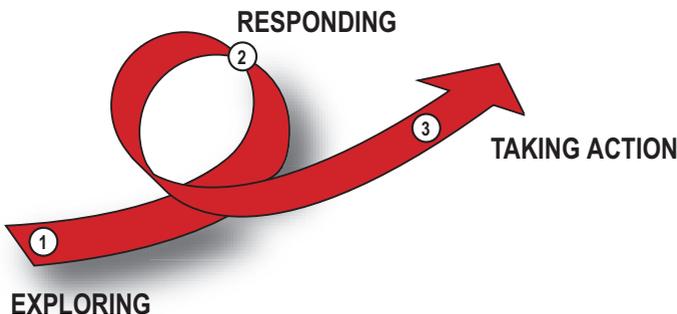
In accordance with the principle of learning by doing, which is part of the Scout Method, the Scouts of the World Award is an educational approach based on the active participation of young adults in a three-step process:

### ● Exploring

Active discovery of a specific issue through explorations, investigations, interviews, etc. in one of the three main areas: environment, sustainable development or peace.

### ● Responding

Activities enabling a young adults to develop an individual response to the information collected. In this step, young adults are invited and helped to express the way in which their communities and themselves are affected by the issue. Most of the time, this will be through activities of expression and communication, such as: preparing



an exhibition, producing a newsletter or a video, designing a website, preparing and performing a play, etc.

### ● **Taking action**

Exploration activities need to be adapted, on the one hand, to the social, cultural and economic context of each country and region in which the young adult live and, on the other, to the age of the young adult. They need to arouse the interest of the young adult and gain their commitment, whilst at the same time enabling them to discover the problem facing their communities.

Based on their explorations and discoveries, the young adult are encourage to prepare and carry out practical projects so as to contribute, at their own level, to solving these problems.

It is a participatory process whose aim is to develop and carry out a project which the young adults have decided upon themselves.

## **Components**

The Scouts of the World Award comprises two components:

1. The Scouts of the World Discovery ("Exploring" and "responding")
2. The Scouts of the World Voluntary Service ("Taking action")

The Scouts of the World Award is granted to individuals having successfully accomplished a "Scouts of the World Discovery" and a "Scouts of the World Voluntary Service".

Young adults having obtained the Scouts of the World Award are invited to join the Scouts of the World Network.

## ● The Scouts of the World Discovery

The SW Discovery is an adventure lasting several days with a focus on environment, development or peace.

### Process

The SW Discovery comprises as well the three steps process:

1. Exploring ("What is it about?"): active discovery with a focus on environment, development or peace (aspects of the Millennium Development Goals), for example:

Hiking with rangers in a forest threatened by pollution.

Visiting an ethnic community suffering from prejudices and racism.

Visiting a refugee camp.

2. Responding ("What does it mean for me?"): processing the collected information and developing a feeling of personal commitment towards the issue through a process of critical thinking about the causes and the consequences.
3. Taking action ("What can I do?"): helping young adults to develop a personal project of action (the Scouts of the World Voluntary Service) in order to increase community's awareness about the issue and contribute to solving the problem.

Find more information about the SW Discovery on the chapter called "The SW Discovery".

## ● The Scouts of the World Voluntary Service

Taking action: a young adult willing to obtain the SW Award has to do carry on the project that they started to plan at the end of the SW Discovery.

Young adults are expected to undertake a significant voluntary service project on a part-time or full-time basis in their communities or abroad. The Scouts of the World Voluntary Service must clearly fall within the framework of the objectives set for the Scouts of the World Award and contribute towards solving problems relating to the environment, sustainable development or peace in a local community.

The SW Voluntary Service must determine that the future Scouts of the World has shown initiative, taken on responsibilities and made a regular commitment over a substantial period of time.

Find more information about this on chapter "How to organise and evaluate a SW Voluntary Service".

## **How to get the Scouts of the World Award**

Any young person between 15 and 26 years old, member of the Scout Movement or not, can obtain the SW Award following the next steps:

Contact the National Scout Association and ask for information on the SW Award, and inquire as to where to accomplish a SW Discovery and how to register it.

Register and accomplish a SW Discovery in order to acquire more knowledge and skills and prepare a SW Voluntary Service.

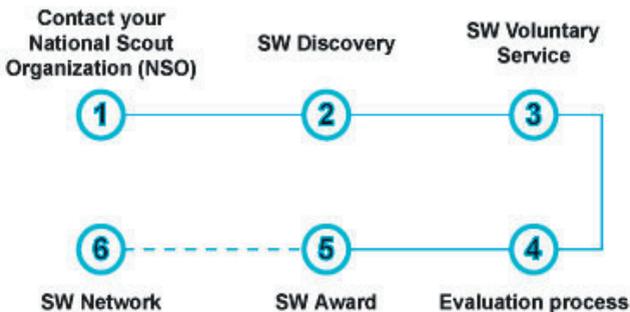
Do a SW Voluntary Service either individually or within a team project.

Complete an evaluation process and record his/her experience in the SW Passport, and send it to a SW Base or to the Provincial/ National Headquarters.

If the recorded experience fulfills the requested criteria, the SW Award is granted.

See graphic below.

### **How to get the Scouts of the World Award:**



## **Scouts of the World Bases**

Around the world, there are thousands of Scout centres and campsites. They are invited to become Scouts of the World Bases and play a key role in the development of the programme.

Temporary SW Bases may also be created during International or National events. Rovers involved in local community projects may also share their experience with other young adults by creating a SW Base.

SW Bases are recognized and accredited by the National Scout Organizations. Find more information in the chapter "How to setup a SW Base", in this book.

The Scouts of the World Bases are committed to:

- Promote the Scouts of the World Award;
- Organize Scouts of the World Discoveries;
- Offer opportunities for Scouts of the World Voluntary Services;
- Organize exchanges with other SW Bases;
- Grant the SW Award.

## **The Scouts of the World Network**

### **• Definition**

The SW Network is open to Scouts having obtained the Scouts of the World Award.

Its mission is to:

- Develop friendship and solidarity among all Scouts and young people around the world;
- Encourage and support projects to contribute to building a better world;
- Encourage and support young people willing to prepare the SW Award;
- Encourage support between SW Network members and other members.

### **• How to become member of the SW Network**

To become a member of the SW Network, a Scout has to send a copy of his/her SW Passport to the World Scout Bureau (more information: [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)).

## **The Scouts of the World Partnership**

The SW Partnership is formed of National Scout Organisations having adopted the Scouts of the World Award. It is supported by the World Scout Bureau Central and Regional Offices.

It has the following mission:

- To facilitate contacts and exchange of experiences and resources between NSOs engaged in the Scouts of the World Award;
- To organise co-operation and exchanges between the various Scouts of the World Bases in order to provide young adults with a broader range of SW Discoveries and Voluntary Services;
- To support the SW Network at the international level.

## **Support structures**

### **● At the national level**

Every National Scout Organization willing to adopt the Scouts of the World Award is invited to set up a SW task force, formed of experts and members of the Scouts of the World network, which will be in charge of promoting and supporting the implementation of the SW Award. This task force should be integrated within the National team of the senior section (Senior-Scout or Rover Section).

The SW task force has the following mission:

- To inform young adults about the Scouts of the World Award with all appropriate means: magazines, website, exhibition, distribution of the SW information through the local, provincial and national Scout headquarters, etc.
- To organise Scouts of the World Bases where young adults can accomplish a Scouts of the World Discovery and be supported to do their SW Voluntary Services.
- To support the preparation and organisation of SW Discoveries and Voluntary Services.
- To ensure the proper delivery of the SW Award either directly from the national level or through the SW Bases.

- To ensure the participation of the NSO in the Scouts of the World Partnership in order to support youth exchanges and SW Voluntary Services in co-operation with other NSOs.
- To support the SW Network.

### ● **At the regional level**

Each Regional Scout Office will look at the most adapted way to support the Scouts of the World Award. It can be through a team integrated into the task force or a working group in charge of the "Adolescents" Strategic priority.

Supported by the Regional Programme Director, this team has the following mission:

- To promote the Scouts of the World Award among National Scout Organizations in the Region.
- To support NSOs in organizing and implementing the Scouts of the World Award.
- To contribute to publishing training and educational resources in order to adapt the Scouts of the World Award to the specific background of the Region.
- To organize and support the SW Network and the SW Partnership in the Region.

### ● **At the world level**

The World Scout Committee through its task teams should ensure the development of the Scouts of the World Award. The Education, Research & Development Department of the World Scout Bureau, with the help of young adults and experts from the various regions, supports the process of implementation around the world. It has the following mission:

- To promote the Scouts of the World Award within the Scout Movement as well as externally;
- To support Regional and national SW teams or task forces;
- To publish educational and training materials to support the implementation of the SW Discoveries and Voluntary Services, and to support the development of the SW Network and the SW Partnership.

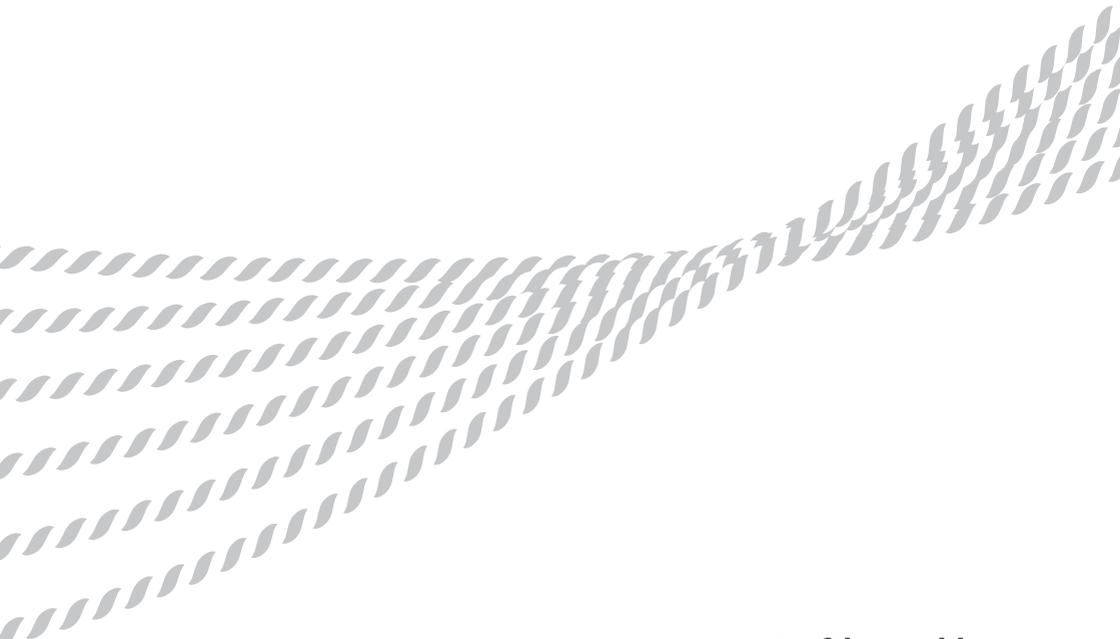
*"The test of success in education is not what a boy or girl knows after examination on leaving school, but what he or she is doing ten years later"*

