



YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN SCOUTING

YOUTH INVOLVEMENT STRATEGY FINAL REPORT 2011-2021



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August 2021

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The production of this document was made possible thanks to the Youth Engagement unit during the 2017–2020 triennium, the Youth Engagement Project team during the one year plan of 2020–2021 and to the Educational Methods team in the Africa Scout Region. Their contribution to the development of this content is deeply appreciated.

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“I think youth participation is important when you’re young and you just start getting inspired. When you start having interests and finding out who you are. And with that I think, when you participate in something you get to know your point of view.”

Veronica, 16, Denmark



Executive Summary

Youth Involvement; why we do it

At the 2011 World Scout Conference in Brazil, participants were excited about having more young people involved in Scouting and their community. However, a question remained: how can we do this to create a meaningful impact? Many ideas and different approaches were being used.

By making Youth Involvement one of the six strategic areas, the journey was set - our roadmap was created with targets and objectives. Our journey has covered much distance and great gains have been achieved over the last decade - not only for young people, but for all involved, for our meetings, projects, activities, and community partnerships.

There's no doubt that 2011 was a turning point on how the movement wanted to see young people being involved at all levels of the organization and how the partnership between young people and adults could also be improved.

The past 10 years have seen enormous leaps in Youth Involvement at national, regional and World levels. When World Scouting adopted a plan on Youth Involvement for the next 9 years, it committed to putting work on Youth Involvement at the forefront.

Young people are citizens today and they have a right to be involved in making decisions that affect their lives. Not only is it their right to be involved, but it's also core to the Scout Method. Youth Involvement isn't just about having youth at the table: it's about working in partnership with them to offer the tools and support they need to lead the change they want to see, whether it's in their communities or their institutions.

But negative attitudes towards Youth Involvement have persisted across society through ages and the Scout movement is not shielded from these biases. Whether it's because they are perceived as unimportant or incompetent, young people face extra barriers to have their voices heard.

As a non-formal education movement, we focus on the growth and development opportunities for the young person, but sometimes forget that youth engagement is also about changing the dynamics, attitudes, and the culture of the movement. The main strategy has been to achieve the improvement of youth engagement in WOSM not only from the perspective of enhancing the development of the young person; it's also about recognising what are the benefits to the organisation and its governing bodies to have young people involved in the discussion and decision making. The value of the partnerships model that has been established benefits the young person, the organization itself and the partners in their community.

At World level, the World Scout Youth Involvement Policy has steered our continued effort to put in place instruments, processes and structures to improve youth engagement and prepare not the leaders of tomorrow, but the leaders of today.

"Scouting is a Movement of young people, supported by adults; it is not a Movement for young people managed by adults only. Thus, Scouting offers the potential for a learning community of young people and adults, working together in a partnership of enthusiasm and experience."

- World Scout Youth Involvement Policy

What WOSM is doing

Following the 39th World Scout Conference in Brazil, the “Youth for Change” strategic planning team developed a set of targets and performance indicators to measure and report on the progress towards the achievement of the Youth Involvement Strategy implementation. Reporting on these targets and indicators has been done every three years since 2011. All reports can be found [here](#).

By the end of the first triennium, the [“Unlocking our potential”](#) concept paper was produced as the result of the work completed in the Priority Area “Youth for Change”, recognising that :

“Young people are a tremendous source of energy, creativity and values that can shape a better future, both inside Scouting and in the local communities in which they live.”

As a key instrument to implement the YI Strategy and promote intergenerational dialogue to find the best solutions to enhance youth engagement across the movement, two Youth Engagement Units and a Youth Engagement Project Teams were established. The first one worked under the Innovating Scouting Work Stream (2014-2017) and the second under the Scouting Development Work Stream (2017-2020). Finally, a Youth Engagement Project Team was set up to support the Growing Stronger Together one-year Plan (2020-2021).

The work of all Units has been instrumental to develop relevant resources and support National Scout Organizations to develop National Youth Involvement Policies. They also helped establish structures to increase young people’s involvement in decision making, as well as create opportunities for young people to represent the movement, discuss ideas on relevant topics in dedicated forums or even take the lead to develop community projects.

Moreover, we wanted to make sure data was collected so that we could measure progress across those years on an important question: are youth more involved across our institution? Indicators were established and an ambitious target of 30% for each one of them was set. We’ve included mechanisms to collect data on this topic in GSAT, in national triennial reviews and in special NSO surveys. Data was also collected through focus groups and interviews with youth.

Key findings

Policies and Structures

- **The number of delegates to regional conferences below 30 years is continuously increasing**, having almost reached a global average of 30% by the 2017-2020 triennium.
- **No Region has ever achieved the target of 30% of Regional Scout Committee Members (Elected and Ex-Officio) under 30**, nor the target of 30% of candidates that apply to these committees under 30.
- By the last triennium, **World level had achieved 16 out of 18 targets, except for 30% of staff under 30** (achieved in 2014-2017, but not in 2017-2020) and **30% for Committee Members (Elected and Ex-Officio) under 30**. The quota system implemented in the last triennium also ensured that World level reached the target of 30% under 30 in subcommittees.
- **Dedicated budget or funds to Youth Involvement have decreased**, with only two out of six Regions and World level making it available in the 2017-2020 triennium.
- For NSAs and NSOs, **Eurasia, Africa and Interamerica have the most staff under 30**.

Programme Support

- Program support on Youth Involvement has been **on average consistently available across the full period**.
- The most popular mechanisms for Youth Involvement in regions are: **Leadership Trainings, Youth Forums and a Youth Advisor System**. Regions have not only adopted youth advisors, but have improved their quality by developing specific Terms of Reference for the role.
- A majority of NSAs and NSOs classified how governing groups in their organisation evaluated the role of young people in decision-making processes as moderately or extremely important (4 to 10 on a scale to 10), except for in Interamerica where the predominant attitude is that it is not at all important (0 to 3 on a scale to 10).
- Among NSAs and NSOs, the most common support mechanisms for Youth Involvement are: **a dedicated budget line, materials and procedures on Youth Involvement**.
- NSAs and NSOs use campaigns and partnerships, as well as many WOSM programs on community development to promote Youth Involvement in the community.

Communications

- For Regions and NSAs and NSOs, the top channels used to connect with young people (Scouts and Non-Scouts) are **social media channels, including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and WhatsApp**. Social media also helped young people establish their own discussions on topics that interest them and allowed them to more easily contribute to the information flow of the organisation.
- Other tools that helped support Youth Involvement were **capacity building workshops and youth networks** that allowed young people to talk about getting involved at community or institutional level.
- Although data was missing for many regions, **the external representation mechanism is promising for including youth**, with Regions who adopted this system averaging 91.7% of representatives under 30.
- For NSAs and NSOs, **the most common opportunity implemented among NSAs/NSOs was the development of Youth Forums and Conferences**.

Attitudes

- **More and more young people are applying to the position of Youth Advisors**, showing a positive and open attitude towards the position and the possibility to contribute to decision making as a young person. However, **no Region nor World level ever achieved the target of 30% of candidates under 30 when it comes to the committee. The same applies for NSAs and NSOs.**
- **There is a general positive attitude towards having adults and young people work together in project Teams**, with almost all Regions and NSOs and NSAs continuously reporting intergenerational cooperation in their teams, working committees and task forces.
- Our case study NSAs and NSOs have put Youth Involvement at the forefront by ensuring that Youth could access the support and training (on leadership and community development) they need, and meet a positive institutional culture that includes them.

What young people have to say

- **Young people feel that they have a say in making decisions** in their own scout group, and are encouraged to do so by their leaders. Democratic systems work best. They also note however that many activities are prearranged by their leaders
- Young people feel that **being involved develops their self-confidence, their sense of ownership, and their belonging to the community.** Being involved allows youth to see themselves as leaders and valuable to the movement. They also develop a form of leadership that is based on consensus and teamwork.
- Young people feel that **Scouting prepares them to be involved in their communities and be always ready to help.** The pandemic has made it challenging to act since the most common conception of community work is done physically.
- Some core ideas shared by young people on how Youth Involvement can be improved are:
 - offering **formal exchange moments to talk about decision making** with leaders;
 - planning adapted systems for Youth Involvement, since what works for young kids vs. what works for young adults are completely different;
 - offering **mentoring opportunities and career guidance**;
 - making accessible more **awareness building around Youth Involvement** for leaders at all levels;
 - **developing the advocacy aspects** to community involvement in Scouting.

Since 2011, has Youth Involvement increased?

The short answer is **yes**.

May it be on a unit, community, or institutional level, the collected data shows that youth are more involved than ever before. More and more mechanisms to involve youth exist and are being used, giving youth the chance to build their capacity and have their voices heard through various channels of communications. Notably, NSOs/NSAs and regions use youth forums and youth advisor systems to include youth in decision making.

The culture of the movement has shifted in terms of expectations and opportunities for young people to be involved at the different levels of WOSM and within their communities, and when spaces for intergenerational dialogue exist, the dynamics of the conversation, the ways of working, the outcomes have made a truly impact, as young people keep communities alive and encourage other members to think differently, to innovate and to be flexible in their approach.

These changes are a result of the several measures that have been put in place, such as:

- including the Youth Advisors as part of a “team of 27” members of the World Scout Committee, looking to work towards more consensus-based, participatory and inclusive decision-making.
- implementing the quota system during the appointment of members to working groups of the World level Operational Framework in 2014-2017, 2017-2020 and 2020-2021.
- revamping the Better World Framework and the initiatives that aim to address the topics that young people are passionate about, to inspire and empower them to identify the needs in their communities and take action, by developing projects that can have a real impact in their lives.
- promoting and implementing the World Scout Youth Involvement Policy that has supported the development of National Scout Youth Involvement Policies and the increase in the past two triennia of young people in the top decision-making bodies of WOSM.
- developing a continuous number of tools, procedures and training courses to enhance and support youth involvement in decision-making.
- selecting 12 Youth Representatives to be the face of our Movement.
- increasing the number of internal youth-friendly channels of communication, as well as open forum opportunities for specific interests.

However, not all targets were achieved. Many indicators related to core decision-making bodies still remain far from the 30% desired threshold, such as the percentage of committee or board members under the age of 30.

After 2021, can Youth Involvement increase?

The answer is a **definite yes**.

As stated in Resolution 2011-08, we are moving towards an end goal where Scouts have equal opportunities to be involved in the decision-making bodies, resulting in Scouts of all ages working together to give better Scouting to more young people. We'll need more work to get there.

Based on all collected data from the past 10 years, our recommendations are to:

- Cement every decision, from the educational to the institutional aspect, in the principle that *Scouting is a Movement of young people, supported by adults*, in order to eliminate the gap between what is written in the World Policies and what is implemented at all levels.
- Support NSAs and NSOs to review and update their Youth Programme to fully implement the WSYI Policy in their programmes, structures, processes and training.
- Invest in more opportunities to empower young people with leadership skills that will allow them to develop youth-led projects in their communities
- Increase the number of young people as delegates of Regional and World Conferences, by having NSAs and NSOs prioritising youth involvement in their own delegations
- Increase the number of young people in the decision bodies at Regional and World level, by having NSAs and NSOs supporting candidates under 30.
- Continue to involve young people in the workstreams, task forces at National, Regional and World level
- Have NSAs and NSOs prioritise youth involvement in their own national boards.
- Apply the concept of temporary and transitory measures whenever necessary to increase youth engagement, while establishing clear evaluation criteria and timeline to achieve a desirable permanent solution.
- Increase the opportunities to empower young people to represent Scouting externally.
- Increase youth-friendly channels of communication and open forums where young people can discuss and share ideas in all topics related with the future of the Movement.

To continue this journey of progress on Youth Engagement in the Scout Movement, systemic and broader attitudinal changes are required at all levels and from everyone. This is not only to continue to implement the successful measures, but also to revitalise structures and programmes, to ensure all young people who engage in Scouting, are offered a wider range of educational and capacity-building opportunities.

To achieve that, further investments need to be made in recognising youth engagement as a key educational component of the Scout Movement and reinforcing its implementation in every aspect of Scouting at all levels, based on the principle "Youth Leading, Adults Supporting". This means continuing to promote intergenerational dialogue as a key element for collaborative environments between young people and adults in Scouting, based on appropriate training and capacity building opportunities. And it also means a conscious investment to increase youth engagement in decision-making bodies at all levels of Scouting.

The entire unit is certain that we, as a movement, can make it happen.

“Youth participation is very important because we are the future and our involvement is going to be the future that we will be living in and growing up in.”

Jacob, 16, USA



Introduction

Recognising the involvement of young people in decision-making as a key part of the Scout Method, the 39th World Scout Conference in Brazil in 2011, through its resolution 2011-08, requested a report to assess the progress and achievements on Youth Involvement within the structure of the World Organization of the Scout Movement. The original resolution can be viewed in [Annex 1 - World Scout Conference Resolution 2011-08 Youth Involvement in Decision-Making in National Scout Organizations and Within WOSM](#).

Within the World Scout Youth Involvement Policy approved in 2014, a framework for the strategy of Youth Involvement is presented as an annex, establishing indicators of success to be achieved by 2020. These indicators cover four topics and are presented within the three areas of youth involvement; the Unit, the Community and the Institutional level.