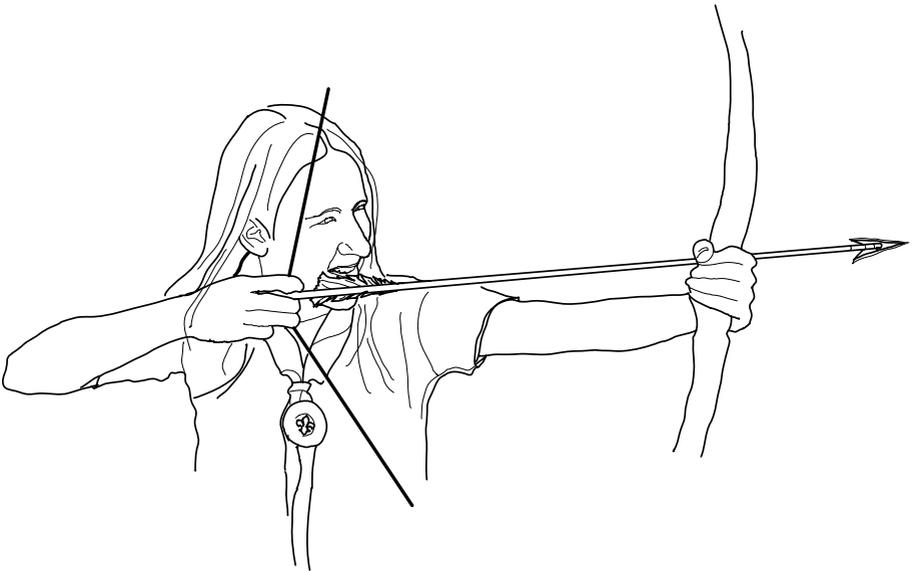
Baden-Powell





## THE SW DISCOVERY





## 4. The SW Discovery

### **Introduction**

#### ● **Objectives**

The Scouts of the World Discovery is an adventure lasting several days, organised by a National Scout Organisation through a Scouts of the World Base with a focus on environment, development or peace.

At the end of a SW Discovery, the participants should be able to:

1. Explain the Millennium Development Goals in reference to an active discovery of a local situation where a community is facing issues related environment, development or peace.
2. Develop a feeling of empathy and personal commitment regarding these issues.
3. Set up a personal plan of action in order to play an efficient role in increasing awareness of people and helping communities facing such issues.
4. Plan their Scouts of the World Voluntary Service

Please keep in mind that all materials (handouts and activities) referred below (and other useful resources) are available at [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

#### ● **Educational approach**

The Scouts of the world Award uses a three-staged process of education that allows participants to explore issues through the discovery, to develop the skills and knowledge to respond and to prepare for taking action in a personal service project.

#### **Exploring ("What is it about?")**

An active discovery of an issue related to environment, development or peace, for example:

- Hiking with rangers in a forest threatened by pollution.
- Visiting an ethnic community suffering from prejudices and racism.
- Meeting people in a refugee camp.

This exploration enables the participants to gain an indepth knowledge of the issues involved, to identify possible solutions to a given problem and to examine the

steps to implement a project.

### **Responding (“What does it mean for me?”)**

Processing the collected information and developing a feeling of personal commitment towards the issue (through a process of critical thinking about the causes and the consequences).

This involves the development of skills and techniques for analysing the information collected during the exploration. The development of skills is made in association with experts who help participants formulate a strategy for action.

### **Taking Action (“What can I do?”)**

Developing a personal project of action in order to increase community awareness about the issue and contribute to solving the problem.

This step involves the participants by encouraging them to design a project (the Scouts of the World Voluntary Service), which could solve the problems they have discovered or to develop an action plan to support an existing project.

## **• Resources**

### **SW Bases**

A suitable location should be chosen to meet the needs of the SW Discovery. When selecting a location the following criteria should be considered:

The location should allow for an environment, development or peace issue to be actively explored.

The location should provide the facilities, which meet the needs of the participants e.g. toilets, cooking, sleeping etc.

The location should have an appropriate environment for learning and the necessary equipment to carry out the SW Discovery.

## Human resources

The SW Discovery should involve community leaders and/or technical expertise related to environment, development or peace, in addition to the expertise of trainers. The SW Discovery should also have adequate support staff to meet the needs of the participants, organisers and experts. This means that the SW Discovery may contain the following human resources:

- Discovery organiser
- Trainers
- Experts (someone who has experience and can share experience)
- Guest speakers
- Tutors
- Support staff
- Cook, driver, administration, etc.

## ● Programme

### Content

The Scouts of the World Discovery corresponds to at least a four-day programme with a focus on issues associated with environment, development or peace. Each Discovery has the following components:

1. **Welcome and integration:** welcome; ice-breakers; team building; presentation of the Scouts of the World Award; introduction to the Discovery; preparation for the exploration.
2. **Exploration:** active discovery of a specific situation with the support of experts. It is recommended that participants go to the location of the exploration in the evening and spend the night there to be ready the day after. They can have a dinner with experts and community leaders to get a first impression of the place to be explored. Depending on the circumstances, the exploration could last for one to several days.
3. **Processing the collected information:** each team prepares an exhibition with posters, drawings or pictures in order to share the outcomes of the exploration with other teams, and reflects on them.
4. **Skill workshops:** acquiring skills to be able to set up or carry on a project

of personal action, for example: problem-solving techniques, communication skills, organisation and planning skills, mediation and negotiation, etc.

5. **Personal action plan:** How to initiate the Scouts of the World Voluntary Service.
6. **Evaluation**

These elements represent the main components of the Discovery. They are interwoven and they may overlap during the programme.

The structure of the programme is the same for any SW Discovery but the content will change according to the specific focus, which has been chosen, e.g. environment, development or peace.

In the next sections you will find a description of each session of the Discovery.

Resources for the various phases, adapted to each focus, are proposed in 'Technical Handouts and Documentation Worksheets'. All these documents (and other useful resources) are available at the website [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

National Scout Organisations are free to adapt the programme and the sessions to their own situation. However, it is recommended to observe the objectives and the structures of the programme.

The programme example below is a guide, could be extended according to different needs and educational opportunities. In other words, the SW Discovery could last 4, 6 or 8 days.

## ● Example of a programme

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4
ARRIVAL	08.00 - 18.00 EXPLORATION	09.00 - 10.30 EXHIBITION Sharing the outcomes of the exploration	09.00-10.30 PERSONAL PLANS
		11.00 - 12.30 SKILL WORKSHOPS Assertiveness and managing emotions	11.00-12.30 PERSONAL PLANS
14.30 - 16.00 WELCOME AND INTEGRATION		14.30 - 16.00 SKILL WORKSHOPS Conflict resolution and mediation	14.30-16.00 EVALUATION & CLOSING
16.30 - 18.00 PREPARATION OF THE EXPLORATION		16.30 - 18.00 SKILL WORKSHOPS Problem-Solving, Decision-Making and Planning	16.30 DEPARTURE
20.30 - 22.00 PREPARATION FOR THE EXPLORATION	20.30 - 22.00 PREPARATION FOR THE EXHIBITION	20.30 - 22.00 FESTIVE EVENING	

### **DAY 1: Welcome and Integration**

This phase starts as soon as participants have arrived and have been installed.

#### ● Objectives

At the end of the introduction, the participants will be able to:

- Measure the importance of the challenges related to the Millennium Development Goals in today's world and how they are relevant to the local/national situation, with a particular emphasis on the main focus of the Discovery

(environment, development or peace).

- Explain the various elements of the Scouts of the World Award and identify the role and the objectives of the SW Discovery.
- Recognise their expectations concerning the Discovery.
- Be able to undertake the 'Exploration' phase.

## ● Performance Criteria

Participants should be aware of the challenges that local, national and international communities are facing today, particularly in the field of the main focus.

Participants should feel mobilised to work as a team to explore these challenges in the local reality.

## ● Breakdown

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
30 min.	<b>Ice breaking and knowing each other</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ice breaker</li> <li>• Name game</li> </ul>
30 min.	<b>Team Building</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Team building activity</li> <li>• Participants then form their own teams.</li> </ul>
30 min.	<b>What do we believe?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural beliefs activity to bring out feelings and ideas about the main focus: Environment, Development or Peace. What are the current global, national and local issues related to the main focus and building a common vision</li> </ul>
30 min.	Tea Break
45 min.	<b>Introduction to the Scouts of the World Award and to the SW Discovery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of the visual presentation 'Scouts of the World' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions and replies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Presentation of the programme of the Discovery</li> </ul>
45 min.	<b>Expectations of participants</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify expectations of participants through activity</li> </ul>

All the materials referred above (and other useful resources) are available at [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

## **DAY 2: Exploration**

### ● **Objectives**

To allow participants to undertake an adventurous and challenging team exploration that provides an opportunity to engage with the associated environment / development / peace issue(s) in the vicinity of the training centre.

To enhance the participant's discovery of issues by providing access to specialist/technical or practical expertise during the exploration planning and implementation.

To enable participants to act by developing skills in interpretation and analysis of issues related to environment, development or peace, discovered during the exploration

To provide an opportunity for participants to reflect on issues related to environment, development or peace and their experience.

### ● **Performance Criteria**

Teams plan an exploration that is challenging to the team members and located in the vicinity of the SW Base.

Participants draw on available expertise (external and own) to build their understanding of the location and its issues through practical information gathering/skill building activity.

Active participation is used as an opportunity for participants to interact with technical/practical specialists for the analysis and interpretation of information collected during the exploration.

Teams complete a period of reflection and feedback to the module group.

Teams report back to the group on their experience and their thoughts on options.

### ● **Breakdown**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
90 min.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Planning the exploration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Overview of locality and resources (includes expertise resource)</li> <li>● Exploration planning in team groups</li> </ul>
10 hours	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementing the exploration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Undertake exploration and information gathering/practical understanding activities</li> </ul>
90 min.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reflecting and reporting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Collected information is shared in full through the exhibition and participants reflect on the outcomes</li> </ul>

All the materials referred above (and other useful resources) are available at [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

network contacts.

Participants understand major issues confronting communities.

### **DAY 3: Skill Workshops**

#### **● Objectives**

Participants should become equipped with ideas and an enhanced ability to engage with their local community issues of concern by undertaking a range of skill development workshops.

#### **● Performance Criteria**

Participants demonstrate understanding of key concepts and skills related to the investigation and implementation of solutions within a community.

Participants are able to identify sources of expertise and useful

#### **● Breakdown**

Four categories of skill workshops are proposed:

- Assertiveness and anger management
- Challenging prejudices
- Conflict Resolution, negotiation and mediation
- Problem-Solving, Decision-Making and planning

Skill workshops could take places on day 3 and day 4. Three sequences of 90 minutes each are foreseen. In each sequence, participants may choose between several workshops, for example:

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
90 min.	<p><b>Managing emotions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attack and avoid</li> <li>• Facing projections from others                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing anger (day 3 in the morning)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
90 min.	<p><b>Challenging prejudices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eurorail (day 3 in the morning)</li> </ul>
90 min.	<p><b>Conflict Resolution and mediation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mediation in daily conflicts</li> <li>• Negotiation a win-win</li> <li>• Mediation: the power game (day 3 in the afternoon)</li> </ul>
90 min.	<p><b>Problem-Solving, Decision-Making and Planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hydroelectric Plant (day 3 in the afternoon)</li> </ul>

All the materials referred above (and other useful resources) are available at [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

A fifth series of workshop concerning communication and media skills may be added.

This section provides a range of skill development workshops that may be presented to enhance participant ability to engage with a community and be a force behind a project to address a community issue.

## **DAY 4: Personal plans**

### ● Objectives

Understand project management principles in the context of community action on peace, development or environmental issues

Develop a vision for personal action that will form the basis of your service action

Develop an awareness of the type of projects being undertaken by youth as part of community action on peace, development or environmental issues

### ● Performance criteria

Use a project development framework to produce a personal project action plan.

Include proposals for engagement with the community and for seeking their agreement on the action you propose.

### ● Key points

Understand the project as an active cycle for problem solving

Development of a vision for action

Use of a framework for development of a plan to take up with a local community as a way of taking action on a peace,

development or environmental issue.

Once the project plan is established draw on some of the project management skills identified during the discovery to provide some implementation planning

### ● Breakdown

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
90 min.	<b>Personal vision</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercising the mind for active project development that is balanced and inclusive</li> </ul>
90 min.	<b>Action Planning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a personal plan concerning a project or a voluntary service</li> </ul>

## **DAY 4: Evaluation**

### ● Objectives

To value the discovery experience against pre-discovery expectations.

Personal recognition of learning from the discovery.

### ● Performance Criteria

Participate in an interactive evaluation and complete the evaluation worksheet activity.

### ● Breakdown

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>
30 min.	<p><b>Revision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each participant review the expectations they have expressed at the beginning of the discovery.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group evaluation: how much the expectations have been met through the programme.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
30 min.	<p><b>Evaluation form</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each participant fills up an evaluation form</li> </ul>

All the materials referred above (and other useful resources) are available at [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

### ● Key points

Reflection is on the entire discovery experience.

Use pre-discovery expectations for evaluation of the discovery experience.

Interactive evaluation activity

Evaluation worksheet.

### ● Process

#### **Revision**

Review the pre-discovery expectations of each participant.

Have participants spend a few minutes reflecting on whether their expectations have been met by the discovery.

#### **Interactive Evaluation**

1. First the trainer should rewrite the expectations of the participants on a flipchart and post the expectations on a wall.
2. Read through the variety of expectations.
3. For each item of expectation ask for the participants to move closer to the wall or away from the wall according to realisation level of expectations. That is, if your expectation was met, get closer to wall; if not go away

from the wall.

4. The trainer should note generally whether expectations appear to have been met or not.

### **Individual Evaluation**

Then, the distributes the evaluation form and ask the participants to fill it out

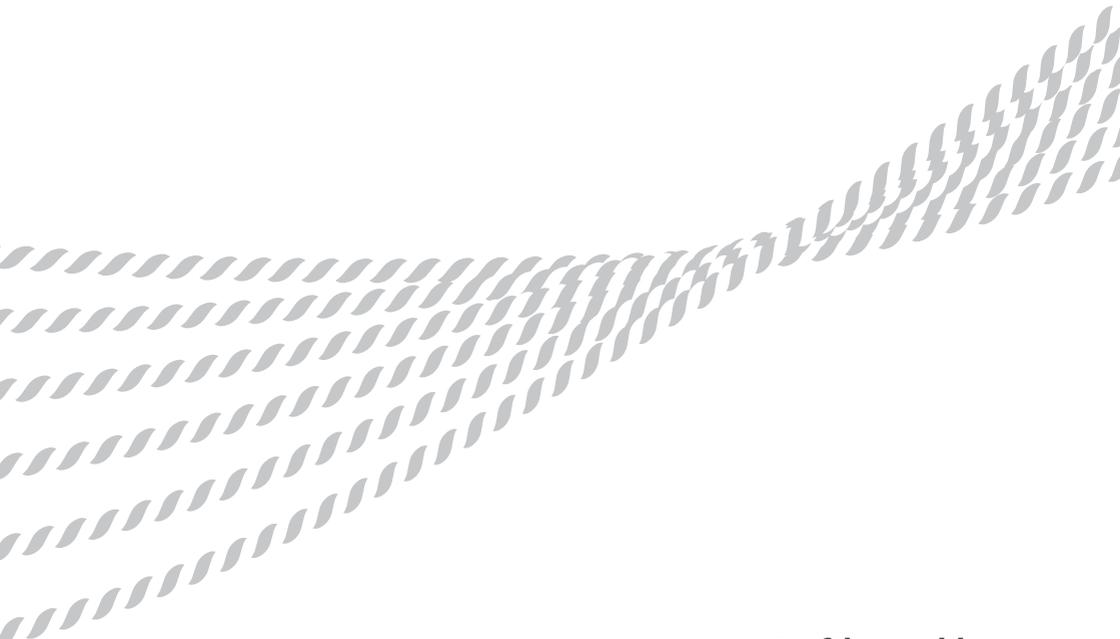
*"It's not only about communication, it's also realize that your way to do the things is not always the best one, even when you think that it's the only one. Something that is usual and absolutely normal for you, could sound and be strange for another person of your same age and sex, but that lives on the other side of the world"*

Soledad Troncoso, Argentina  
Scouts of the World Award





## THE SW VOLUNTARY SERVICE





## 5. How to organise and evaluate a SW Voluntary Service

### What is a SW Voluntary Service?

After having accomplished a SW Discovery, a young adult willing to obtain the SW Award has to do a period of voluntary service in order to contribute to solving a problem related to environment, development or peace.

A SW Voluntary Service is a period of personal commitment to develop a community project. This voluntary service should be developed in a field of action corresponding to the main theme of the SW Discovery which has been followed. In other words, it would not be acceptable to follow a SW Discovery in one field (e.g. environment) and then to complete the SSW Voluntary Service in another field (e.g. peace).

A SW Voluntary Service can take two forms:

1. Planning and developing a project with a team of friends. Example: a team of Rovers develops a campaign in their university to prevent drug abuse or to prevent HIV/AIDS.
2. Working to support an existing project launched by the

Scout Movement or another organization. Example: a Rover leads recreational and educational activities for children in a refugee camp managed by the UNHCR.

### What criteria should be used to recognise and evaluate a SW Voluntary Service

To be recognized as a real Scouts of the World Voluntary Service, which would count towards the attainment of the SW Award, a voluntary service should respect the following criteria:

#### ● **A voluntary action commitment**

This implies that the young adult made the decision without influence and without receiving any remuneration, except the reimbursement of travel costs and accommodation/food.

#### ● **A concrete and individual action**

One cannot recognize as a voluntary service the passive accompaniment of a team during a project. An active and responsible contribution is required.

- **A minimum duration**

The voluntary service should correspond to a period of 2-week full time work (14 days) at least.

This period can be served in one stretch or in several bursts. For example, working full time for 2 weeks or for 7 full weekends over a period of 2-3 months.

- **A real service to the community**

The voluntary service should really be a community service, e.g. an action for the benefit of a community.

One cannot recognize as a SW Voluntary Service a period of working for private interests, for example being intern in a company.

- **Make a difference**

The voluntary service should contribute to making a difference in the field of environment, development or peace.

It should have a real positive effect for improving the conditions of life of a community or for preventing a threat.

- **A training experience**

The voluntary service should be an opportunity for developing/ implementing personal skills.

The evaluation of the voluntary service should show that the young adult has acquired a new capacity to serve the community.

### **How to evaluate the Voluntary Service**

The criteria above should be used as a way to evaluate the SW Voluntary Service. National Scout Organisation could added, when appropriate, more elements to the evaluation.

The voluntary service will be evaluated on the basis of a detailed report made by the young adult him/herself, accompanied by a testimony from those who have benefited from the action (community leaders or NGO leaders).

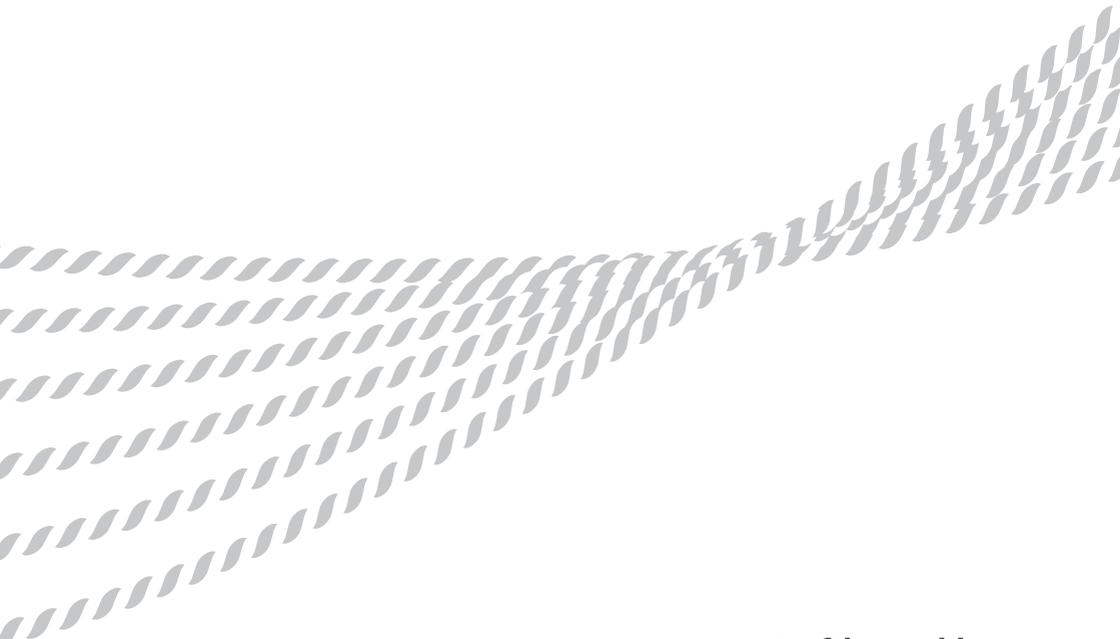
*"Self-education, that is, what a boy learns from himself, is what is going to stick by him and guide him later on in life, far more than anything that is imposed upon him through instruction by a teacher"*

Baden-Powell





**DELIVERING THE  
SW AWARD**





## 6. How to deliver the SW Award

### **A decentralized system**

The SW Award is entirely managed by National Scout Organizations. It cannot be delivered except by NSOs having adopted it and integrated it into their programmes for the senior sections.