Following the previous two reports - 2011-2014 and 2014-2017 - this report was compiled not only to continue measuring the progress achieved during the 2017-2020 triennium, but also to present the evolution of Youth Engagement, over the last nine years, as one of the six key Strategic Priorities for Scouting. Its results show how the Movement has progressed towards achieving a better representation of young people under the age of 30 within the organisation and Vision 2023.

Breakdown of the report

This report was developed by the Youth Engagement Unit 2017-2020 - working under the Educational Methods Workstream - and by the Youth Engagement Project Team - working under the Operational Framework for the One-Year-Plan 2020-2021.

In summary, the present report is divided into four sections:

[Section 1 - Comparing World and Regional YI success indicators from 2011 to 2020](#)

[Section 2 - Youth Involvement Success Indicators - NSAs/NSOs Report 2020](#)

[Section 3 - Case studies from Regions and NSAs/NSOs](#)

[Section 4 - Young People Focus Groups on Youth Involvement](#)

To append the information to this report, 2 annexes were included:

[Annex 1 - World Scout Conference Resolution 2011-08 Youth Involvement in Decision-Making in National Scout Organizations and Within WOSM](#)

[Annex 2 - World Scout Youth Forum and Youth Advisor](#)

A flagship data collection tool in the Youth Involvement strategy has been a triennial survey developed to quantify Youth Involvement within Regional and World governance systems. It measures eighteen criteria divided into four thematic areas:

1. Policies and structures
2. Programme support
3. Communications
4. Attitudes

Thanks to the data that has been consistently collected in these eighteen criteria, it was possible to develop a comparative table from 2011 to 2020 to see the evolution of Youth Involvement in the organisation over the past 10 years. Results are presented in **section 1**.

The specific data collected across these periods are not available in this report, but are available in three separate reports:

1. Youth Involvement in Scouting, 2011-2014 report
2. Youth Involvement in Scouting, 2014-2017 report
3. Youth Involvement in Scouting, 2017-2020 report

Following the analysis of the previous two reports and taking into consideration that this would be the third and final YI strategy report, the YE Unit decided to broaden the scope of the survey, aiming to collect qualitative data not only from Regional and World level, as the previous reports, but also from the National level. Therefore, in March 2020, a survey in five languages was sent through Scoutpack (circular 14/2020) to collect data from all NSOs and NSAs regarding the implementation of the Youth Involvement Strategy and best practices in youth engagement. The quantitative results are presented in **section 2**.

Section 3 presents the case studies that have been collected from NSAs and NSOs, as well as from Regions and World level, to showcase some of the most significant initiatives that have been put in place to improve the involvement of young people in decision making.

The Youth Engagement Project team thought it essential to push further than global, regional and national level, and make sure to collect qualitative data on youth engagement from the local level with the ones who make all this work important: young people. With the support of the regions, several Focus Groups on Youth Involvement were conducted in April and May 2021, involving young people from different age sections, from Cubs Scouts to Rovers. Their opinions are presented in **section 4**.

To supplement the information on Youth Involvement presented in the core sections, **annex 2** was added to present the results collected on the evolution of the Youth Forums, since it is a recurring and core tool used at all levels to promote Youth Involvement. It presents the data from the survey conducted by the Evolution of the World Scout Youth Forum and World Scout Conference Task Force and the questionnaire on the Youth Advisors system.

Across the report, you will find a collection of questions collected with the help of the young people who so generously shared their thoughts and opinions during the 24th World Scout Jamboree. These quotes reinforce important messages from those who should always be in the centre of everything we do in Scouting.

Note on terminology

In this report, you will see the terms Youth involvement and Youth Engagement coexist. Based on the World Scout Youth Involvement Policy, Youth Involvement denotes a first level of youth participation: they are involved in projects and decisions. Youth Engagement denotes the next level: one where youth are not only involved but thrived and push forward the projects.

Youth Involvement was used up until the 2017-2020 triennium, when it was changed to Youth Engagement with the new team entitled the Youth Engagement Unit.

Across the content, Youth Involvement was used primarily in an effort to stay in line with the initial resolution 2011-08.

“Youth participation makes everything more dynamic, more enjoyable, pleasant, funny and happy for everyone. There’s also the question of helping us to be more mature and to grow, either as individuals or as a group. And also enhance new friendships and prepare us for life, because Scouting is education for life.”

Natalia, 14, Brazil



Section 1 - Comparing World and Regional YI success indicators from 2011 to 2020

Assessment of Youth Involvement at World and Regional levels has been the core of Youth Involvement reports since 2011. This section presents a review of results of the Youth Involvement Reports between 2011 – 2014, 2014 - 2017 and 2017 - 2020.

It assesses Youth Involvement success at World and Regional level, through the following criteria outlined at the World Scout Youth Involvement Policy:

- Policies and Structures
- Programme Support
- Communications
- Attitudes

For the full questions, as well as the 2017-2020 detailed data, refer to the Youth Involvement in Scouting 2017-2020 Report.

Legend:

↑ ↓ ↔ ∴ Trend direction (improvement, decrease, stable)

● : Red - Not achieved (target achieved in 1 Region or less, not achieved at World level)

● : Yellow - Partly achieved (target achieved in 2 to 3 Regions, including World level)

● : Green - Achieved (target achieved in 4 Regions or more, achieved at World level)

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Policies and Structures					
1	Young people in top decision-making body <i>Target: 30% of delegates to regional conferences were below 30 years</i>	 Achieved in 1 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasia (58%) 	 Achieved in 2 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe (56.4%) Eurasia (43.2%) World level (31.7%) 	 Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasia (40.4%), Asia-Pacific (35.7%), Interamerica (35%), and Europe (34.5%) World (30.7%) 	↑
2	Young people in executive body <i>Target: 30% of regional committee members were below 30 years</i>	 Not achieved by any region nor at World level	 Not achieved by any region nor at World level	 Not achieved by any region nor at World level	↔
3	Young people in regional subcommittees <i>Target: 30% of regional subcommittee members are below 30 years</i>	 Achieved in 3 out of 6 regions but not at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa (30%), Eurasia (30%) and Europe (35.5%) 	 Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions but not at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe (80.5%), Eurasia (37.5%), Africa (31.4%), and Interamerican (30.6%) World (29%) 	 Achieved in 3 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasia (50%), Africa (37.5%), Europe (36.5%) and Interamerica (31.3%) World (35%) 	↑
4	Young people in the Office <i>Target: 30% of staff (paid) are below 30 years</i>	 Achieved in 3 out of 6 regions but not at World level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasia, Europe, and Interamerica 	 Achieved at World level but not in any of the regions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Support Centre (32.5%) 	 Not Achieved in any of the regions nor at World level.	↓

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Policies and Structures					
5	Youth structures & systems <i>Target: Yes, there are Youth Structures & Systems</i>	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level, except in Europe.	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	↔
6	Manpower to support youth work and youth structures <i>Target: Yes, there is Support for Youth Work and Youth Structures</i>	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	↔
7	Budget to support young people's participation <i>Target: Yes, there is Support for Youth Work and Structure</i>	 Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe, and Interamerica 	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	 Achieved in 2 out of 6 regions and at World level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia Pacific and Interamerica 	↓

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Programme Support					
8	Youth Involvement and programme <i>Target: Yes, existing Youth Programme elements address Youth Involvement</i>	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level.	↔
9	Support and resources <i>Target: Yes, there are resources and support for Youth Involvement</i>	 Existence of tools / procedures for Youth involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 4 regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia & Europe)  Existence of specific guidelines for young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 2 regions (Africa & Asia-Pacific)  Existence of specific guidelines for adult leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 3 regions (Africa, Arab and Interamerica)  Existence of specific training to enhance Youth involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 2 regions (Eurasia and Europe) 	 Existence of tools / procedures for Youth involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in all regions and at World level  Existence of specific guidelines for young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 3 regions (Africa, Arab & Asia-Pacific)  Existence of specific guidelines for adult leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not available in any of the regions  Existence of specific training to enhance Youth involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 5 regions (Africa, Arab, Eurasia, Europe, and Interamerica) 	 Existence of tools / procedures for Youth involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in all regions and at World level  Existence of specific guidelines for young people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 4 regions (Africa, Asia Pacific, Eurasia, and Interamerica)  Existence of specific guidelines for adult leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 1 region (Asia Pacific)  Existence of specific training to enhance Youth involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved in 4 regions (Africa, Arab, Eurasia, and Interamerica) 	↑

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Programme Support					
10	Youth Involvement and training <i>Target-a: Yes, Youth Involvement is part of the content in regular training</i> <i>Target-b: 30% of trainers at regional level are below 30</i>	 Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level  Achieved in 1 out of 6 regions (not applicable to World level) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasia (54.4%) 	 Achieved in 5 out of 6 regions and at World level  Not Achieved in any of the regions (not applicable to World level)	 Achieved in all 6 WOSM regions and at World level  Achieved in 2 out of 6 regions but not at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa (71.4%), Eurasia (50%) 	↑

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Communications					
11	Young people as external representatives of the Movement <i>Target: 30% of regional External representatives are under 30 years</i>	 Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa, Eurasia, Europe and Interamerica Data was not available in 2 regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interamerica and Africa 	 Achieved in 2 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurasia and Europe Data was not available in 2 regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interamerica and Africa 	 Achieved in 3 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa, Asia Pacific, and Europe Data was not available in 3 regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arab, Eurasia and Interamerica 	↓
12	Youth-friendly channels of communication <i>Target: Yes, there are top channels of Communication used in reaching young people.</i>	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interamerica (1 Channel) Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Europe (3 Channels) World level (2 Channels) 	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interamerica (2 Channels) Africa, Eurasia, Europe (3 Channels) Arab (5 Channels) Asia-Pacific (6 Channels) World level (3 Channels) 	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa, Eurasia and Interamerica (2 Channels) Arab, Asia-Pacific, and Europe (4 Channels) World (7 Channels) 	↔

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Communications					
13	<p>Open forum opportunities for specific interests</p> <p><i>Target: Yes, opportunities exist for young people to set-up discussions of interest to them</i></p>	<p>●</p> <p>Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, and Europe (2 Channels) • World level (1 Channel) 	<p>●</p> <p>Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa (5 Channels) • Arab, Eurasia, Europe (3 Channels) • Asia-Pacific (1 Channel) • Interamerica (2 Channels) • World level (4 Channels) 	<p>●</p> <p>Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa, Arab (4 Channels) • Asia-Pacific (1 Channel) • Eurasia, Interamerica (3 Channels) • Europe – Not specified • World (9 Channels) 	↔
14	<p>Young people contributing to the information flow</p> <p><i>Target: Yes, 30% of information at regional communication channels is generated by Young People</i></p>	<p>●</p> <p>Achieved in 5 out of 6 regions and at World level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, and Europe • 50% was estimated at World level 	<p>●</p> <p>Achieved in 5 out of 6 regions and at World level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Europe, and Interamerica • Information was not available for Arab • 67% was estimated at World level 	<p>●</p> <p>Achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa (60%), Arab (30%), Eurasia (50%), Europe (51%) • It was difficult to estimate at world level, but the practice assured the involvement of young people 	↔

#	Youth Involvement Success Indicators	Major Developments			Trends
		2011 - 2014	2014 - 2017	2017 - 2020	
Attitudes					
15	Young people applying for the position of Youth Advisors at all levels of the Movement <i>Target: A ratio of 1.5 young people applied to fill Youth Advisor Positions.</i>	 Applicable to 3 regions with Youth Forums (Africa, Asia-Pacific and Eurasia) and achieved in 2 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Africa (1.6), and Asia-Pacific (1.6) ● World level (2.3) 	 Applicable to 5 regions except Europe and achieved in 4 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arab (1.83), Asia-Pacific (1.5), Eurasia (1.67) and Interamerica (2.5) ● World level (2.5) 	 Applicable to 5 regions except Europe and achieved in 4 out of 6 region and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Africa (2.67), Arab (2.33), Asia-Pacific (1.67), Interamerica (3.0) ● World level (2.6) 	↑
16	Young people applying for positions at the Committee Levels throughout the movement <i>Target: 30% of candidates to the regional committee were under 30 years.</i>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not achieved by any region nor at World level 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not achieved by any region nor at World level 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not achieved by any region nor at World level 	↔
17	Supportive adults <i>Target: Yes, there is a mentoring system</i>	 This was achieved in 4 out of 6 regions but not at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, and Europe 	 This was achieved in all regions and at World level	 This was achieved in 3 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Africa, Asia-Pacific and Eurasia 	↑ ↓
18	Working together <i>Target: Yes, there are project Teams that include members of different generations</i>	 Achieved in 5 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, and Europe 	 Achieved in all 6 regions and at World level	 Achieved in 5 out of 6 regions and at World level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia and Interamerica 	↔

“The youths are the ones who are going to step up and bring up the future youths. So, it’s going to be a whole chain, a whole cycle. In that sense I think it’s really important for them to be empowered, to be knowledgeable, to have the skills, to be competent, for them to be able to create a better world - which is our motto, our vision in Scouting.”