The whole system is decentralized. The World Scout Bureau and its Regional Offices have just the role of supporting NSOs in managing the SW Award; they cannot deliver it to young adults.

Within a National Scout Organization, the National Team in charge of the senior section (Venture Scouts or Rovers) has the responsibility to manage the SW Award, which is to be considered not as a specific programme but as an element of the programme of Senior section.

### **A very simple process to be monitored**

It is recommended that the National Team in charge of the senior section, develop a decentralized system as well. The National Team should recognize and register the permanent or temporary SW Bases and give them the responsibility to prepare and grant the SW Award, according to the following process:

1. A young adult wishing to prepare the SW Award has to contact a SW Base in order to participate in a SW Discovery. The manager of the SW Base registers the young adult to a SW Discovery and gives him/her an information kit comprising the SW flyer, the SW guidelines and the SW passport.
2. The SW Passport is used to follow and monitor the experience made by the young adult:
  - At the end of the discovery, the trainers help the participants evaluate what they have discovered and the skills they have acquired. The results of this evaluation are noted on the SW passport given to the young adult, with

the location and the dates of the SW Discovery that has been undertaken. The trainers in charge of the SW Discovery add their comments.

- Then the young adult has to choose an opportunity to accomplish his/her SW Voluntary Service. The Voluntary Service can be done in a SW Base or within another organization providing opportunities of services in the fields of environment, development and peace, in the country or abroad. The Voluntary Service can also take the form of a team project developed for the benefit of a local community in the country or abroad. The leader, who has followed the young adult during his/her Voluntary service, has to certify the location and the dates of the Voluntary Service and has to write down an evaluation of the work done by the young adult.
  - The young adult makes a report of his/her experience (SW Discovery plus SW Voluntary Service) and send it with the photocopy of his/her SW passport to the manager of the SW Base where he/she was registered.
  - Evaluating the experience and granting the Award.
3. The team in charge of the SW Base has to evaluate the experience made by the young adult and particularly:

- His/Her personal involvement in the SW Discovery and the SW Voluntary Service.
- His/Her ability to analyse the issues of environment, development or peace and the challenges they represent for the future of society at local, national and international levels.
- The skills he/she has acquired, and his/her state of preparation to continue to work on environment, development or peace.
- The motivation to make a difference in serving the community and contributing to make the world a better place.

If the evaluation is positive, the team grants the SW Award to the young adult and writes down its appreciation on his/her passport. Then, the young adult is invited to continue his/her commitment by joining the SW Network.

It is recommended that the team of the SW Base organizes a little ceremony for granting the SW Award. This ceremony should gather the young adult receiving the SW Award as well as representatives of partner organisations working with the SW Base in running the SW Discoveries and the SW Voluntary Services.

The young adult should received the SW Certificate and the SW Award Badge, examples of these elements are provided by the World Scout Bureau and adapted by the NSOs when required (e.g. language and co-branding).

The SW Base should send, to the NSO's headquarters, an annual report on its activities and the SW Awards that have been granted.

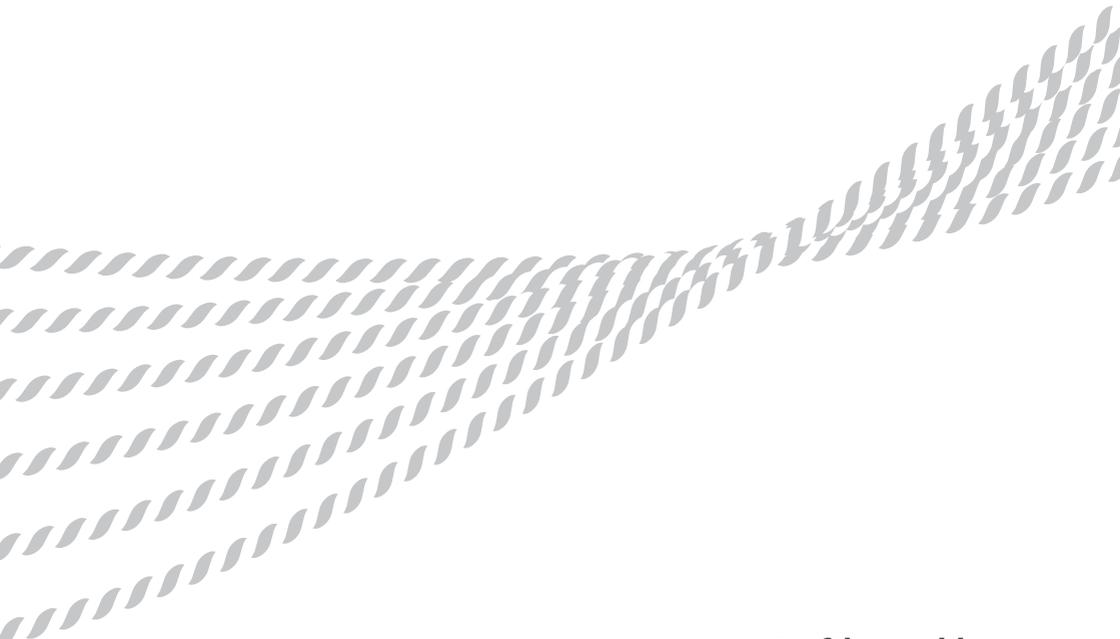
*"Success depends on oneself and not on a kindly fate, nor on the interest of powerful friends"*

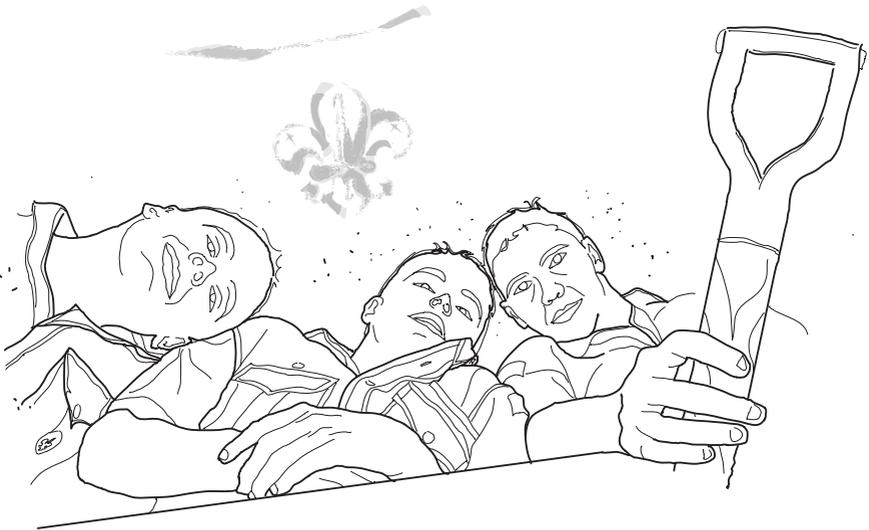
Baden-Powell





## THE SW BASES





## 7. How to set up a SW Base

After having adopted the SW Award and integrated it within the programme of its oldest section, a National Scout Association will have to organise several SW Bases in order to allow young people to prepare and get the award.

### **What is a SW Base?**

A SW Base is a place where SW Discoveries can be organised. There are several ways in which to set up SW Bases, and National Scout Organizations can use all of them simultaneously and in a flexible way if they want to help as many young adults as possible prepare and obtain the SW Award.

#### **• Permanent SW Bases**

Many National Scout Organizations have large campsites or activity centres which can become permanent SW Bases provided that they are located not far from a place where some communities are facing problems related to environment, development or peace.

We can give some examples of existing Scout centres, which, according to their location, could easily become SW Bases:

- In Nairobi, Kenya, the Rowallan Scout centre, belonging to the Scout Association of Kenya, is located close to a very large shanty town where there are many street children. Kenyan Scouts have developed a very successful programme to work with street children. They have set up a dispensary and a training centre for street children in the Rowallan Scout centre and every year they invite Scouts from abroad (particularly British scouts) to come and support the street children programme. Therefore, the Rowallan Scout centre could immediately become a Scouts of the World Base; it is already in a position to organise on a regular basis SW Discoveries in the shanty town and voluntary services by inviting Rovers to come and work on the street children programme.
- In Alexandria, Egypt, there is a large Sea Scout centre, which is located not far from an area where many workshops are employing children. The Scouts have already identified the problem and in partnership with UNICEF, they have developed a programme for assisting the child workers. This centre has become a Scouts of the World Base because it is in a

position to regularly organise SW Discoveries, enabling Rovers to explore the issue of child labour. It can also invite Rovers from Egypt and from abroad to come and do their Voluntary Services in supporting the programme for child workers.

- The Kandersteg International Scout Centre (KISC) located in Switzerland was the first SW Base and has played a pilot role in the development of the programme. As a SW Base, the KISC has two assets: first it is located in a beautiful alpine environment and thus it can organise SW Discoveries and voluntary services focused on environmental issues; secondly, it deals with visitors coming from a large variety of countries, so it can also organise SW Discoveries and voluntary services focused on intercultural learning, challenging prejudices and building international understanding (peace).
- In Costa Rica, the Iztarú Scout Centre is located in the mountains, near to some local communities, where, already, exists huge environmental projects in partnership with intergovernmental agencies in the creation of a Meteorological Station and a centre for environmental educational. Iztarú will become a SW Base where SW Discoveries focused on environmental and development issues could be

organised.

- Bécours in France is an old deserted village, located in a remote part of the "Massif Central", which has been bought and renovated by "Eclaireuses et Eclaireurs de France", one of the components of the French Scout Federation. Bécours is a place where "Eclaireuses et Eclaireurs de France" are organising SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services oriented toward the protection of environment and rural development in partnership with local NGOs.

So, most well-established Scout centres can become SW Bases, provided they are in a position to organise SW Discoveries. The main advantage of such permanent SW Bases is that they are generally well-equipped to organize a SW Discovery or to host young adults willing to do their SW Voluntary Services. They can also organise exchanges with other permanent bases located in other countries and therefore contribute to giving the SW Award its international dimension. Most of the time, these permanent SW Bases will also be used by National Scout Organizations to experiment with SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services.

## ● Temporary SW Bases

However, most of the time a National Scout Organization will not be able to set up more than 4 or 5 permanent SW Bases. This is not sufficient to allow a large number of young people to prepare and obtain the SW Award.

This is why it is necessary to complement the network of permanent SW Bases with temporary SW Bases.

A temporary SW Base can be opened for a limited period of time, during a specific operation. For example, in Indonesia, the Scout Organization organises every year several "Community Development Camps", where Rovers can take part in various community projects and services. Such camps can provide good opportunities to run SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services.

In Chile, the Scout and Guide Association is running "Camps for All" every summer in order to provide children from deprived areas with good recreational and educational activities during holidays. Rovers are invited to serve as activity leaders in these camps. This is a good opportunity for them to do a SW Discovery (visiting deprived areas and entering in contact with children from poor families).

Many similar activities are organised by NSOs in many countries to protect the environment, support refugees, work with street children, organise camps for "special needs" children, etc. It is not difficult to take the opportunity for such activities and organise SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services. Each of these activities can become a temporary SW Base, providing thousands of young people the opportunity to prepare and obtain the SW Award.

A SW Base can even be established by a local community of Rovers willing to 'make a difference' and contribute to solve some local problem related to the Millennium Development Goals.

The facilities can be very basic in their nature, since Scouts and young adults can camp. What is important is not the equipment but the opportunity to explore an issue linked to today's global challenges: environment, development and peace (the Millennium Development Goals). In any country - even the richest - there are problems related to pollution, poverty, violence and conflicts, etc. We only need to open our eyes. For example in Geneva, Switzerland, in one of the wealthiest countries in the world, Rovers have discovered that some people were homeless. They converted an old bus into a mobile

restaurant and several nights a week they go around the city to deliver some food and comfort to people in need. These Rovers could invite young people from other cities or countries to share their experience during a limited period and organize a SW Discovery or a SW Voluntary Service for them. This project of working with homeless people could become a SW Base.

In any place, where Scouts are working on issues related to environment, development or peace, SW Bases can be established. For example, some years ago, Sea-Scouts from Bucarest, in Romania, discovered that the wildlife in the Danube delta, one of the most beautiful environmental areas in Europe, was threatened by pollution. So, they decided to establish a permanent camp on an island in the delta to protect the environment and help the poor communities living there. They built several huts and they asked Scouts from all over Europe to come and join their efforts. This could have been a fantastic SW Base.

Everytime Senior-Scouts or Rovers are engaged in a community service project they should look at the possibility to set up a SW Base, that is a place where other Rovers could be invited to discover

the issue and do their Voluntary Services. In this way, SW Bases could be created everywhere and open thousands of opportunities to young people to face the challenges of the future and contribute to a better world. This is the concept of the SW Network.

## **Criteria**

We can then summarize the criteria which have to be taken into account for accrediting a SW Base.

A Scouts of the World Base is a place:

1. Where qualified trainers (who can be Rovers having obtained the SW Award and members of the SW Network) are used to work with young people from 15-26 years old;
2. Where they are able to organise, every year, one or two SW Discoveries for at least 12 young adults in the fields of environment, development or peace;
3. Possessing appropriate conditions of accommodation and work (campsite and meeting rooms).

The base should:

1. Develop relations with other SW Bases in order to exchanges ideas and experiences and develop youth exchanges (given the capacity to receive young people from other regions or other countries and to send young adults to other SW Bases).
2. The base must be accredited by its National Scout Association and information should be sent to World Scout Bureau in order to have all the SW Bases recorded in a database.

## **International Partnership and co-operation**

The SW Award is aimed at helping young adults to discover today's global issues and challenges and to acquire the motivation and skills to become citizens of the world. Therefore, it is essential that SW Bases develop partnerships and co-operation beyond the borders of their countries, in order to offer young adults international experiences.

Thank to the international network of SW Bases, young adults should have the opportunity to attend a SW Discovery and to do a SW Voluntary Service in another country or community.

## **Steps**

### **● Set up several permanent SW Bases**

The first thing do to is to select some well-established Scout centres or campsites that could become permanent SW Bases.

This is the best way to test out the programme and organise the first SW Discoveries. For example, the Scout Association of Bangladesh has a well-established Rover centre called Pully. From this centre the Rovers are used to organise community development projects in co-operation with the surrounding communities. Therefore, they have the opportunities and the resources for organizing SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services in these communities. Pully can easily become a SW Base.

### **● Experiment SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services**

Once a potential SW Base has been selected, the first step is to organise a SW Discovery there. A team of experimented Rover commissioners and leaders should be established to plan and run this event.

This discovery will be specialized on environment, development or peace according to the

opportunities offered by the surroundings. For example, in France the centre of Jambville offers the possibility to organise SW Discoveries oriented towards environment, because it is established in a park of 50 hectares, but as Jambville is located not far from big cities where social problems exist (unemployment, ethnic communities suffering from discrimination, etc.), some discoveries could also be oriented towards the issues of social discrimination and ethnic prejudices.

Contacts have to be made with local Scout leaders and local authorities in order to find the necessary human resources (experts) to prepare these discoveries.

After the first discoveries, the SW Base should be in a position to propose the first voluntary services (on the basis of the contacts established during the discoveries). Rovers could work to support local projects and in this way create stronger links between the SW Base and local people (civil servants, social workers, community leaders) able to support the organization of SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services.

### ● **Multiply temporary SW Bases**

NSOs in each country should identify all opportunities to open temporary SW Bases in complement of permanent SW Bases: international and national events, regional events, local projects, etc. All Rovers having obtained the SW award should be invited to join the SW Network and develop local projects, which, in their turn, should become SW Bases.

### ● **Recognise the SW Bases**

All permanent or temporary SW Bases should be identified and recognised by the National Scout Organization. A report should be sent to the World Scout Bureau in order to have all the SW Bases recorded in a database. The list of SW Bases existing all over the world will be regularly updated on the website: [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net).

By this way, the SW Bases could exchange their experiences and provide young adults with the opportunity to accomplish SW Discoveries or SW Voluntary Service in their country or abroad.

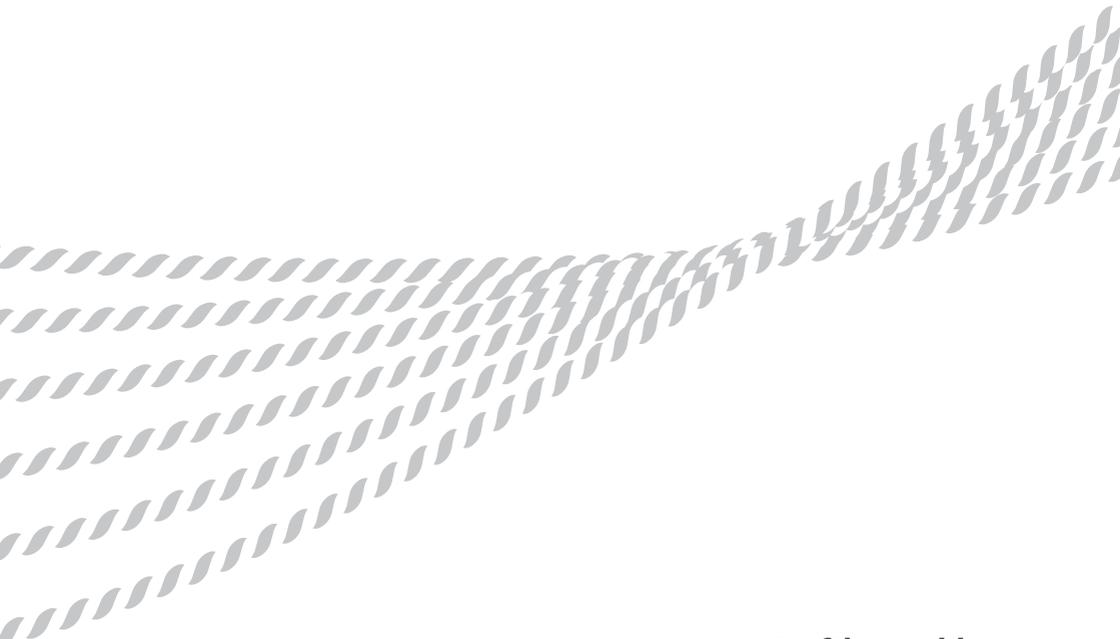
*"Force yourself always to see the bright lining that lies behind the darkest cloud and you will be able to face a black outlook with full confidence"*

Baden-Powell





## THE SW NETWORK





## 8. How to develop the SW Network?

Once a young adult has obtained the SW Award, he/she can join the SW Network.

### **Mission of the SW Network**

The mission of the SW network is to:

- Develop friendship and solidarity among all Scouts and young adults around the world and challenge ethnic or nationalist prejudices and stereotypes;
- Encourage and support projects in the fields of environment, development or peace and contribute to building a better world in particular through supporting the Millennium Development Goals Campaign of the United Nations;
- Encourage and support young adults willing to prepare the SW Award and multiply SW Bases.

### **How to become member of the SW Network?**

To become member of the SW Network, a Scout has to apply to the World Scout Bureau by sending an electronic copy of his/her SW Passport. All the members of the SW Network are registered at the SW website [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net).

### **Role of SW Network's members**

Members of the SW Network should not consider themselves as an elite but as agents of development committed to contribute to building a better world.

They can concretely achieve this objective by:

- Launching and supporting local community projects developed in the framework of the Scout Movement or by other organizations and contributing with the environment, development or peace.
- Organising and supporting partnerships with specialised NGOs in order to increase the expertise of the Scout Movement in the fields of environment, development and

peace.

- Creating and/or supporting a SW Base in order to run SW Discoveries, provide young adults with opportunities of Voluntary Services and deliver the SW Award.
- Supporting the development of international partnerships between NSOs and SW Bases in order to organize youth exchanges and provide young adults with opportunities to follow a SW Discovery or accomplish a Voluntary Service abroad.

### **Contribute to develop the SW Network**

Every National Scout Organization should consider the Scouts of the World Network as well as the Scouts of the World Award as key elements of the programme of the Rover section.

It is a concrete opportunity to involve young adults in the development of society and provide them with real social responsibilities. It can make the Scout Movement more appealing to adolescents and young adults because many of them may want to stay in Scouting or to join Scouting to be part of a network of young adults committed to making a difference in their local, national and international communities. Furthermore, young adults that are part of the SW Network may

become more aware of the global dimension of the Scout Movement.

In brief, the SW Network can make Scouting more attractive to adolescents and young adults because it provides them with the opportunity to enter into the real adventure of today's world: protecting the environment, working for development, challenging ethnic and nationalistic prejudices and building peace within and between the communities; in one thought, contributing to making the world a better place.

How is this achievable? By using the global network of the Scout Movement as an educational tool for adolescents and young adults.

More concretely, NSOs should develop partnerships with other NSOs in other countries or Regions in order to facilitate youth exchanges and open opportunities for young people to commit themselves in international co-operation projects. This is a fantastic field of action for young adults preparing for the SW Award or having received the SW Award.

To be a member of the SW Network could mean:

- Developing a partnership between Rovers from industrialized countries and Rovers from developing countries in order to eradicate child labour or prevent HIV/AIDS;
- Involving Rovers from different countries in a Peace caravan to convey a message of reconciliation between communities affected by ethnic hatred and violent conflicts;
- Developing a fair trade scheme with Rovers from industrialized countries and Rovers from developing countries;
- Contributing to developing a global system of Scout Volunteers able to support development projects in Africa or Southern Asia as well as social integration projects for immigrants in Northern countries.