Kye Jet, 20, Malaysia



Section 2 - Youth Involvement Success Indicators - NSAs/NSOs Report 2020

Youth Involvement Success Indicators from National Scout Associations (NSAs) and National Scout Organizations (NSOs) are one of the highlights of this report. These indicators were inspired by the successful assessment of Youth Involvement at World and Regional levels between 2011 – 2020.

Assessment of NSAs/NSOs were done in the following areas:

- Policies and Structures
- Programme Support
- Communications
- Attitudes
- Best practices in Youth Involvement

Following the benchmark for the World and Regional assessments on Youth Involvement at NSO/NSA levels, a 30% target was also set for the above listed criteria under assessment.

This section presents the results of this assessment with the use of tables and charts. It also offers clarifications on the criteria adopted for various assessments.

A color coded system is used to show where the target is achieved and where it is not achieved:

● Red : Not achieved (under 30%)

● Green : Achieved (30% or more)

NSAs and NSOs under review

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Total NSA/NSO received	Total NSA/NSO not received
<i>Africa</i>	53	33 (62.3%)	20 (37.7%)
<i>Arab</i>	19	11 (58%)	8 (42%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	29	27 (93%)	2 (7%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	9	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
<i>Europe</i>	77	47 (61%)	30 (39%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	35	23 (66%)	12 (34%)
<i>Total</i>	222	145 (65.3%)	77 (34.7%)

WOSM has 171¹ member organizations as at the period of this report. The table above includes NSOs and NSAs, representing a total of 210 organisations.

Results presented in this section of this report shall be limited to all the feedback received from NSAs/NSOs.

¹ 171 was the total number of NSOs at the time of the survey, it became 172 at the time of publishing.

1. Policies and Structures

a. Functional National Scout Office

The question "Does your NSO have a functional National Scout Office?" was asked to filter NSOs/NSAs for whom the following questions on Youth Involvement were applicable. All regions had on average 80 to 100% of their NSAs/NSOs who had a National Scout Office.

On account of why NSOs were unable to acquire National Offices, their reasons were specified with the choices: non-availability of funds, under development, leadership challenges/conflicts, and others

b. Staff in the National Office

Question *How many staff in your National Scout Office/Centre as below the age of 30?*

Target	30%			
WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs Staff Received	Male below 30	Female below 30	Other Adults above 30
Africa	177	● 69 (39%)	● 30 (16.9%)	78 (44.1%)
Arab	197	● 15 (7.6%)	● 15 (7.6%)	167 (84.8%)
Asia-Pacific	403	● 50 (12.4%)	● 30 (7.4%)	323 (80.1%)
Eurasia	3	● 0 (0%)	● 3 (100%)	0 (0%)
Europe	631	● 61 (9.7%)	● 94 (14.9%)	476 (75.4%)
Interamerica	229	● 36 (15.7%)	● 38 (16.6%)	155 (7.7%)

The 30% target set for the staff below the age of 30 working at National Scout Offices was met in Africa, Eurasia and Interamerica regions.

c. Availability of a Youth Advisor System

Question *Does your NSO have a Youth Advisor system in place, or any other mechanism to involve young people in decision-making?*

Target	30%			
WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
Africa	29	● 24 (82.8%)	2 (6.9%)	3 (10.3%)
Arab	10	● 4 (40%)	1 (10%)	5 (50%)
Asia-Pacific	28	● 16 (57.1%)	1 (3.6%)	11 (39.3%)
Eurasia	1	● 0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)	0
Europe	12	● 7 (58.3%)	3 (25%)	2 (16.7)
Interamerica	26	● 21 (80.8%)	3 (11.5%)	2 (7.7%)

The 30% target set for the availability of a Youth Involvement Mechanism in decision making was achieved across all regions except Eurasia which is influenced by the number of feedback received from the region.

2. Programme Support

The following criteria were used in assessing NSAs/NSOs support in developing programmes for Youth Involvement in Decision Making.

- Evaluation of the role of Young People in decision making process;
- NSAs/NSOs support mechanism for Youth Involvement in decision making process;
- NSAs/NSOs initiatives to improve Young People's Involvement in decision making process;
- WOSM's Programmes and Initiatives offered by NSAs/NSOs for Young People to be engaged in Community development actions;
- Community groups and Society's perception of Scouting.

a. Evaluation of the role of Young People in decision making process

Question *How do the governing groups in your NSO evaluate the role of young people in decision-making processes?*

Target **30% Important (Moderately + Extremely)**

NSAs and NSOs were required to rank from a scale of 0 to 10, how governing groups in their respective National Scout Organisation or Association, evaluate the role of young people in the decision making process. The result of this evaluation and the scoring criteria adopted for this result is as follows:

- Not at all Important - 0 – 3
- Moderately important - 4 – 7
- Extremely Important - 8 - 10

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Not at all Important	Moderately Important	Extremely Important	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	1 (3.4%)	● 14 (48.3%)	● 10 (34.5%)	4 (13.8%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	0 (0%)	● 2 (20%)	● 4 (40%)	4 (40%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	1 (3.6%)	● 10 (35.7%)	● 15 (53.6%)	2 (7.1%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	0 (0%)	● 0 (0%)	● 1 (100%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	7 (58.3%)	● 3 (25%)	● 2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	21 (80.8%)	● 3 (11.5%)	● 2 (7.7%)	0 (0%)

The 30% target set for evaluation of the role of young people in decision-making processes by governing groups in various NSOs and NSAs was achieved in all regions except for Interamerica region with 19.2%.

b. NSAs/NSOs support mechanism for Youth Involvement

Question *Does your NSO have the following support mechanism for Youth Involvement in decision-making processes?*

Target **30%**

Evaluating the level of support for Youth Involvement in decision making, as well as the availability of resources for same purposes, NSAs and NSOs were also assessed on the availability of the following:

- A dedicated budget line or funds aimed at fostering Youth Involvement in decision making at National level;
- Mechanisms to ensure that young people are actively involved in decision making in their section/group;
- Materials and tools to support personalised learning for young people in decision making
- Procedures in place for young people to be actively involved in decision making for their own advancement in scouting;
- Use of evaluation tools to improve the effectiveness of all aspects of Youth Involvement.

A Dedicated Budget line

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 9 (31%)	16 (55.2%)	4 (13.8%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 4 (40%)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 14 (50%)	10 (35.7%)	4 (14.3%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 5 (41.7%)	5 (41.7%)	2 (16.7%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 12 (46.2%)	12 (46.2%)	2 (7.7%)

The 30% target for budget allocation for Youth Involvement in decision-making processes in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by 5 regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Arab, Europe and Interamerica).

Mechanism for Youth Involvement in Decision Making

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 22 (75.9%)	5 (17.2%)	2 (6.9%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 6 (60%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 21 (75%)	5 (17.9%)	2 (7.1%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 8 (66.7%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (16.7%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 19 (73.1%)	4 (15.4%)	3 (11.5%)

The 30% target for availability of Mechanisms for Youth Involvement in decision-making processes in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by all regions.

Materials and Tools

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 10 (34.5%)	15 (51.7%)	4 (13.8%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 4 (40%)	3 (30%)	3 (30.0%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 12 (42.9%)	12 (42.9%)	4 (14.3%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 6 (50%)	4 (33.3%)	2 (16.7%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 8 (30.8%)	15 (57.8%)	3 (11.5%)

The 30% target for availability of Materials and Tools for Youth Involvement in decision-making processes in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by 5 regions.

Procedures

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 23 (79.3%)	3 (10.3%)	3 (10.3%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 7 (70%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 19 (67.9%)	6 (21.4%)	3 (10.7%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 8 (66.7%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (16.7%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 13 (50%)	10 (38.5%)	3 (11.5%)

The 30% target for availability of Procedures for Youth Involvement in decision-making processes in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by all regions

Evaluation Tools

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 8 (27.6%)	18 (62.1%)	3 (10.3%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 6 (60%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 13 (46.4%)	12 (42%)	3 (10.7%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 5 (41.7%)	5 (41.7%)	2 (16.7%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 2 (7.7%)	21 (80.8%)	3 (11.5%)

The 30% target for availability of Evaluation Tools for Youth Involvement in decision-making processes in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by all regions except Africa (27.6%) and Interamerica (7.7%) Regions.

c. NSAs/NSOs Initiatives to improve Youth Involvement

Question *Does the NSO have initiatives to improve young people leading community-based projects and involvement with other NGOs/Community groups?*

<i>Target</i>	30%
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Assessment was made using the following criteria:

- Availability of National Programmes Initiatives;
- Campaigns;
- Partnerships;
- Others.

Availability of National Programmes Initiatives

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 25 (86.2%)	1 (3.4%)	3 (10.3%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 6 (60%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 24 (85.7%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (10.7%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 7 (58.3%)	1 (8.3%)	4 (33.3%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 11 (42.3%)	10 (38.5%)	5 (19.2%)

The 30% target for availability of National Programme Initiatives for Youth Involvement in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by all regions except Interamerica Region.

Campaigns

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 22 (75.9%)	3 (10.3%)	4 (13.8%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 6 (60%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 21 (75%)	4 (14.3%)	3 (10.7%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 8 (66.7%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 8 (30.8%)	15 (57.7%)	3 (11.5%)

The 30% target for availability of National Campaigns for Youth Involvement in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by all regions.

Partnerships

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 21 (72.4%)	6 (20.7%)	2 (6.9%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 7 (70%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 18 (64.3%)	5 (17.9%)	5 (17.9%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 7 (58.3%)	5 (41.7%)	0 (0.0%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 11 (42.3%)	12 (46.2%)	3 (11.5%)

The 30% target for availability of Partnerships for Youth Involvement in NSOs and NSAs across regions was met by all regions.

d. WOSM's Programmes and Initiatives offered by NSAs/NSOs

Question Which of these initiatives are offered by your NSO for young people to engage in community development actions?

<i>Target</i>	Not applicable
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Tables and charts are used to present data received from NSAs and NSOs.

WOSM PROGRAMMES/ REGIONS	Africa	Arab	Asia-Pacific	Eurasia	Europe	Inter-america
<i>Total NSAs/NSOs Accessed</i>	29	10	28	1	12	26
<i>Messengers of Peace Programme</i>	24 (83%)	6 (60%)	25 (89%)	1 (100%)	1 (8%)	23 (88%)
<i>Panda Badge Challenge</i>	3 (10%)	3 (30%)	4 (14%)	0	1 (8%)	5 (19%)
<i>Património Heritage Awards</i>	2 (7%)	3 (30%)	3 (11%)	0	0	6(23%)
<i>He for She</i>	7 (24%)	5 (50%)	7 (25%)	1 (100%)	3(25%)	10 (38%)
<i>Scouts of the World Awards</i>	8 (28%)	6 (60%)	15 (54%)	0	4 (33%)	16 (62%)
<i>Plastic Tide Tuners / Clean Seas Programme</i>	11 (38%)	4 (40%)	14 (50%)	0	1 (8%)	10 (38%)
<i>Food for Life Programmes</i>	12 (41%)	1 (10%)	4 (14%)	0	0	2 (8%)
<i>Scouts for SDGs Programmes</i>	19 (66%)	5 (50%)	17 (61%)	1 (100%)	8 (67%)	18 (69%)
<i>Dialogue for Peace Programme</i>	19 (66%)	7 (70%)	16 (57%)	1 (100%)	6 (50%)	7 (27%)
<i>Scouts Go Solar Programme</i>	9 (31%)	4 (40%)	12 (43%)	0	2 (17%)	6 (23%)
<i>Earth Hour Initiative</i>	11 (38%)	6 (60%)	20 (71%)	1 (100%)	4 (33%)	18 (69%)
<i>Others</i>	4 (14%)	0	4 (14%)	0	1 (8%)	0

The table shows the number of WOSM's initiatives implemented by every region. The African Region reported the highest rate of implementation among their NSAs/NSOs, with 29 implemented programmes. Followed by the Asia Pacific and Interamerican Region which implemented 28 and 26 respectively.

e. Community groups and Society's perception of Scouting

Question *Do community groups and society in general view Scouting as an important and reliable partner in working with young people?*

Target	Not applicable
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WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/ NSOs	Not at all Important	Slightly Important	Moderately Important	Very Important	Extremely Important	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	5 (17%)	9 (31%)	10 (34%)	3
<i>Arab</i>	10	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20%)	5 (50%)	3
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	28	0 (0.0%)	1 (4%)	4 (14%)	11 (39%)	10 (36%)	2
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
<i>Europe</i>	12	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (50%)	4 (33%)	2
<i>Inter-america</i>	26	0 (0.0%)	4 (15%)	10 (38%)	7 (27%)	3 (12%)	2

We see that trust towards Scouting is perceived strongest in the Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific and Europe regions with 65%, 70%, 75% and 83% of answers as “very important” or “extremely important.”

3. Communications

The following criteria were used in evaluating how NSAs/NSOs enhance Youth Involvement in decision making process through communication.