In order to realize such projects, NSOs should organize a distribution of roles between their International Department and their Rover National Team. The International Department should organise partnerships with other NSOs abroad in order to identify and support relevant development projects (inside the country or abroad). The Rover National Team should use the opportunity of the SW Network and mobilize Rovers for working on these projects.

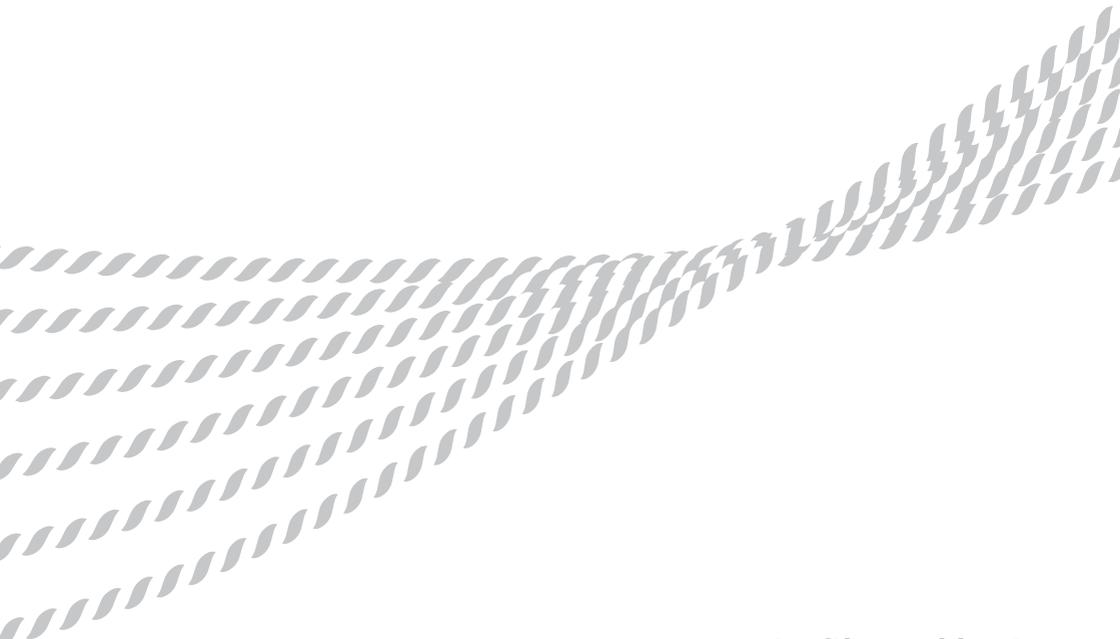
The World Scout Committee and the World Scout Bureau have already set up various schemes that could support such initiatives:

- The Marrakech Charter provides guidelines for setting up partnerships
- SCOPE is used to mobilize support and resources for development projects (find more information in the website [www.scout.org](http://www.scout.org))





## THE SW PARTNERSHIP





## 9. How to develop the SW Partnership

### **Definition and objectives**

The Scouts of the World Partnership is a network of associations willing to help each other in implementing the Scouts of the World Award.

Their partnership can cover various topics including:

- Exchanging ideas and resources on the Scouts of the World Award;
- Exchanging trainers;
- Twinning SW Bases and organising youth exchanges in order to provide young adults with more opportunities for SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services within an international framework;
- Developing partnerships with specialised NGOs and governmental or inter-governmental agencies working on the Millennium Development Goals;
- Helping each other in fundraising.

Each National Scout Organisation is free to develop partnerships with other NSOs of its choice. The SW Partnership is not top-down managed; it grows from initiatives taken by NSOs.

The World Scout Bureau, Central Office and Regional Offices will help in establishing contacts and reaching agreements through the Website, [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net).

### **Exchanging ideas and resources**

The SW website already proposes a number of resources which can help organise SW Discoveries and Voluntary Services. However, each NSO has its own needs and experiences in the fields of environment, development and peace according to its own natural, cultural, and social environment. Therefore groups of NSOs can be set up in order to develop together more appropriate resources and to share them with others.

To prepare and run SW Discoveries, NSOs need efficient trainers in the fields of environment education, development education and peace education. Trainers should be able to help young adults actively discover the problems faced by the community in these fields, develop awareness and commitment, acquire skills and plan SW Voluntary Services and projects.

Neighbouring NSOs can help each other by creating a pool of trainers prepared to assist in several countries and to work together in developing training programmes.

### **Twinning SW Bases**

When a NSO is developing one or more SW Bases, it should look at the possibility to twin them with other SW Bases abroad.

Let us illustrate this through an example: Eclaireuses et Eclaireurs de France have decided to create a SW Base in their national centre in Bécours, an abandoned village which has been reconstructed by Scouts. They organise SW Discoveries in this base, specialised on rural development and environment. At the same time, they have proposed to the Egyptian Scout and Guide Federation to twin Bécours with the Sea-Scout Centre of Alexandria, because they have heard that these Egyptian Scouts have developed a project to assist working children employed in the many workshops that surround the centre. Thanks to this twinning, Egyptian and Arab Scouts would be able to go to Bécours and discover the social and environmental problems of a remote rural area in France, while French and European Scouts would be able to discover the problem of child labour in developing countries.

We have to recognise that while Scouting is probably the largest youth network in the world, we have not always been able to use it for educational aims, e.g. to help people discover the reality of interdependence and globalisation. The Scouts of the World Award should make a difference on this issue.

### **Partnerships with specialised NGOs and agencies**

A number of NSOs have strong partnerships with specialised NGOs (environment, development or peace) as well as governmental or UN agencies. We could multiply the impact of these partnerships by sharing information about them.

For example, the Arab Scout Region and the Africa Scout Region have strong partnerships with UNICEF or UNAIDS, among others, on the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In these regions, Scouting is considered by these agencies to be a reliable and effective partner. Many NSOs from Europe, Eurasia or Asia-Pacific Regions should be more active on HIV/AIDS prevention because many young people in these regions as well are threatened or infected by the virus. However, in Europe, Eurasia and Asia-Pacific, very often UN agencies or specialised NGOs do not believe that Scouting could accomplish something in this area.

Sharing information on projects and partnerships could help the Scout Movement to acquire more credibility all over the world.

The Scouts of the World Partnership can help achieve this result.

### **Helping each other in fundraising**

The success of the Scouts of the World Award requires financial resources in order to be able to develop and disseminate accurate educational materials, equip SW Bases, run SW Discoveries, share trainers, organise youth exchanges, etc.

We have to help each other to contact potential sponsors and donors and explain them how the Scouts of the World Award is essential to help today's young people face the challenges of future world.

Through the SW Partnership, NSOs can share their contacts, and help each other to develop projects and carry out successful fundraising campaigns.





## HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE SW AWARD



## 10. How to implement the SW Award

### **A tool for the Senior Section**

The aim of the Scouts of the World Award is to contribute to the enrichment of the programme for the over-15 sections (Senior-Scout Section and Rover Section) in two areas: community service and international cooperation.

Some associations have no Rover section; their programme ends at 18. In this case, they should integrate the Scouts of the World Award into the programme for their Senior-Scout Section (Explorers, etc.) covering generally the age range from 15 to 18.

Some Associations have a Rover Section, or the equivalent, which includes over-18s. In this case, the Scouts of the World Award should be integrated into that section and not into the Senior-Scout Section (15 to 18).

The Scouts of the World Award is quite simple. It offers young adults an opportunity to acquire individual skills through the preparation of the SW Award and then invites them to join the SW Network.

The young adults will work to develop and support projects in the fields of environment, development and peace, pursuant to the Millennium Development Goals proposed by the United Nations.

A National Scout Association could be in one of the following two situations:

1. The programme of its senior section already proposes a programme which is similar to the Scouts of the World Award. In this case, the NSO should consider how the SW Award can be integrated into this existing programme or can complete it. This would add an international dimension to the progression. If needed, any NSO in this situation can contact the World Scout Bureau and propose a way to integrate the SW Award into its own programme.
2. The NSO's programme does not cover such an award. In this case, the NSO can adopt the SW award as the highest award of its senior section.

## **Adopting the SW Award**

The SW Award is a free, very straightforward, flexible and easy to implement programme and does not compete with national Scout associations' existing programmes. It complements them and enables them to fit within a global framework.

The Scouts of the World Award is implemented by National Scout Organisations.

A National Scout Organisation wishing to adopt the programme must agree to abide to certain conditions, in exchange of which it receives all the support from the World Scout Bureau (all the documentation needed to implement the SW Award, examples of the SW Passports and badges, visual material, the SW Kit, etc.).

## **• Requirements**

The NSO must agree to the following:

1. The National Scout Organisation commits itself to respect the content and objectives of the Scouts of the World Award, as well the criteria for obtaining the SW Award.
2. It integrates the Scouts of the World Award into its own programme for its senior section (over the age of 15).
3. It commits itself to regularly evaluate the quality of the SW Award in order to ensure that the programme is implemented properly.

## **Action plan**

### **• Inform the World Scout Bureau**

The National Scout Organization needs to send an official letter to the World Scout Bureau and confirm its intention. The letter should indicate who is in charge of the Scouts of the World Award within the NSO (name, email, address, telephone number).

The World Scout Bureau will send back the free educational package with all the material needed to start the SW Award.

Then the name of the NSO will be added to the list of NSOs having adopted the Scouts of the World Award, which is regularly updated on the website [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net) in order to facilitate the development of the SW Partnership.

### ● **Set up responsibilities**

The Scouts of the World Award should not be considered as a separate programme to be managed by a specific team or requiring the development of specific structures within a NSO. On the contrary, the Scouts of the World Award should be integrated in the programme of the older section, under the responsibility of the National Commissioner of that section.

### ● **Set up a technical team and produce materials**

Recruit leaders and trainers from the Senior Section, who will be in charge of:

- Prepare and run a pilot SW Discovery based on the model proposed in the present document and write down guidelines for the teams, which will be in charge of prepare and run the following SW Discoveries.
- Prepare and publish the tools and resources that are necessary to promote the

SW Award and support its implementation: information kit for commissioners and leaders of the senior section; information kit for young adults; SW Passport; SW badges and certificate (examples of these materials are provide by the World Scout Bureau).

### ● **Establish a budget and look for sponsors**

The budget should cover:

- The costs of the Technical Team
- The production of educational materials
- The production of promotion tools
- If possible, a financial support for the SW Bases

Funds can be raised from corporate organizations willing to support the preparation of young adults to world citizenship and help the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

### ● **Establish Scouts of the World Bases**

Ask each region/province to identify a permanent or temporary place where a SW Base could be set up and organise a SW Discovery.

### ● **Develop partnerships**

Contact the World Scout Bureau and ask for support and advice if needed.

Contact other NSOs to exchange ideas and develop mutual support.

Contact specialised NGOs in the fields of development, environment and peace and ask for their support to organise SW Discoveries and SW Voluntary Services (they may be interested in Rovers working on voluntary service programmes to support their own projects).