- Availability of opportunities for young people to set-up their own discussions on topics of interest;
- Assessment of various opportunities for Youth Involvement in decision making;
- Availability of information on opportunities for Youth Involvement in decision making;
- Top channels of communications available for Youth Involvement;
- Percentage of stories shared by Young People.

a. Opportunities for young people to set-up their own discussions

Question *Do opportunities exist for young people to set up their own discussions on topics that interest them?*

Target	30%
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WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
Africa	29	● 26 (89.7%)	1 (3.4%)	2 (6.9%)
Arab	10	● 7 (70%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30%)
Asia- Pacific	28	● 24 (85.7%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (10.7%)
Eurasia	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Europe	12	● 9 (75.0%)	1 (8.0%)	2 (17.0%)
Interamerica	26	● 24 (68.6%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (28.6%)

All regions achieved the target, starting with the Eurasia Region (100%), followed by the Interamerica (92.3%), Africa (89.7%), Asia-Pacific (85.7%), Europe (75%) and Arab (70%) Regions.

b. Assessment of various opportunities for Youth Involvement

Question *Please state or describe these opportunities.*

Target	Not applicable
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An evaluation to assess the various opportunities available for Youth Involvement in decision making in NSAs and NSOs were based on the following criteria:

- Availability of Youth Forums/ Youth Conferences;
- Participation in the Youth Council in the Country;
- Availability of Online Platforms;
- Participation in Inter-Youth Organization Forums/Groups;
- Other opportunities that exist.

WOSM PROGRAMME / REGIONS	Africa	Arab	Asia- Pacific	Eurasia	Europe	Inter- america
Total NSAs/NSOs Accessed	29	10	28	1	12	26
<i>Availability of Youth Forums/ Youth Conferences</i>	26	7	21	1	7	19
<i>Participation in the Youth Council in the Country</i>	17	5	14	1	7	9
<i>Availability of Online Platforms</i>	18	6	15	1	4	13
<i>Participation in Inter- Youth Organization Forums/Groups</i>	16	6	15	1	5	11
<i>Other opportunities that exist</i>	4	4	7	0	6	12

The table shows the number of opportunities for youth involvement implemented by every region.

The most common opportunity implemented among NSAs/NSOs was the development of Youth Forums and Conferences. Followed by the creation of Youth Councils and the availability of online platforms. Finally, the last youth opportunities implemented were the participation in Inter-Youth Organisations Groups and other opportunities.

c. Availability of information on opportunities for Youth Involvement

Question *Is information on opportunities for involvement in decision-making and decisions made promoted to all young people in your NSO?*

<i>Target</i>	30%
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WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/NSOs	Yes	No	No Response
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 21 (77.8%)	5 (18.5%)	1 (3.7%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 6 (60%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	28	● 25 (89.3%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (7.1%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0%)
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 8 (66.7%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (16.7%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 22 (84.6%)	3 (11.5%)	1 (3.8%)

The target was achieved in all regions.

d. Top Channels of Communications available for Youth Involvement

Question *What are the top channels of communication that are used by the National levels when trying to reach young people including non-scouts?*

<i>Target</i>	Not applicable
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WOSM PROGRAMME / REGIONS	Africa	Arab	Asia-Pacific	Eurasia	Europe	Interamerica
<i>Total NSAs/NSOs Accessed</i>	29	10	28	1	12	26
<i>Emails</i>	17	5	17	1	7	16
<i>Electronic Media</i>	12	4	9	0	0	9
<i>Social Media</i>	21	6	25	1	9	22
<i>Print Media</i>	9	3	16	0	4	7
<i>Website & Blogs</i>	10	6	18	1	7	18
<i>Others</i>	6	3	6	0	2	3

The most popular channels of communication across regions are social media, followed by emails and websites & blogs.

e. Percentage of Stories Shared by Young People

Question *What percentage of stories from young people's impact on local and national initiatives are shared on your NSO's official channels of communication?*

Target **30%**

Responses recorded from percentage of stories from young people's impact on local and national initiatives are shared on your NSO's official channels of communication were grouped into 3 categories, poor, average and excellent.

The ranking criterion from a scale of 1 - 100 were as follows:

Poor = 0 - 30%

Average = 31 - 70%

Excellence = 71 - 100%

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/ NSOs	Poor		Average		Excellent		N/A	
		Local	National	Local	National	Local	National	Local	National
Africa	29	6 (20.7%)	1 (3.4%)	● 13 (44.8%)	● 15 (51.7%)	● 7 (24.1%)	● 9 (31%)	3 (10.3%)	4 (13.8%)
Arab	10	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	● 3 (30%)	● 4 (40%)	● 3 (30%)	● 2 (20%)	4 (40%)	4 (40%)
Asia-Pacific	28	3 (10.7%)	3 (10.7%)	● 13 (46.4%)	● 10 (35.7%)	● 7 (25%)	● 9 (32.1%)	5 (17.9%)	6 (21.4%)
Eurasia	1	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	● 1 (100%)	● 1 (100%)	● 0 (0.0%)	● 0 (0.0%)	0	0
Europe	12	3 (25%)	3 (25%)	● 4 (33.3%)	● 3 (25%)	● 2 (16.7%)	● 2 (16.7%)	3 (25%)	4 (33.3%)
Inter america	26	8 (30.8%)	5 (19.2%)	● 8 (30.8%)	● 6 (23.1%)	● 4 (15.44%)	● 10 (38.5%)	6 (23.1%)	5 (19.2%)

4. Attitudes

Assessment were done based on the following criteria:

- Young People applying for National Board/Committee positions;
- Project Teams, Working committees, and task forces;
- Intergenerational Cooperation.

a. Young People applying for National Board/Committee positions

Question *How many young people below the age of 30 applied for a National Board/Committee position in the last National Conference/Assembly?*

<i>Target</i>	Ratio of 1.5 or higher
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WOSM Regions	Young People that applied for positions	Number of Positions available	Ratio of Young People Applying for Leadership Positions
<i>Africa</i>	99	112	● 0.9
<i>Arab</i>	867	798	● 1.1
<i>Asia- Pacific</i>	64	480	● 0.1
<i>Eurasia</i>	8	9	● 0.9
<i>Europe</i>	37	68	● 0.5
<i>Interamerica</i>	49	81	● 0.6

On average, the target was not achieved by any region.

b. Project Teams, Working committees, and task forces

Question *Do your project teams, working committees, and task forces include members of different generations?*

<i>Target</i>	30%
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WOSM Regions	Males less than 30	Females less than 30	Others above. 30
<i>Africa</i>	● 300 (38.1%)	● 185 (23.5%)	302 (38.4%)
<i>Arab</i>	● 309 (45.6%)	● 109 (16.1%)	260 (38.3%)
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	● 361 (14.6%)	● 225 (9.1%)	2471 (76.3%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	● 2 (10.0%)	● 6 (30.0%)	20 (60.0%)
<i>Europe</i>	● 260 (16.5%)	● 294 (18.6%)	1577 (64.9%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	● 290 (20.4%)	● 252 (17.7%)	1425 (62.0%)

Five out of six regions achieved on average the 30% target, except in Asia-Pacific.

c. Intergenerational Cooperation

Question *How does your NSO promote effective intergenerational cooperation?*

WOSM Regions	Total NSAs/ NSOs	Mentoring System	Coaching System	Other
<i>Africa</i>	29	● 16 (55%)	● 14 (48%)	6 (21%)
<i>Arab</i>	10	● 5 (50%)	● 4 (40%)	4 (40%)
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	28	● 17 (61%)	● 16 (57%)	5 (18%)
<i>Eurasia</i>	1	● 0	● 0	0
<i>Europe</i>	12	● 5 (42%)	● 4 (33%)	4 (33%)
<i>Interamerica</i>	26	● 10 (38%)	● 9 (35%)	5 (19%)

Note on percentages: Percentages are relative to individual feedback received (E.g. Mentoring System, Coaching or Others only) and not in comparison to total feedback for each row (Region)

d. Best Practices in the area of Youth Involvement

Best practices on Youth Involvement were collected with NSOs based on the following questions:

- What is the latest development or improvement in the area of Youth Involvement in your NSO?
- Please leave additional feedback and links on what you feel was not captured in the questions above.
- Kindly upload any document(s) or file(s) developed in your NSO that is related to Youth Involvement at National and Local levels.

The shared information was compiled and will be shared in the case studies in section 3.

“I think youth participation is all about trying to get youth to join the community and start when they are young so that when they grow old, they will be more interested and more developed in certain skills.”

Kieran, 14, Canada



Section 3 - Case studies from Regions and NSAs/NSOs

Case studies by WOSM Regions and World level

Case Study 01

Title: WOSM Youth Representatives

WOSM Region: World level

The WOSM Youth Representatives are a group of young people from around the world with a mandate to represent our Movement externally in advocacy processes and public platforms. They speak up about the issues Scouts care about most. The Youth Reps were recruited through an open application process and were selected through a review process and interviews led by a mixed volunteer and staff team. After appointing the 12 representatives, they were invited to a week-long training programme where they learned the basics of advocacy, the United Nations system, how to contribute to policy processes, public speaking, and more. They have organized their advocacy work into 6 key advocacy areas and form small patrols to take the lead on each.

Case Study 02

Title: Youth Dialogues – shaping a new reality

WOSM Region: World level

The “Youth Dialogues” was an initiative by the World Scout Youth Forum Planning Team, aiming to host a series of virtual dialogues over the course of 12 weeks, starting on the International Youth Day (12 August 2020), to discuss the role of young people in shaping the new reality caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The series titled, “Youth Dialogues: Shaping a new reality”, was a platform for young people aged 18-26 to learn and connect with other young people around the world and to join interactive discussions on six main topics:

- Envisioning the future of education
- Healing our home, one environmental action at a time
- Time to mainstream Peace
- Achieving the wellbeing our society needs
- Innovating for a reshaped economy
- Leaving no one behind: what steps will you take?

The Youth Dialogues series has enabled young leaders to share their visions and ideas on how to strengthen youth involvement in shaping the new reality. It has also inspired them to act at the local level to help build the new normal and to be agents of change in their communities. The compilation of the main conclusions regarding youth’s concerns, statements and innovative ideas and projects can be find [here](#)

Case Study 03

Title: Interamerican Leadership Training (ILT)

WOSM Region: Interamerica

The project was initiated because several NSOs in the Interamerican Region expressed a need to train and develop their emerging leaders. These NSOs did not have the resources to, individually, develop and design a program that would help train their emerging leaders. Thus, the concept of a week-long leadership training program was born with the target audience being young adults, ages 18 to 26, who would be assuming leadership roles within their NSOs in the future.

The goal of ILT is to strengthen Scouting in the Interamerican Region (IAR) through a collaborative effort of sharing, networking, training, and support. The combination of leadership skills and the values taught in the Scouting Movement can create a powerful combination that can empower emerging Scout leaders to have a positive long-lasting impact on the world around them.

To date, there have been seven (7) ILT courses, directly training approximately 75 participants, on average, for each course. ILT has reached beyond the IAR having had participants from every Region within WOSM. The "ILT in a Box" initiative has resulted in several NSOs around the world, especially in the African Region, using the material for their own weekend leadership training courses. Within the IAR, approximately 18 NSOs have taken the ILT in a Box material and delivered a week-long leadership training course to Scouts in their NSO. Thus, ILT has had an exponential impact beyond the IAR reaching thousands of young, emerging Scout leaders around the world.

ILT is more than the curriculum. It is an experience where participants learn and practice leadership, team building, and self-development skills during the week of training : a true experience of the Scout Method element "learning by doing." Some topics covered include: The Stages of Team Development, Emotional Intelligence, Conflict Resolution, Leading Virtual Teams, Leadership Styles, Diversity and Inclusion, as well as the development of a Messengers of Peace project. Participants, for example, experience their teams going through the Stages of Team Development as they go through the week of training.

ILT has had a tremendously positive impact on the Interamerican Region (IAR). Several ILT alumni have gone on to serve in various capacities around the Region and around the world. ILT alumni have served as World Youth Advisors, Regional Youth Advisors, International Commissioners for their respective NSOs, worked for the Regional Support Centre, worked on several World task forces, and have served in leadership positions within their NSO. Currently, an ILT Alumni serves on the Committee for the Interamerican Region.

Some of the Messengers of Peace projects that were developed during ILT courses have been awarded the Hero's Award.

Case Study 04

**Title: International Leadership Training implemented by Africa Support Centre
WOSM Region: Africa**

The growth and development of Scouting largely rely on how its young people are equipped to address the challenges they face today and are empowered to face what the future holds. The region has a continuous aim to empower the youth in Africa. Youth empowerment involves training, mentorship, youth leadership, involvement in working groups, and recognizing their efforts. The urge to continue in this area of work was the motivation behind introducing the International Leadership Training.

So far, four regional trainings have been done since 2018 in Malawi, Togo, Zimbabwe and Burundi. NSOs have also taken up this training by tailor making a programme fit to their needs, the two NSOs are Uganda Scout Association and Botswana Scouts Association. Cumulatively, over 150 Scouts have been equipped with leadership and community mobilisation skills and competencies enabling them to contribute to community impact projects and development of their respective NSOs.

The content of the training is aligned to the Interamerican Leadership Training. The Africa region has been progressively reviewing this content to better fit different local contexts.

A few testimonials below share the impact of the programme from two beneficiaries:

"I have benefited in this training as it has sharpened my leadership abilities and my way of looking at things in life making me prepared for the future challenges both leadership and workplaces" (Tukundane Antony, Youth Advisor to the Africa Scout Committee, Pioneer ILT participant in Ecuador).

"It has improved my life, at the time of the training I was the youth program officer & after the training, I was able to be the National Executive Commissioner for over 80,000 Scout members in Ethiopia" (Aynalem Getie, Ethiopia).

Adopting the training has been important in the region because:

1. Leadership is relevant for Scouting as the means to empower individuals to play an active and valuable role in society.
2. Leadership is understood in Scouting as a collaborative process to make a change towards a shared goal.
3. Scouting works particularly well to develop leadership in young people because it empowers them with leadership skills and provides them with a training ground for practicing leadership experiences through responsibility.
4. Scouting is particularly good at developing leadership because it combines empowerment with providing leadership experiences.

Case Study 05

Title: Youth Speak Series in Africa Scout Region

WOSM Region: Africa

Youth Speak Series is a talk show that aims to provide a platform for Scouts and Young Leaders to share their inspirational stories with fellow youth on pertinent issues that ultimately promote the whole concept of Youth and Leadership.

It was designed as a monthly show to be conducted virtually and will be exploring different themes, run by the Youth Engagement team in the Support Centre. The topic for each month is selected from the engagement received during the session.

The inaugural show was held on 12th August at 7 pm Nairobi time to coincide with the International Youth Day, and it ran under the day's theme of "Youth Engagement for Global Action." It got more than 1,700 views.

So far, 6 episodes have been done under 4 themes as listed below:

- "Youth Entrepreneurship and Employability" 22nd September 2020, 150 participants but the session was not saved
- "Spaces of Advocacy in Scouting" 31st November 2020, 835 views
- "Gender Equality and The Role of Young People" 4th February 2021, 774 views
- "Dialogue as a tool for Building Resilience in Communities" 11th March 2021, 1030 views

The initiative has been a success and timely, receiving a great response from young people, while facing Covid reality and staying at home. Two additional NSOs have taken up the concept: Rwanda Scout Association, and Kenya Scout Association. The session has yielded the Africa Youth Summit to be held in September, where four consecutive days of dialogue sessions on various topics will be held.

Case Study 06

Title: Excel Scout – Youth Engagement in Eurasia

WOSM Region: Eurasia

In 1999, the Excel Scout project was conceived as an ever-evolving process of motivating young members of the Eurasian Scouting Region to actively participate in the lives of their NSOs. The main overall objectives of the project were to

1. render a generation of new leaders fully aware of contemporary issues confronting their society, as well as the global world, and;
2. transmit to them the skills needed to identify challenges and implement solutions at their own level, be it local, provincial, national, or even international (notably Eurasia).

In the newly independent countries of Eurasia, post-Soviet times, intensive work in leadership training with special emphasis on democracy, ethics, health, and environment education, as well as management skills was needed. This is the remit of Excel Scout. Since 1999 there have been ten editions of the Excel Scout event of this Rover project, and a total of 235 alumni. Each edition has offered a different approach towards building leadership competencies to prepare future leaders to take an active role in their NSO.

As an example, in 2005 Excel Scout moved outside the region to Switzerland to focus on developing a deep understanding of a democratic system. With the assistance of the Swiss scouts, participants were immersed in democratic structures and approaches, from discussions with a parliamentarian in the United Nations, getting to know the democratic process for citizens, learning of the democratic procedures in private industry (from large Swiss Banks to small local industries), etc.

The success of Excel Scout through the years can be measured in the number of alumni who play important roles in the leadership teams in Scouting today. Among them we count NSO Presidents, Commissioners, WOSM Consultants, Youth Advisors to the Eurasia Scout Committee, Regional Decision Committee (grants management) members, World Scout Bureau staff, Regional Conference and Youth Forum Chairpersons. Outside of scouting we can count many leadership roles in business and volunteering.

Of course, it is not perfect; some NSOs still struggle to find real democratic working relationships within the structures of their NSO. As a Region we are still close to the start of our journey.

In Excel Scout 2021, there has been significant growth in the development of this event and its duration. It brings a focus to:

1. the recently renewed Rover programme to reignite the spark for roving in the Region, with an emphasis on taking the Youth programme to its conclusion;
2. serving the community, through a local project that can impact one of the SDGs, but also by preparing a local project through their own NSO, to be completed in the following six months;
3. an Agora workshop to close out the event, with the opportunity for Rovers to focus on topics of interest to them.

Case studies by NSAs/NSOs

Case Study 07

Title: Youth Spokesperson Programme

National Scout Organization: Scouts Canada

Since 2010, the Scouts Canada Youth Spokesperson Program has been allowing youth members to have firsthand experiences in media relations, public speaking, communications, graphic design, and video production. Youth that participate in the program are offered a unique experience within Scouting that allows them to act as advocates for Scouting and other Scouting youth within their community.

Youth Spokespeople (YSPs) participate in various Scouts Canada campaigns that get them involved with their local community, Scout Groups, and media. Scouts Canada Spokespeople are offered training at the beginning of their two-year term and are offered a variety of opportunities throughout each year that builds upon their leadership, communications, and professional skills. The program also allows them to express themselves.

The program provides youth with real-world experiences that contribute to their academic and professional careers. It allows youth to build upon their resumes, university applications, and gather community service hours.

The Youth Spokesperson engages with media in their local area and responds when called upon to act as a Scouts Canada official Youth Spokesperson, they contribute to Scouts Canada publications through writing, photography, or video, gives presentations to local councils on key topics and acts as advocates for Scouts Canada's programme.

Scouts Canada opens the opportunity for youth members between the ages of 11 – 26 (Scouts to Rovers) to take part in this programme. A similar programme for Beavers and Cubs – Junior Youth Spokesperson Programme – targeted for members between the ages of 5 – 10 is also carried out by Scouts Canada.

Case Study 08

Title: Fórum Clã (Rover Forum)

National Scout Organization: Associação dos Escoteiros de Portugal (Scout Association of Portugal)

Since 2017, the Associação dos Escoteiros de Portugal (Scout Association of Portugal) has been organizing the Fórum Clã (Rover Forum), a nationwide activity targeting Rovers. Since its launching, more than 4 editions have taken place in different cities, including an additional digital edition in 2020. The purpose of the forum was to create a national youth platform where Rovers could discuss and debate on subjects ranging from institutional challenges, educational priorities, and future strategies. These discussions are also structured around the national priorities and debates that are taking place at an organizational level.

Started as a 2-day long activity, it quickly became a full 4 day forum, growing from just its plenary aspects to becoming an avenue offering Rovers different opportunities, diverse workshops, focus groups and outdoor activities.

Networking sessions and workshops based on interests are organized and built around the forum, where Rovers can express their ideas, propose alternatives, and deliberate in plenary sessions reaching to a common consensus. Proposals are discussed, voted and a Rover's Declaration is produced with key actions and recommendations. A group of delegates are elected with the role of "becoming the voice of all Rovers", and to plan and deliver the next edition of the Fórum Clã. The delegates also presents the Rover's Declaration in the Associação dos Escoteiros de Portugal's General Assembly, facilitating further communication between Rovers and the National Board.

The Fórum Clã is the result of a joint effort of adult leaders, elected delegates and the members of the national board. The first edition of Rover Forum was organized exclusively by leaders, the following edition was organized by a team of rovers and leaders that volunteered to do so, and every other edition was organized by the elected delegates and designated leaders.

The Fórum Clã has become a reference for all rovers and rovers-to-be around the country. It is a gateway into the associative sphere, giving them a voice and a new understanding of the NSA governance work. It also gives Rovers the opportunity to have their delegates speak at the general assembly, which they would not have otherwise. As a result, each year, more applications for Rover Forum delegates are being received. The association also expects in the years to come a positive correlation between past Rover Forum delegates and the leaders in the NSA governance structures.

The proposals approved in the plenary sessions are also impacting the NSA, since some are considered by the national board upon developing their plan and goals for each year.

Case Study 09

Title: Youth Representation at National Assembly

National Scout Organization: Scouts et Guides de France (SGDF)

In 2019, In an effort to increase youth participation and engagement in Scouts et Guides de France (SGDF), a resolution was adopted promoting the establishment of district level Youth Councils across France. By 2020, a total of 20 Youth Councils were set up across the districts with the purpose of providing young people the opportunity to express their opinions on specific topics that affect them. These Youth Councils are elected among Youth Members aged between 8 – 20 years.

Youth Councils established at district levels contribute and take part in the District Assemblies, by expressing their opinions and also by drafting resolutions.

At a national level, since 2016, Youth Members aged 16 and above have been given the opportunity to vote at the General Assembly of Scouts et Guides de France. Youth Members between the ages 16 – 20 have the opportunity to represent their districts after being elected at district assemblies. Each district has 3 seats for Adult Members and 3 seats reserved for Youth Members (aged between 16 – 20). Each voice is a vote.

Around 10-15% of the Scouts et Guides de France General Assembly are Youth Members – 1 in every 5 members of the Assembly.

A national level coordination team - consisting of the National Rover Commissioner, staff members working on educational methods and volunteers - work on promoting youth participation and youth engagement within the association. This includes producing guidance sheets and toolkits that can be used by Youth Members who are inspired to contribute to the decision making processes.

Case Study 10

Title: Youth in Governance Network

National Scout Organisation: Scouts Aotearoa New Zealand

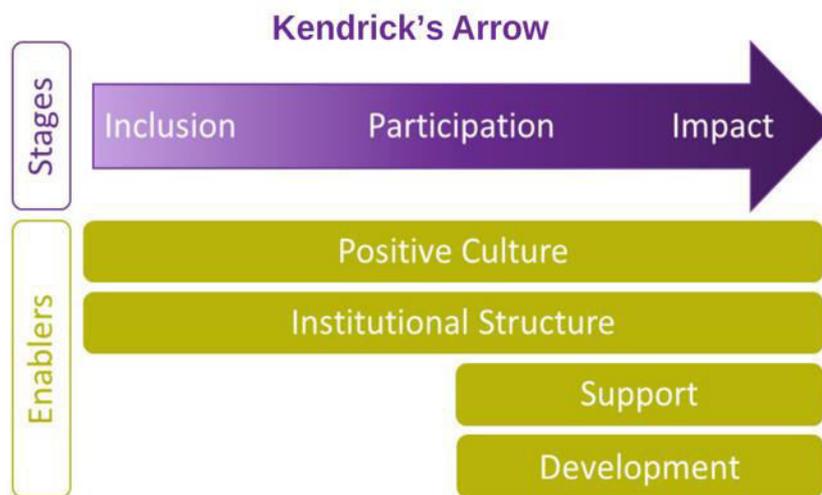
In 2017, Scouts Aotearoa New Zealand undertook a significant review of the involvement of young people in the governance arrangements of Scouting. Scouts Aotearoa New Zealand had been on a journey towards greater youth involvement in its governance and leadership since this became a priority for Scouting globally in the 1990s. Initial efforts included the establishment of various

youth commissioner roles, youth advisory panels (e.g. National Venturer Council), a young person role on the National Board, and a National Youth Council (under several structures).

While appropriate for the time, these efforts achieved limited success for two reasons; they tended to append a young person or group of young people to a pre-existing adult-dominated decision making structure, rather than imbed young people in actual decision making, and there was no accompanying culture change to enable and empower young people to become equal partners in decision making significant contributions to the development of our organisation, but we wanted to do better.

The review analysed the arrangements of the National Council (General Assembly), National Board and the National Youth Council, looking at the functions and involvement of young people at all governance levels and making recommendations to the National Council for adoption.

The review team developed the Kendrick’s Arrow model to help illustrate enablers of youth empowerment specific to Scouting governance. Unlike other models which focus on evaluating team performance, Kendrick’s Arrow focuses on the contribution and empowerment of individuals as well as teams. It’s worth noting that Kendrick’s Arrow could be applied to all individuals involved in our governance and leadership, not exclusively youth.



The stages on the arrow represent a spectrum of contribution by individuals. Most individuals would start at the Inclusion stage, and over time reach the Participation and then Impact stages.

- At the **Inclusion Stage** individuals are members of a decision-making body but are not making an active contribution to the decision-making process.
- At the **Participation Stage** individuals are involved in the decision-making body, and are contributing to the decision-making process, but have a limited effect on outcomes.
- At the **Impact Stage** individuals are actively involved in the decision-making body, are contributing to the decision-making process, and have a significant effect on outcomes.

The enablers represent the actions of the organisation and the responsibilities of its members to empower individuals. Enablers allow individuals to move to later stages of Kendrick’s Arrow (i.e. the Participation and Impact Stages).

- **Positive Culture:** All members follow the Scout Law, value each other equally and encourage each other’s contributions. Youth insights are actively sought and valued.
- **Institutional Structure:** The rules and procedures that determine membership and ways of working. These should be inclusive of youth.
- **Support:** Active mentoring and encouragement of all members.
- **Development:** Institutional and governance induction and ongoing training of members.