### ● **Inform young adults**

Publish an article in the magazine of the Senior Section to introduce the SW Award to young adults.

Disseminate the information through the Scout magazine and website.

Send to local groups an information kit and a poster on the SW Award.

### ● **Test and evaluate**

Organise the first SW Discoveries and Voluntary Services and evaluate them.

Proceed with the necessary adjustments in the programme of SW Discoveries or in the

organisation of the Voluntary Service.

Inform the World Scout Bureau and its regional offices of the initial results in order to share experiences with other NSOs. Ask for support if needed.

### ● **Develop the SW Network**

Young adults having obtained the SW Award should be invited to join the SW Network. They should be invited to become tutors or trainers in the SW Discoveries. They should support newcomers in preparing and implementing their SW Voluntary Services. They should participate in organising and managing SW Bases and organising partnerships with other NSOs.

### ● **Develop international exchanges and partnerships**

The Scouts of the World Award will reach its full potential when it is managed at an international level. After having achieved a satisfactory level of development on a national level, the Scouts of the World Award should be expanded internationally. This would require the establishment of partnerships with other NSOs and the organisation of youth exchanges to allow young people to follow a SW Discovery or do their SW Voluntary Service abroad.

## **What documentation and support?**

The World Scout Bureau provides the necessary documentation to launch and implement the Scouts of the World Award; it is in charge of producing materials, guidelines and resources to support the implementation and the development of the Scouts of the World Award. This includes guidelines to organise and run the SW Discoveries; guidelines to support the SW Voluntary Service programme; guidelines to set up SW Bases; guidelines to support the SW Network; models to publish the SW Passport, SW Award and certificates, etc.

The World Scout Bureau, as well as the Regional Offices, are available for helping NSOs implement the Scouts of the World Award.

Information and new materials are regularly uploaded into the SW Website: [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

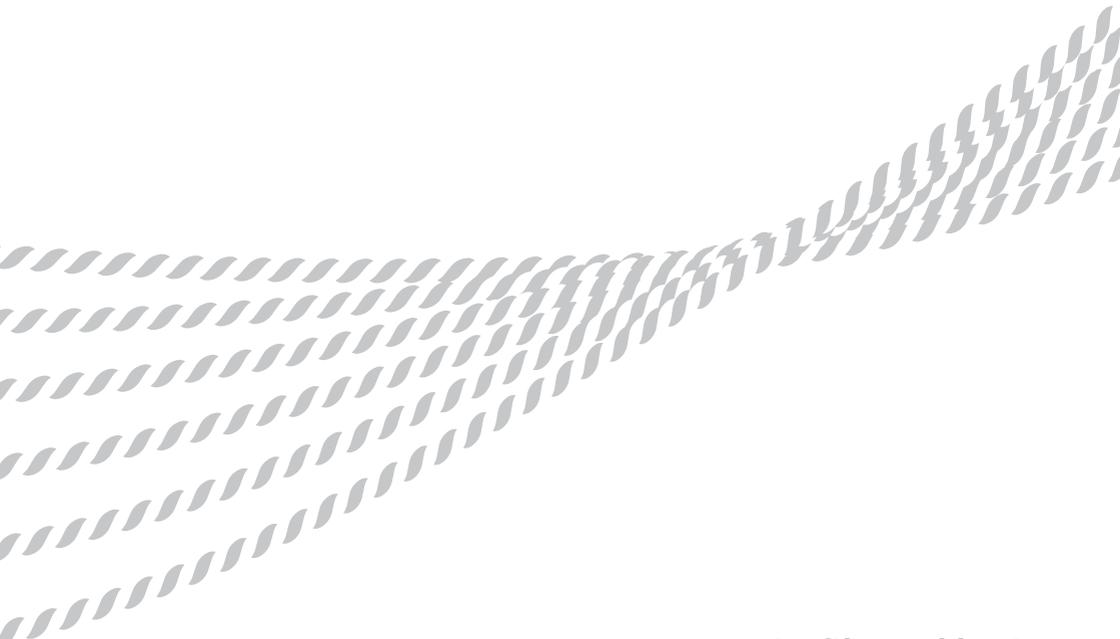
*"I say to you: Look Wide, beyond the immediate stones in your path; see what that path is leading to, and go ahead with good cheer. You will find others on the same path with yourselves, possibly not so well equipped; give them a helping hand as you go"*

Baden-Powell





**THE SW AWARD TO  
ALL YOUNG PEOPLE**





## 11. Propose the SW Award to all young people

### **Be open to All Young Adults**

One of the most frequent criticisms that people make of the Scout Movement is that it is too self-focused. This may seem unfair when considering the overall educational service that we provide to society.

However, it is true that, being a large organization, we often have the tendency to work in a closed circle, trying to do everything by ourselves. Scouting, as a Movement, must be dynamic and evolve as the world evolves. Thus, Scouting's duty is to address the MDGs and include non-Scouts in the process, both for its own benefit and the benefit of the world.

The Scout of the World Award is formally open to all young adults, either members of the Scout Movement or not. This was decided by the World Scout Committee, with the specific aim to open up Scouting to all segments of society.

A National Scout Organization, having adopted the Scout of the World Award, can benefit from this openness in three ways:

In developing partnerships and acquiring more expertise.

In giving a better service to society and being recognised as a reliable social agent.

In opening up to all segments of society and thus developing its senior sections (Venture Scouts and Rovers).

The Scouts of the World Award can contribute in implementing one of the main priorities of the Strategy for Scouting: Reaching out. It provides National Scout Organisations with great opportunities to increase their membership at the local and national level, by attracting young adults to the Rover Programme, from various segments of society; young adults who want to be part of a network which is committed to making a difference in the local, national and international communities.

## **Developing Partnerships**

### **● Contributing to the UN Campaign on MDG**

The World Organization of the Scout Movement has signed an agreement with the United Nations with the aim of contributing actively to the UN Campaign on the Millennium Development Goals. This decision is consistent with the Mission of Scouting, which is:

“To contribute to the education of young people through a value system, based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world, where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society.”

Achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals is obviously the ultimate way to build a better world. By taking part in the UN Campaign on MDGs, Scouts can play a constructive role in society.

The World Organization of the Scout Movement proposed the Scouts of the World Award, with the aim of helping young people acquire the necessary motivation and skills to contribute to the MDGs in three main areas: environment, development and peace.

National Scout Organizations, which adopt and implement the Scouts of the World Award as part of their youth programme, are therefore engaged in a global partnership with the United Nations.

### **● Working with UN Agencies**

The Scouts of the World Award helps the NSOs develop partnerships with specialized agencies, with whom WOSM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding.

Once the leaders of a NSO have decided the theme of the SW Discovery they want to organise, they can consult the list of UN agencies and see which one deals with this issue. For example, if the main topic is environment, the relevant agency is the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

“Scouting and United Nations” (downloadable from [www.scout.org](http://www.scout.org)) describes the Memorandum of Understanding that WOSM has with this agency. This document can help to develop a relevant partnership.

The leaders can go to the list of NGO liaison officers in “Scouting and United Nations” and contact the UNEP NGO liaison officer, explaining their project, and asking for a national contact if

the agency has an office in their country. In this way, the leaders can receive clear information on how the relevant agency can help, for example by providing materials or by sending an expert/instructor to the SW Discovery.

Depending on the SW Voluntary Service, a young adult can need the advice or support of one or several UN agencies. For example a Rover, who decides to do his SW Voluntary Service in a refugee camp, may need the help and authorization of the UNHCR (High Commissioner for Refugees) to know how to proceed.

### ● **Working with other organizations**

In every country, a number of NGOs and youth organizations are also involved in the MDGs Campaign. A well-informed National Scout Organization can therefore contact these organizations in order to work with them and achieve more impact. These organizations have specific skills, for example in the field of environment, in the field of fighting against poverty (development), or in the field of peace mediation and conflict management. They can help the Scout Organization to organize Scouts of the World Discoveries in a proper way.

### ● **Working with WAGGGS**

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is our partner, in particular, in supporting the UN Campaign for the Millennium Development Goals. While WAGGGS is not specifically involved in the Scouts of the World Award, it has developed various valuable resources on environment, development and peace and its youth programme is very much oriented towards education to world citizenship.

### ● **Acquiring more expertise**

These partnerships are essential to develop the expertise of the Scout Movement. Partner organizations can help run Scouts of the World Discoveries. They can also contribute to train Scout leaders in the fields of environment, development and peace and help them to acquire the necessary skills to become trainers and develop relevant programmes for SW Discoveries.

### ● **Serving society**

Helping young people face the challenges of the future.

Having acquired better skills in the fields of environment, development or peace, a National Scout Organization will become able to develop more relevant programme and help young people, particularly

adolescents and young adults, to face the challenges of the future world, in particular through the Scouts of the World Award.

### **Being recognised as a reliable social agent**

Thanks to good partnerships, Scouting becomes able to provide a better service to young adults and thus to all society. However, a good partnership is always a two-ways street. In return for the help it has received from some organizations in the fields of environment, development and peace, the Scout Movement can offer educational expertise through the Scouts of the World Award as an opportunity open to all young adults. By developing stronger partnerships and being able to offer programmes to all young adults, the Scout Movement appears as a reliable agent of development in society and improves its image.

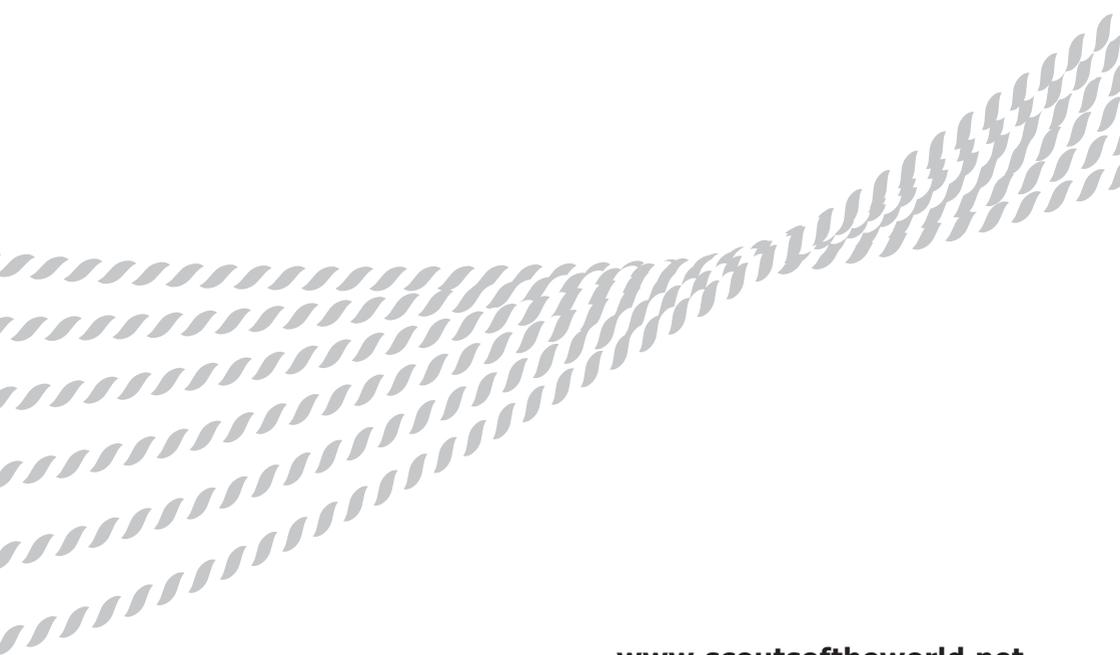
*"Our aim is to bring up the next generation as useful citizens with a wider outlook than before and thereby to develop goodwill and peace in the world through comradeship and co-operation, in place of prevailing rivalry between classes, creeds and countries, which has done so much in the past to produce wars and unrest. We regard all men as brothers, among whom happiness can be brought only through the development of mutual tolerance and goodwill - that is, through love"*

Baden-Powell





## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



*"Why worry about individual training? Because it is the only way by which you can educate. You can instruct any number of boys, a thousand at a time, if you have a loud voice and attractive methods or disciplinary means. But that is not education"*

Baden-Powell

## Frequently asked questions

### **1. Why does the Scouts of the World advocate the notion of “Award”?**

Adolescents and young adults need society to acknowledge their capabilities and competences. Granting a young adult the Scouts of the World Award is a way of showing that he or she has acquired the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to become a real “world citizen”. This should be acknowledged by universities, private companies, social organisations and public authorities.