Some key outcomes of the review adopted by the National Council (General Assembly) were;

- The minimum age restrictions for National Council members were lifted to be inclusive of young people under the age of 18 in the decision making of the Movement.
- The disestablishment of our National Youth Council and the implementation of the Youth in Governance Network, a support and development network for young people in governance.
- Committees and task forces made standard practice to the involvement of young people either as members or genuine effort to recruit and consult with young people.
- Youth centric decision making at a national level.

As a result, Scouts Aotearoa New Zealand's governance structure is now more dynamic and intergenerational. With over 50% Youth representation on the National Council (General Assembly), young people are actively participating and making an impact in the decision making of the Movement.

“Youth participation is important because if we force all the youth to do one thing, some of them won’t do it or will stop the scouts or will be ruining the moment. So it’s important to let them choose what they want to do so they can have fun altogether.”

Dennis, 15, Switzerland



Section 4 - Young People Focus Groups on Youth Involvement

1 - Introduction

To better understand how the Youth Involvement Strategy has been implemented at the local level, guidelines were developed to support the regions to set up the Focus Groups, to collect qualitative data, meaning perspectives and testimonies from young people, to help narrow down information, while evaluating the criteria set up in the Youth Involvement Strategy.

With the support of the regional offices several Focus Groups were conducted, using a specific set of questions in WOSM's five languages, to collect qualitative information and reach out to young people from all age sections, at the grass root level.

Given this, the main objectives of the focus groups were:

- a) To collect qualitative data about youth involvement at the unit level
- b) To collect qualitative data about youth involvement at the community level

The impact of the strategy implementation within local scout troops and the different perspectives of young people are reflected in this annex.

2 - Characterization of the Focus Groups

Depending on each region specificity, the Focus group were conducted either at regional level or involving several NSOs and NSAs, as described below:

Africa - several Focus Group were conducted in four countries: Kenya, Botswana, Cote D'ivoire and Uganda

Asia-Pacific - several Focus Groups were conducted in different age sections in six countries: Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, India, Taiwan and Hong Kong

Eurasia - the Focus Groups were conducted in three of the four age sections (Cubs, Scouts and Venture Scouts), by three NSOs and NSAs: Armenia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan

Europe - in this region a Focus Group was conducted with former participants of AGORA (the European Scout Region's peer-organised event for representatives of the senior age section)

Interamerica - several regional Focus Groups were conducted:

- two Focus Groups were conducted for the 18+ age, one in Spanish and other in English. Between both groups there were 14 young people from 14 NSOs.
- for the 15-18 group, a single focus group was conducted with 9 young people from 8 NSOs.
- in the range from 11 to 14, the focus groups were carried out by Ecuador and Nicaragua, with 8 young people in each association.
- In the range from 7 to 10, a single Focus Group was conducted by Ecuador.

3 - Results

The results are organised by the following age sections:

- Group 1: 7 to 10 years old
- Group 2: 11 to 14 years old
- Group 3: 15 to 18 years old
- Group 4: 18+ years old

3 - Questions

	7 - 10	11 -14	15 - 18	+ 18
1	Can you give one example when you were able to make a decision in your scout group?	Can you give one example when you were able to make a decision in your scout group?	Can you describe in which ways are you involved in the decisions taken in your scout group?	Can you describe in which ways are you involved in the decisions taken in your scout group?
1.1	Why is it important for you to be able to express what you want in your scout group?	Why is it important for you to be able to express what you want in your scout group?	Why is it important for you to be involved in the decisions made in your scout group and National Scout organization?	Why is it important for you to be involved in the decisions made in your scout group and National Scout organization?
2	<p>Do you get to decide which activities you want to do in Scouting or are they already planned, and you just participate in them?</p> <p>Follow up questions if participants SAY NO.</p> <p>How would it be better if you had the chance to choose your activities?</p>	<p>Do you get to decide which activities you want to do in Scouting or are they already planned, and you just participate in them?</p> <p>Follow up questions if participants SAY NO.</p> <p>How could it be better if you had the chance to choose your activities?</p>	<p>Please explain your involvement when it comes time to choose and prepare activities or projects in your Scout Unit or are they already planned and prepared and you just participate in them?</p> <p>Follow up questions if participants SAY NO.</p> <p>How could it improve your experience in Scouting if you had the opportunity to choose your activities?</p>	<p>Please explain your involvement when it comes time to choose and prepare activities or projects in your Scout Unit or are they already planned and prepared and you just participate in them?</p> <p>Follow up questions if participants SAY NO.</p> <p>How could it improve your experience in Scouting if you had the opportunity to choose your activities?</p>

3	<p>Is there any specific meeting in your scout group where cubs scouts can make decisions (for ex. pack council)?</p> <p>If yes, can you explain how it works, who leads and what kind of decisions are made</p>	<p>Is there any specific meeting in your scout group where scouts can make decisions (for ex. patrol council)?</p> <p>If yes, can you explain how it works, who leads and what kind of decisions are made your</p>	<p>Does your scout unit have democratic structures in place where young people can make decisions that affect the life of the group (for. Ex. patrol councils)?</p> <p>If yes, can you explain how it works, who leads those councils and what kind of decisions are made.</p>	<p>Does your scout unit have democratic structures in place where young people can make decisions that affect the life of the group (for. Ex. patrol councils)?</p> <p>If yes, can you explain how it works, who leads those councils and what kind of decisions are made.</p>
4	<p>Do you feel motivated by your leaders to choose and evaluate what new things you want to discover or learn in Scouting? (For ex.a new skill or badge)</p> <p>Give one example on how this happened.</p>	<p>Do you feel motivated by your leaders to choose and evaluate what new things you want to discover or learn in Scouting? (For ex.a new skill or badge)</p> <p>Give one example on how this happened.</p>	<p>Are you encouraged within your scout group to choose and evaluate your own path of progression in Scouting?</p> <p>Give one example on how this happened.</p>	<p>Are you encouraged within your scout group to choose and evaluate your own path of progression in Scouting?</p> <p>Give one example on how this happened.</p>
5	<p>How do you think Scouting helps you to be better prepared to support your community?</p> <p>In which kind of projects are you usually involved?</p>	<p>How do you think Scouting helps you to be better prepared to support your community?</p> <p>In which kind of projects are you usually involved?</p>	<p>Which kind of opportunities do you usually have to be involved in decision making processes in your community, other groups, or institutions (for.ex. municipal youth council)?</p>	<p>Which kind of opportunities do you usually have to be involved in decision making processes in your community, other groups or institutions (for.ex. municipal youth council)?</p>

6	<p>During the pandemic did you feel that you were best prepared to help your community because you're a Scout?</p> <p>If yes, how did you help?</p>	<p>During the pandemic did you feel that you were best prepared to help your community because you're a Scout?</p> <p>If yes, how did you help?</p>	<p>During the pandemic did you feel more compelled to play a more active role to support your community?</p> <p>If yes, tell me how your experience was and what kind of projects you developed.</p>	<p>During the pandemic did you feel more compelled to play a more active role to support your community?</p> <p>If yes, tell me how your experience was and what kind of projects you developed.</p>
7	<p>Do you want to share any other ideas or opinions on how you can be more involved in making decisions in your group?</p>	<p>Do you want to share any other ideas or opinions on how you can be more involved in making decisions in your group?</p>	<p>Is there anything connected to youth involvement that has not been brought up but you feel is important to this consultation?</p> <p>Do you have any ideas on how to improve youth involvement in Scouting?</p>	<p>Is there anything connected to youth involvement that has not been brought up but you feel is important to this consultation?</p> <p>Do you have any ideas on how to improve youth involvement in Scouting?</p>

Age section: 7-10 years of age

Q1

When asked if they had the opportunity to decide in their own scout group, most answers were yes, with a more specific example of being provided with the opportunity to make suggestions at local group council meetings from a participant from Malaysia. Two participants shared that they felt they had a decision-making opportunity when selecting areas of interest through badgework and award programmes. There was also an input on the decision-making process of the patrol or pack in their age section, with a participant from Interamerica saying that she makes decisions in her pack with an example of choosing her peers' activities within their group and sharing the opportunity of a leading position in each activity selected by the young scouts. In contrast, one participant said that they do not wish to make the decisions of their activities as they prefer to make decisions within their trusted close friend group and participate in activities others enjoy instead.

Q1.1

It was noted by all participants that expressing what you want in your scout group is a positive experience, which aids in the development of self-confidence, allows the creativity of young minds to be expressed and ensures the best approach to a situation is put forward. One participant from the Interamerican region stated that it was a good approach as "we will be able to be leaders". A key input to this question was that when a scout is provided with the opportunity to express what they want it boosts their interest in the specific activity and overall activities of the scout group. In simple terms, one participant stated that expressing what they do and do not want shows their leaders what they do and do not want to participate in.

Q2

Most participants stated that they often had opportunities to decide activities but that most activities were pre-arranged by the scout leader. A participant from the Maldives stated that he recently joined scouting and is quite comfortable with pre-arranged activities and his leader deciding their activities but says as he spends more time in his scout group, he will eventually feel more comfortable in suggesting and deciding his own activities. Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, one participant stated that they decided and were provided with activities they decided through the online communication platform Zoom.

Q3

There was a variation of inputs to if there was a specific meeting in your scout group where scouts can make decisions. Two participants said they had not been provided with a specific meeting where they could make decisions, while a different two different made reference to council meetings where they could decide on activities. One participant shared a great example of their democratic experience as at the beginning of their cycle, the scouts voted on their future activities in the coming weeks and elected pack leaders who would lead smaller groups of scouts and aid in the running of these decided activities.

Q4

The main answer to this question was yes, they did feel motivated by their leaders to choose and evaluate what new things to discover or learn in Scouting. One participant from China shared that their leaders complete an evaluation, where they ask the scout what they have learned and provide feedback to motivate the scout to continue with their specific strengths. From this

discussion, the participant had learned how to take skills learned through scouting, such as tying knots, into daily life.

Q5

Through values instilled through scouting, a participant from Interamerica, said that she implements activities they participated in through scouting into their family life after they collected rubbish at a scout meeting, they then started doing the same with her parents while in her community. Other projects provided by the scouts were beach clean-ups, gaining an awareness of multiple issues and having the knowledge to share with others in their community and aiding those who are defenceless or living in poverty.

Q6

“The scout promise and law always reminded me to do my best to help other people in need, so simply delivering positive messages to our neighbours was a great help during the sad pandemic” stated one participant from the Asia-Pacific Region. If pandemic related restrictions allowed, most scouts felt they were prepared to help their community due to their time in scouting.

Q7

There was a mixture of answers, with two concrete examples being the organizing of a section specific council and peer-leadership structures such as packs or patrols. All examples provided included opportunities for scouts to share suggestions and thoughts with their leaders and peers to create a harmonised approach to scouting in their section.

Age Section: 11 - 14 years of age

Q1

When asked for specific examples to make a decision in their own scout group, the majority answer was a democratic voting structures such as section councils. Another example was choosing which badges to personally pursue. In contrast, one participant shared that they avoid situations of decision making, as if it is not their desired outcome it causes unnecessary disappointment. Most scouts mentioned a leader coordinated approach to decision making in this section.

Q1.1

As stated by one participant, “Scouting is a space for the development of self, when you give advice and suggestions, you can then implement them”. The importance of unanimous consent and involvement of everyone when making decisions was evident in our participant’s input. It was also added that when a scout’s suggestion is taken on board by a leader or peer, it gives them positive validation which improves their self-confidence.

Q2

The received responses ranged from the development of the youth-led aspects of the programme, such as the patrol structure, and choosing areas the scout individually pursues, such as badge frameworks and award programmes. One scout stated that the more experience they gained, the better prepared and more confident they felt when decision-making. Moderately similar to this, some participants stated that their leader consults them, writing programmes together and depending on importance, share the decision-making responsibilities. In comparison, several participants stated that they do whatever their leader instructs them to do and that all activities

are pre-planned. Interestingly, a scout mentioned they analyse their activities after they have occurred independently from their leader, and then share their thoughts.

Q3

A variety of formats and inter-connections were provided by the participants. For example, several participants shared that planning meetings were led by scouts and supported by leaders, while other participants stated that these same meetings were led by leaders and supported by scouts, most commonly using the patrol style format where a patrol leader coordinates a smaller group of peers. The most common format was the group, section or patrol council held at intervals of four weeks. Interestingly, one scout shared that there was no need for a specified meeting for decision making when communication was strong between scouts and their leaders.

Q4

Every participant shared that their leader has continuously encouraged them. One interesting input shared that although their leader does not directly encourage the scouts, they provide positive challenges that encourage scouts to discover and learn new skills and work together, which has a more profound effect than direct encouragement. Another participant shared that when an activity does not occur according to plan, instead of frustration, their leader consults with them on how to improve the activity for the next time. In contrast, it was noted that the heavy rotation of leaders causes disruption and difficulty in this age section.

Q5

One participant shared, "the purpose of Scouting made me rethink my whole life and how you can use skills to help others". Another participant shared that the Scout Law had taught them the importance of humility, discipline, resilience, and teamwork. A specific example of this was when one participant shared, "war coincided with the pandemic, so buses of aid were gathered to send help. As a scout, I was physically ready for the job to volunteer and help". Sharing the skills learned through scouting was another example, where one participant shared that they helped members of their community identify poisonous plants to avoid. Profoundly, one scout shared that their "motivation towards life increased because of scouting".

Q6

Many examples were shared by the participants, varying from reminding their communities to wear masks to being on the front-line of COVID response in a volunteer capacity. One participant shared that they felt "physically and mentally prepared" to help their community during the pandemic because of scouting. In contrast, many participants stated that due to government enforced restrictions, they were unable to help their community during the pandemic.

Q7

One participant shared that they felt sad, as many of their friends had to leave scouting due to the pandemic and hope to discover ways in which to improve scout retention emerging from the pandemic. Another participant shared that they look forward to being supported more to tackle social issues, such as the depleting environment. One participant shared that they hope to encourage new people, who are shy or not as confident as others, to join scouting, as they called it their "family". Finally, two participants vouched to propose and share their feelings more proactively in the future.

Age Section: 15-18 years old

Q1

Most respondents in this age group recognize the importance of voicing their opinions and are aware of the responsibilities they hold as young people, some in leadership positions. Participants shared those decisions in their scout groups are often made as a collective and diverse ideas are exchanged. "Each person has a different thought, if everyone contributes something fun happens. Sometimes national leaders have no idea what young people want or are interested in," shared a participant from the Interamerica region. One participant also mentioned that the feeling of comfort, safety and enjoyment in the scout group encourages them to share their opinions. About half of the participants in this age group also mentioned the role their scout leader plays as an advisor, often sitting in meetings with the troop and sharing the thoughts of the scout group with the scout leader's council.

Q2

Most of the participants shared those decisions and plans for activities are often evaluated, discussed, and agreed upon among members of the scout group. Some participants also highlighted the role of the adult leader in providing them guidance. In addition to that, one participant also shared that they "do not feel mature enough to make some decisions" hence input from an adult is valued especially for younger ages. For older age groups like Venturers and Rovers, decisions are often made without much involvement from the scout leaders. Interestingly, the freedom of sharing among scout groups also poses challenges for young people when working together. A participant from the Asia-Pacific Region shared, "I think there are no restrictions with sharing opinions but there are some interruptions when we are going to make plans. There are some unforeseen circumstances that must be changed before execution. It disappoints me but not very often."

Q3

All participants shared that there are democratic structures in place for young people to make decisions. These democratic structures are often manifested in the form of a formal voting process, elected committee or leadership structure, annual general meetings, council meetings and report presentations. Some participants shared those elections for committee members are often held once a year and general meetings are held on a bi-annual basis.

Q4

All participants mentioned that there is a progression scheme in their NSOs which allow them to pursue various skills, interests, and awards. A participant from the Interamerican region shared that scouts are given personal progression booklets to track their progress and also helps to motivate them. Many participants also mention that camps and trainings are often organized to help them pursue these goals with Scout Leaders actively motivating and encouraging them to attend these activities. A participant from the Asia-Pacific Region also mentioned that the pursuit of other goals outside of the badge scheme, such as event planning, is also encouraged so that scouts have the opportunity to learn more things.

Q5

All participants shared that there are opportunities in the Scout group to work with other organizations through various projects and these projects have helped them develop their leadership abilities. A few participants also shared their involvement as a committee member in their school-based organizations. "We have meetings with spokespersons from other groups, to identify issues that concern us, and through the youth network, it is channelled to the national level," shared a participant from the Interamerica region.

Q6

Due to the nature of the pandemic, all participants shared that there was not much they could do physically aside from staying home and complying to their country's regulations. While some participants shared that the limited access to the community felt demotivating, most participants took the opportunity to adapt and shifted Scouting online. A participant from the Asia-Pacific Region shared, "there were a lot of things we can't do or can't follow from what venture scouts from previous years did, so we had to think outside the box and just try new things". Among initiatives the participants took during the pandemic were to use online tools and social media in creating online support groups and running virtual workshops.

Q7

On ideas to improve youth involvement in Scouting, some participants shared that trend for what the youth want are constantly changing and so it is important to be able to understand and adapt to what youth members want and need. A few participants also realize that despite still being categorised as youth, many are unable to connect effectively with younger age groups like cub scouts. Hence, to try and use the same system on kids in the newer generations may not work so effectively. Another participant also shared that stepping into adulthood as a young person comes with different challenges and would like to have more support from older adults, such as career guidance, mentorship, and counselling.

Age Section: 18+ years old

Q1

All participants in this focus group believed youth involvement in decision making is important at all levels. Through the results, we observed that involvement at the local level often was informal, and discussions were often small in scale. Participants shared that this was important for "both the activities and coexistence in the movement are better and grow" as sometimes adult volunteers and rovers may not live in the same reality. Additionally, participants said that being involved also gives them a sense of ownership, a feeling of community, increased dialogue and social competencies and empowers youth to see themselves as leaders and valuable to the movement. However, one participant shared that while youth have the space to voice their opinions, some actions are not taken at the state and NSO level.

Q2

Responses for this question were mixed due to the varied responsibilities participants experience in their realities such as Rover scout, unit leader or NSO leadership. Participants who were unit leaders shared that scouts in their unit are often given time to plan and prepare their own activities. "I sit with my brass band unit and as a leader, I would hold meetings with my youth. We exchange ideas on the way forward of the group but also to impact society," shared one participant. One unit leader shared, "sometimes the scouts are not trained enough to make their own decision, it's best to guide them".

Participants who were Rovers said their activities were self-managed most or all the time. One Rover scout shared, "I identify needs in my community and propose them. I make my capacities available" while another Rover scout said he helps in project management and in economic organization in the group within his capacity. One participant shared that while their state would pass them projects to carry out, their ideas are also often listened to. At this age group, participants shared that leaders often take a hands off approach but will provide guidance if needed.

A participant who is part of his NSO's national team shared that he participates in meetings, organizes activities, and leads youth involvement in his organisation. "I have an impact on scouting in my country thanks to the proposals I make directly to the national commissioner and the answers I give to his questions. As responsible for youth engagement, I lead the involvement of young people in the decision-making process of my association and I have the youth forums set up in all the regions and districts of the association," he shared.

Q3

All participants responded saying that their units and NSOs have democratic structures in place. In rover councils, committees or leaders are democratically elected. Some of the participants shared that nominees have to present proposals of projects in their unit. Aside from regular group meetings, decisions are also made by the elected committee in council meetings. "The year's plan is entirely determined by the financial executive committee. At the end, our venture scout leader needs to approve their plans, he also may reject their plans if their parents are not prepared enough or the activities are potentially dangerous," shared one participant.

Q4

Unanimously, all participants say they felt encouraged within their scout group in choosing their path of progression in Scouting. The adult leader of the crew often plays the role of a mentor and advisor to participants in this focus group. A participant shared that he feels "encouraged but not pressured" by his leader as he gets to choose his own path. "The leaders want me to say no to make me able to decide for myself and not just be a yes man," shared another participant. Most of the participants also shared that they were able to choose their own paths, awards and projects, often making these decisions as a collective. "Yes, we have a scout agenda that we must constantly update, also during our trajectory at each stage we must carry out 4 projects (nature, social, travel and work) and we have progressions that depend on our own abilities," said one participant. Aside from progressive badges, participants said they had opportunities to be involved in trainings and youth forums.

Q5

All participants shared that they contribute to their communities through their scout groups or within their individual capacities. For instance, one participant shared she started an Instagram account to share the latest news and information for the student community. Some participants shared that scouting allows them to make links with other organizations to engage in trainings and serve their communities. "These days we operate mainly within the framework of the SDGs, so we're involved in a variety of projects in our communities: from protecting the biodiversity, to fight social exclusion or provide education to the ones in need," shared one participant. However, a few participants mentioned that they would like to be more involved in community projects as there were not many opportunities in their scout group.

Q6

Participants shared that they felt more compelled within their crews to play a more active role in supporting their communities despite the pandemic and its restrictions. One participant from Nova Scotia took the initiative to create and send over 800 home activity kits full of art supplies, food and other resources to children, youth and families in her family. "During the first wave of COVID, we started Rovers Face shield Heroes to distribute face shields to the community. I'm doing it full time now. I hope that one day we will get our normal life back and have a better life in the future," shared one participant from Malaysia.

Due to physical restrictions, a few participants also took to social media to provide support to their local communities and strengthen social networks. Participants shared that the internet has been a wealth of resources for them as they searched for ways to help others. "Yes, since our trips were reduced, I acted as an activist on social networks. Through messages I shared good practices and supported those whose mental health may have been affected by the loneliness of confinement. During the pandemic, we had a project and this was about sanitation and wellbeing in our communities. This was due to the increased poor sanitation in communities that could lead to an increase of Covid-19 cases," shared one participant. Another participant shared, "I'm mostly focused on social media and in my own YouTube channel, I have a YouTube Channel with 1000 subscribers and it is a channel about mathematics and other life skills".

Q7

Most of the participants want improvements in youth involvement. They hope that more leaders know and embrace the concept of youth involvement and want more opportunities to be involved in decision making through more channels. One participant emphasized that it is necessary to adopt the limitation of mandate to all positions of responsibility in ASNs and NSOs to young people. Another participant suggested that it would be helpful if more documents or guidelines for grassroots leaders were developed for them to better understand how to involve youth in different aspects and spaces in scouting. "I believe that we must encourage and publicize the importance of youth participation, how they can participate, and all the benefits that such participation has," shared one participant.

Some participants want to see improvements in social issues such as gender and climate change. "To strengthen youth advocacy through scouting. Despite scouting being non-political, advocacy allows scouts to be more aware of the "real-deal". This should not only focus on SDGs, but should go and tackle human rights issues, equalities among men," said one participant.

Annexes

Annex 1 - World Scout Conference Resolution 2011-08 Youth Involvement in Decision-Making in National Scout Organizations and Within WOSM

The Conference

- recognising the importance of involving young people in decision-making as a key part of the Scout Method
- taking note of the several Resolutions adopted on the youth involvement (1993-02, 1999-10, 1999-11, 1999-12, 1999-13, 2002-06, 2005-11, 2008-14) and the need of concrete actions to achieve progress
- recognising that young people are citizens today and that they have a right to be involved in making decisions that affect their lives
- welcoming the progress made in youth involvement through the adoption of the Strategy for Scouting and particularly Strategic Priority 1: Youth Involvement
- recognising that many National Scout Organizations have made good progress in involving young people in decision-making at unit level, at institutional level and within local communities
 - desires an end goal where Scouts are not evaluated based on age but on ability and experience, resulting in Scouts of all ages working together to give better Scouting to more young people
 - encourages National Scout Organizations to adopt the vision for youth involvement set out in Conference Document No. 14
 - encourages National Scout Organizations to create and identify opportunities for young people to be involved in decision-making at unit level, institutionally and in the community
 - recommends that each National Scout Organization sets targets for youth involvement so that progress and achievements can be measured
 - requests the World Scout Committee to:
 - set targets for youth involvement within the structure of WOSM so that progress and achievements can be measured
 - create an implementation plan for the targets to be reached within the coming triennium
 - report to the next Conference the progress made towards the visions on youth involvement in decision-making within the structure of WOSM and how to continue the process
 - develop tools and share resources and best practices to support youth involvement in National Scout Organizations
 - monitor progress in youth involvement in National Scout Organizations
 - focus on youth involvement in its communications.

Annex 2 - World Scout Youth Forum and Youth Advisor

a. Regional Scout Youth Forum Systems

A specific component of the Youth Involvement survey sent out to all regions, aimed to collect information regarding the existence and implementation of the Regional Scout Youth Forum, as presented in the chart below.

QUESTIONS/REGIONS		AFRICA	ARAB	ASIA-PACIFIC	EURASIA	EUROPE	INTER-AMERICA
Does the Region hold a Regional Scout Youth Forum?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
How often does it occur?		Once every 3 years	Nil	Once every 3 years			
How many Forums have been held so far?		8	4	10	4	Nil	6
Is it held immediately prior to the Regional Scout Conference?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes
If No? When is it held and why is it held at that period?		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
How many participants does the Forum have on average?	Total average per NSO	45	16	21	3	Nil	3
	Total average number of Forum Participants	45	90	75	24	Nil	59
What percentage of these participants also attend the Regional Conference?		80	40	20	100	Nil	84

<p>What do you see as current weaknesses of your Regional Forum?</p>	<p>Some challenges/weaknesses of Regional Youth Forum are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some participants still self-sponsor while some NSOs do not regularly support their youth to attend the forums; • Need to reduce the fees of participation or support the participation of the youth in the conference to increase the number of youth participants; • Need to improve the programme preparation aspect, as there was very little engagement of a wide consultation of young people although the chairperson of the planning committee and staff support were both young people; • The elections of the Youth Advisors and the Coordinators of the Youth Network have made it more political than an educational event; • The Forum has been held many times in the same format, it is necessary to look for new alternatives to maintain its attractiveness and educational value.
<p>If there is no Regional Scout Youth Forum, Why?</p> <p>Which other structure does the region use in promoting or supporting Youth Involvement?</p>	<p>For Europe, most of the leadership in the majority of associations in Europe is young. We are happy with the number of young people involved in the management of their own Organisations and the Region - there are lots of initiatives at national level and a number of enabling opportunities at Regional level.</p>
<p>Additional Feedbacks</p>	<p>Some feedbacks received were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are working on a new system of election for the Arab Youth Advisors during the Youth Forum; • The Interamerican Region has searched for the best alternatives to generate spaces for youth participation. In this sense, in 1995 and 1998 the 1st and 2nd Youth Forums were held. In 2001 the region moved to the Youth Network meetings model, holding 3 regional meetings (2001, 2004, 2007). In 2009, the concept of Youth Forum was retaken, taking place in 2009, 2013, 2016 and 2018. Officially, 6 forums have been held, but in practice, there have been 9 since the Youth Network meetings were in practice Youth Forums.