### **2. Doesn’t the notion of “Award” imply competition or certain elitism?**

Certainly not. The only competitive aspect of the Scouts of the World Award is competition with oneself. All young adults who join in the programme and have experiences which meet the set criteria will receive the award.

### **3. Can an association adopt the Scouts of the World Award to replace its senior Scout Programme?**

Scouts of the World cannot replace a Senior Scout Programme. It is merely a complement to such a programme, adding elements relating to social development and to preparing for world citizenship. The international dimension of the SW Award makes the Senior Scout Programme more attractive to young adults.

### **4. Which benefits can a national association gain from the Scouts of the World Award?**

By offering opportunities for young adults to contribute to the development of society, Scouts of the World provides a national association with ready-to-use elements to enrich its Senior Scout Programme. Moreover, it enables association to set its programme within a global context and to develop rewarding exchanges with other NGOs, United Nations bodies, associations and WOSM bodies. Through the SW Partnership, NSOs can share their contacts, and help each other to develop projects and carry out successful fundraising youth projects.

## **5. Isn't the SW Award complicated to implement?**

For young adults, the SW Award only comprises three elements: active participation on the SW Discovery, completion of their projects within the SW Voluntary Services and the evaluation process. The normal structure of the senior age section can easily provide the support needed to complete these elements, since WOSM provides all the necessary documentation.

## **6. Have NSOs been involved in the process of developing the Scouts of the World Award or has it been imposed on them from above?**

The SW Award has been developed by an international network involving several National Scout Organisations and representatives from various Regions. Each national association which is interested in the SW Award can join the network to contribute to the development and evaluation of the SW Award. The programme is not fixed once and for all, but will evolve gradually and be enriched through everybody's experience and contributions.

## **7. Since the programme is implemented by each NSO, does it really have an international and global dimension?**

At world level the World Scout Bureau, with the support of young adults, is responsible for evaluating the programme on an on-going basis, based on reports, ideas, comments and feedback from National Scout Organisations and the Regions, and for suggesting improvements and developments to be presented to the network of partner associations. This evaluation and support system ensures that the programme's international criteria are maintained and developed. In addition the SW Partnership and the SW Network encourage and support international cooperation, which takes the concrete form of planning SW Discoveries and international voluntary service opportunities. The Scouts of the World Award will also be presented at regional and world events, such as Jamborees and Moots.

### **8. Why is the Scouts of the World Award reserved for young adults aged 15 – 26?**

Post-adolescents and young adults face the difficult challenge of preparing for their integration into adult life as active, responsible citizens. Nowadays, this means understanding the major international challenges which include environmental protection, sustainable development and peace-building. In order to fulfill its mission, Scouting has to help young adults in particular to realise the importance of these issues for their futures and to identify opportunities for action open to them.

### **9. How can the Scouts of the World Award be adapted to the different age section systems used by national associations?**

Most NSOs set age 15 as the limit between young adolescents (the Scout section) on the one hand and post-adolescents and young adults (the Venture Scout and Rover sections) on the other hand. Some associations only have one age section after age 15 (Rovers), whereas others have two (e.g. Venture Scouts from 15-18 and Rovers from 18-22). The Scouts of the World Award is designed for young adults over 15 in general, whether or not they are members of the Scout Movement.

### **10. How can the Scouts of the World Award be integrated into national associations' existing Senior Scout Programmes?**

The SW Award is designed in such a way that it does not compete with NSOs programmes. The elements which it comprises (SW Discovery and SW Voluntary Services) can easily be integrated into existing programmes to complement the aspect of "social education, citizenship education" with the international dimension.

### **11. Doesn't the SW Award focus excessively on the individual dimension at the expense of the collective dimension?**

In Scouting, there is collective action but personal progression. In fact, as Baden-Powell explicitly stated, there is no real education which is not individual. The SW Award is granted to individuals. This is because the real issue at stake is to increase the Movement's ability to motivate tens of thousands of young adults each year and provide them with the necessary competences to meet the key challenges in the world today: environmental protection, community development and lasting peace. As a result, the Movement should receive greater public

recognition for its achievements. The quality of a Scouts of the World project undertaken by a team of young adults could be acknowledge by giving it a Scouts of the World label. Nevertheless, what really counts for a Scouts of the World Award is the personal contribution made by each young adult to achieving this project, indeed this cannot be done alone and the help from their peers is needed.

## **12. Are the criteria set for obtaining the Scouts of the World Award realistic?**

Currently, around the world, there are young adults working on their SW Awards! Experiences during last years has shown that the SW Award is not only attractive to young adults, but the quality of the projects are creating, indeed, a better world. Check out the SW Award website for news, best practices and young adults' histories. [www.scoutsoftheworld.net](http://www.scoutsoftheworld.net)

*"When your mind tells you that it is impossible, reply to it: 'No, not impossible; I see what might be - I can try; I can win it, I can, I can, I can, and I will!'. And ten to one you will succeed"*

Baden-Powell





## INDEX

# Index

## A

Action plan 72

Aims 15

Audience 15

## B

Budget 73

## D

Development education 17

## E

Educational objectives 24

Environmental education 15

Evaluation 43

Experiment 59

Exploration 39

Exploring 24, 33

## F

Franchising agreement 72

Fundraising 69

## M

Marrakech Charter 65

Millennium Development Goals  
22, 33, 67, 71, 80

## P

Partnership 29, 59, 67, 68, 74, 80

Peace education 18

Permanent SW Bases 55

Personal plans 42

## R

Responding 24, 34

## S

SCOPE 65

Scouts of the World Award 51

Scouts of the World Base 55

Scouts of the World Discovery 33

Scouts of the World Network 63

Scouts of the World Partnership  
67

Scouts of the World Voluntary  
Service 47

Skill Workshops 40

Support 29

## **T**

Taking Action 25, 34

Temporary SW Bases 57

## **U**

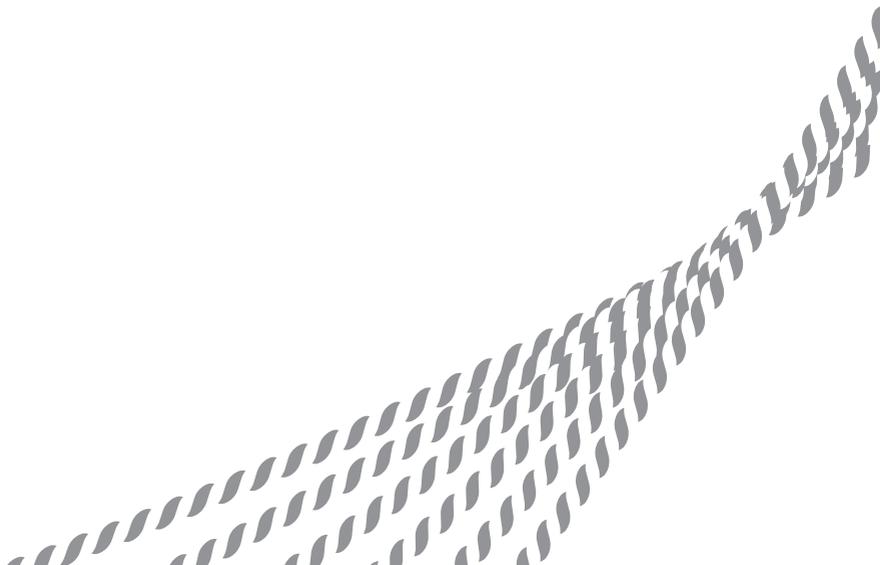
United Nations 80

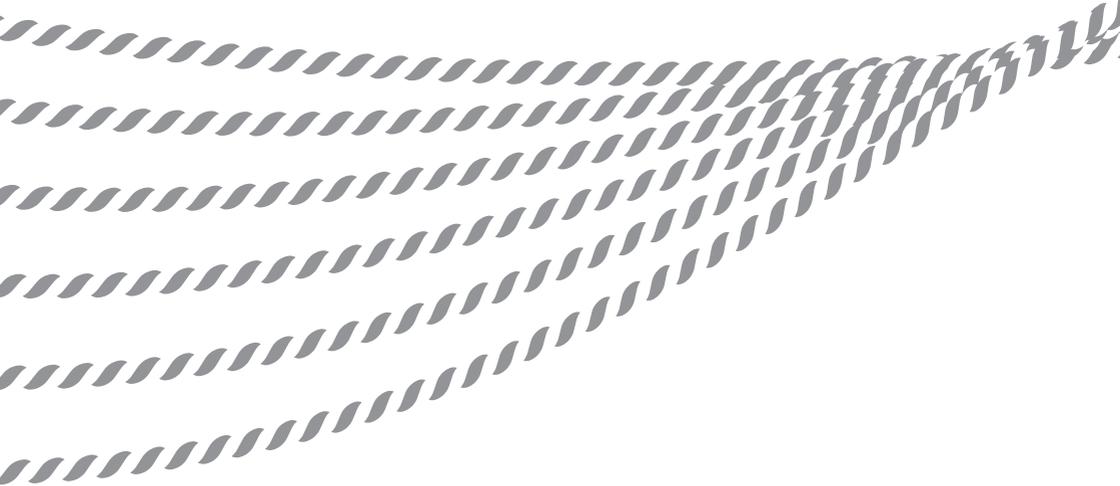
## **W**

WAGGGS 81

World Scout Bureau 30, 72

## Notes







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