The most significant results compared with the previous report is the percentage of Regional YF participants that have attended the Regional Conference. In the Africa region the percentage increased from 30 to 80%. Eurasia increased from 40 to 100% and Interamerica from 63,7 to 84%. Only the Asia Pacific region decreased from 48 to 20%.

b. World Scout Youth Forum

During the triennium, the Evolution Task Force was created in response to Conference Resolution 2017/07 to develop proposals to facilitate the merging of the World Scout Conference and World Scout Youth Forum into a 'new event' in 2023. In that context, a survey was conducted in 2019 on the evolution of the World Scout Youth Forum.

An extract of the task force consultation paper is presented below, to present a global picture of the World Scout Youth Forum's evolution over the years and key recommendations for the future of the event.

Task Force WSC Size & Effectiveness and Role of the Youth Advisor Consultation Paper Extract

Youth Involvement Data

Since their introduction in 1996, World Scout Youth Forums (WSYFs) have been held

immediately before the World Scout Conferences (WSConfs). Quantitative data on the last six of these Forums since 2002 (the 8th - 13th editions) are presented below and include the total number of official participants (delegates and observers) at each Forum, and those who went on to attend the Conference the same year. All data presented are based exclusively on the lists of participants of the past WSYFs and exclude Host Committee members. Given the variability of data collections over this extended period, this information is provided to indicate trends only.

World Scout Youth Forum	Forum Numbers	NSOs at WSYF	NSOs at Conference	WSYF participants who attended WSConf		Participants aged U26 at WSConf	
				Number	%	Number	%
Greece, 2002#	121	52	126	83	69%	83/1403	6%
Tunisia, 2005#	154	66	122	112	73%	112/1442	7%
Korea, 2008#	176	95	150	157	89%	157/1845	8%
Brazil, 2011#	122	56	138	117	96%	117/1372	8%
Slovenia, 2014*	160	62	110	137	86%	160/750	21.3%
Azerbaijan, 2017*	239	123	153	191	80%	236/983	24%

Sources:
- Impact Assessment of the World Scout Youth Forum and Youth Advisor System
* - WSB internal documents

Trends noticed include:

- significant moves can be seen across this period with most regions supporting youth engagement in these events since 2002;
- overall, increasing numbers of young people are attending the WS Conference;
- increasing numbers of NSOs are sending youth to these events, however there is still disparity in participation between regions;
- more NSOs are sending young people to both the WSYF and WSC.

Further analysis of the data revealed that:

- regardless of the year of the Forum approximately 60% of participants are male. There has been a noted move during the last few Forums towards a more gender balanced distribution, although this is not evident across all regions.
- in 2017, almost half (99 - 41%) of the young people at the WS Youth Forum were delegates at the WS Conference.
- increasing numbers of young people who do not attend the Forum attended the Conference (23 extra in 2014 and 45 extra in 2017), and some were part of the official delegations.

[...] During its extensive online and in-person consultations, the Task Force identified a number of key points for ensuring meaningful participation and the effective contribution of young people in WOSM. Structural changes alone will not be enough to bring about the systemic changes which are required to further progress youth engagement within WOSM. Broader attitudinal changes will be required throughout the Scout Movement, coupled with a revitalised approach to ensure all young people who engage with WOSM, both its programme and its structures, are offered a wider range of educational and capacity building opportunities.

c. Regional Youth Advisor systems

The chart below aims to present a global picture of the Youth Advisors system that exists across the Regions to increase Youth Involvement in decision-making.

QUESTIONS/REGIONS	AFRICA	ARAB	ASIA-PACIFIC	EURASIA	EUROPE	INTER-AMERICA
Does the Region have a Youth Advisor system?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
How many Regional Youth Advisors are there?	6	6	6	3	N/A	2
How long is their term?	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	N/A	3 years
How and when are the Regional Youth Advisors elected in the Region?	Elections during the Regional Youth Forum	Elections during the Regional Youth Forum	Elections during the Regional Youth Forum	Elections during the Regional Youth Forum: appointing by the Regional Conference	N/A	Elections during the Regional Youth Forum
Is there a chairperson or lead Regional Youth Advisor in the Region? If yes, how are they selected/elected?	Yes; They are elected by the Regional Youth Advisors	Yes; They are elected by the Regional Youth Advisors	Yes; The Chairperson is elected from among the elected Regional Youth Advisors	Yes; They are elected by the Regional Youth Advisors	N/A	No
How often do Regional Youth Advisors meet?	No prescribed amount, but meetings are held during Regional and zonal events. The team has been meeting virtually almost on a monthly basis	At least once a year: They also meet through several online committees	Minimum of one time to organise the next Regional Youth Forum. Meets monthly online.	At the Regional Scout Committee meetings, as specified in resolution 2016-07 "Strengthening the role of youth in decision-making". And on a monthly basis as part of the Serving Young People first Task force the Youth Advisors meet remotely.	N/A	6 meetings minimum

QUESTIONS/REGIONS	AFRICA	ARAB	ASIA-PACIFIC	EURASIA	EUROPE	INTER-AMERICA
How do the Regional Youth Advisors communicate among themselves?	Emails, Skype, WhatsApp, zoom	Emails, Skype, Facebook group, WhatsApp	Emails, Skype, Facebook group, WhatsApp	Emails, Skype, Facebook, WhatsApp group	N/A	Emails, Skype, WhatsApp
When was the Regional Youth Advisor system introduced in the Region?	1998	2010	2004	2013	N/A	2016
How many generations of Regional Youth Advisors have been appointed till date? (2020)	8	4	6	3	N/A	2
Are there any existing guidelines on the Regional Youth Advisor system in place?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, Policy on the Regional Youth Advisor	N/A	Yes
Has there been any review of the current Regional Youth Advisor system in the Region, if so when was the latest review carried out? (And what were the outcomes?)	No	Yes, and it was an update of the role of Youth advisors and the system of election and all youth forum process and procedure	Yes. The election procedure of the Youth Advisors was recently revised.	No	N/A	No
Is the Youth Advisors system explained in the Regional constitution?	No	Working on this on the special Arab Scout conference organized on the margin of 42 World Scout Conference	No, only the Chairman who is a full voting member of the Regional Committee is mentioned in the Regional Constitution	No	N/A	Yes, it is mentioned but not explained
Who is the focal person in the Regional Support Centre that works with Regional Youth Advisors?	The Assistant Youth Programme	The Youth Programme Director	The Youth Programme Director	The Youth Programme Coordinator	N/A	The Regional Director

QUESTIONS/REGIONS	AFRICA	ARAB	ASIA-PACIFIC	EURASIA	EUROPE	INTER-AMERICA
Are there any activities, events or projects carried out directly by the Regional Youth Advisors in the Region?	The Youth advisors have been leading the "Youth Speak Series" and zonal Youth meetings	Yearly online Gathering of the participants of the youth forum during the 3-year mission of the Arab Scout Youth Advisors	The Asia-Pacific Regional Youth Forum and the Asia-Pacific Youth Leadership Training Course		The European Agora – is designed and run by Rovers for other Rovers of the Region and serves as a training ground for developing leadership as well as the sharing of best practices.	No

What are the roles and responsibilities of the Regional Youth Advisors in the Region?

Africa

1. Supporting the organisation of the Regional and zonal Youth Forums;
2. Leading Youth Engagement initiatives in the region;
3. Advising the Africa Scout Committee on issues related to Youth Engagement in the Region;
4. Supporting NSOs in the regions in developing their Youth Involvement strategies;
5. Supporting the organisation of regional Youth events.

Arab

1. Suggesting topics for the Arab Scout Youth Forum to the General Secretariat, following up on the preparations and equipment for the forum, and actively participating in the forum's work;
2. Following up on the implementation of the outcomes of the Arab Scout Forums for Youth;
3. Following up and counting the work of the national youth forums and urging the associations that do not organize national forums to do so;
4. Follow up on the outcomes of the national scout youth forums;
5. Presenting developmental and educational projects to the General Secretariat and following up the planning, preparation, implementation, evaluation and evaluation thereof upon approval;
6. Counting and studying the needs and expectations of young people and presenting them as a proposal to include them in the Arab scouting curricula and programs, if possible;
7. To play the role of a link between the Arab Scout youth and the General Secretariat - the Arab Scout Region and to communicate the voice of the Arab Scout youth;
8. Supporting the work of the Arab Scout sub-committees and communicating the voice of the Arab Scout youth upon requesting this participation from the General Secretariat - the Arab Scout Region;
9. Helping Arab Scout Organizations to elect youth representatives in their national associations, if requested to do so;
10. Cooperation in preparing for the Arab Scout Forum with the General Secretariat and the host country.

Asia-Pacific

1. Each RYR is expected to fully participate in either the Regional Committee and/or one of the Sub-Committee/Work Streams they are assigned to, by e-mail, mail and fax, as well as attend a minimum of one meeting during the triennium. Any travel costs will be at the individual's expense or that of the NSO and/or any external sponsors. The APR Youth Fund is established to support their traveling cost;
2. The RYR will be requested to indicate their interest and availability to participate in the discussions and work towards any issues on which the Asia Pacific Regional Scout Committee would like to have the input of young people in any of the Sub-Committees / Work Streams (ideally each sub-committee / work stream will have one RYR member);
3. Participate in planning the next APR Scout Youth Forum and actively support the Steering Committee in the conduct of the Youth Forum. The RYR shall participate in the succeeding Youth Forum with a status of RYR and may or may not necessarily be delegates or observers of NSOs;
4. RYR shall have a responsibility to report back and keep dialogue with the participants from the Regional Scout Youth Forum and to continue to discuss issues with young people around the Region during their mandate period of office (up to three years);
5. The RYR shall submit two progress reports to the APR Support Centre throughout their term, making them accessible online and via circular. The mid-term report should be 18 months into the term, and the final report should be 3 weeks before the next Asia-Pacific Regional Scout Youth Forum;
6. The RYR elected shall, as a group, organize and take lead of one project apart from the planning and operation of the next APR Scout Youth Forum, within the first 18 months of their term. RYR has the autonomy to decide and run any applicable project.

Eurasia

1. Attend and participate fully in the Eurasia Scout Committee;
2. Carry out the functions of ESC members;
3. Strengthen the role of youth in decision-making;
4. Ensure the Youth Programme in NSOs is relevant to global and local realities and needs of young people;
5. Provide tools, resources, consultancy services, trainings, and events for NSOs to ensure Youth Involvement and Youth Engagement.

Interamerica

1. Given the working structure of the Interamerican Scout Committee, this should include attending meetings and taking responsibility in the working groups;
2. Through working groups, the Youth Advisors must be willing to promote reflection and debate within the Interamerican Scout Committee with genuine opinions, views and proposals of the youth members of the Region (therefore they can rely on the Youth Network);
3. Youth Advisors have an open invitation to all meetings of the Interamerican Scout Committee; during these meetings the Youth Advisors have the right to speak and make suggestions;
4. The Youth Advisors have to be committed to attend meetings of the Interamerican Scout Committee and be part of the work teams or commissions defined by the Interamerican Scout Committee with specific individual proposals;
5. The Youth Advisors may represent the World Organization of the Scout Movement;
6. Review and update the guide for the Interamerican Youth Forum;
7. The Youth Advisors will be part of the Organizing Committee of the next Interamerican Scout Youth Forum according to the guide of the Forum. Youth Advisors recommend the Interamerican Scout Committee for approval, the main content of the program and agenda of the next Forum Interamerican Scout;
8. Youth Advisors should communicate with young people through the communication platform of the Youth Network;
9. The Youth Advisors shall submit a report of their activities by the end of the triennium during the next Interamerican Scout Youth Forum;

10. The Youth Advisors must submit regular reports on their work to the Interamerican Scout Committee;
11. The Youth Advisors must submit a final report summarizing their work in the triennium to the Interamerican Scout Committee.

d. World Youth Advisor systems

Due to the global pandemic caused by COVID 19 and the respective decision to postpone the 42nd World Scout Conference and 14th World Scout Youth Forum, the mandate of the elected Youth Advisors for the term 2017-2020 was extended until 2021.

During the triennium, the Task Force WSC Size & Effectiveness and Role of the Youth Advisor was established to conduct a survey and present a final report. A "Terms of reference for involvement of Youth Advisors in the World Scout Committee" was also developed and the current role description of the Youth Advisors was updated as well.



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August 2021

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