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Organización Mundial del Movimiento Scout
المنظمة العالمية للحركة الكشفية



THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION

***EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT CENTER "KRASNOKAMENKA"
15-16 SEPTEMBER 2007***

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Published by Eurasia Regional Office of the World Scout Bureau

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V.A.Golovenko

- T-** The Third Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization. 15-16 September 2007, Krasnokamenka – Yalta, Ukraine. Eurasia Regional Office of the World Scout Bureau, 2008, 69 pages.

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FOREWORD

Ten years have passed since the creation of the Eurasia Scout Region of WOSM at a constitutional conference held in Yerevan (Armenia) in April, 1998, which passed its constitution and elected its regional committee. This event triggered the second phase in the development of Scouting in countries of the Eurasia region that are bound to it geographically and have close similarities in social and economic conditions. The Scout Movement has obtained a unique experience of its development in the countries of this region and has turned into a significant factor in its social life.

Common logics and a matching way in the development of the Eurasian countries mostly define both the similarity in selecting national models and challenges faced by national scout organizations (NSO). All this requires coordination of efforts and cooperation between the Eurasian NSOs. Benchmark events were also the first and the second conferences of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization held respectively in May, 2001, in Minsk (Belarus) and in September, 2004, in Baku (Azerbaijan). Particularly, the Second Conference adopted a number of important documents, including a strategy for the development and a working plan of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization for 2004-2010.

Such steps brought good results in forming some positive trends over recent three years. So, in 2006, Armenia hosted the first regional jamboree attended by delegations from other nine countries, such as Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, the USA, Japan, and the Netherlands.

However, some problems have become soon visible in the development of Scouting in the Eurasia Region. For the search of ways of their possible solutions, the third conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization took place in Gurzuf (Crimea, Ukraine) on September 15-16, 2007. It was attended by delegations from the Armenian National Scout Movement (HASK), Association of Scouts of Azerbaijan, Georgian Organization of the Scout Movement (Scouts of Georgia), National Scout Organization of Moldova, Russian Association of Navigators/Scouts, and by guests from Belarus, Finland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Serbia, Singapore, the USA, Ukraine and Sweden.

The participants of the conference discussed the situation with the development of scout organizations in the Region. They were also informed about results of a research “Youth and Scouting in the Eurasia Region.” Presentations were also made by representatives of the Boy Scouts of America, the Japanese Scout Association, and the Korean Scout Association. The conference passed a number of important documents, in particular, on holding the fourth conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization in September, 2010, in Batumi (Georgia) and the second regional scout jamboree in 2010 in Moldova.

On the eve of the conference following an initiative of some scout organizations, a regional workshop “Resources of Scouting in the Eurasia Region” was held on September 13-14, 2007, for a deeper insight into the study of problems faced by Scouting in the region. In the preparation and running of the workshop the delegates of the conference were assisted by Russian and Ukrainian scientists.

It was stressed by the participants of the workshop that Scouting develops unique experience in the course of its progress in the region, while playing an important role in the development of youth and children’s movement, as well as in the social life of Eurasia’s countries on the whole. The workshop’s discussion covered many aspects in the development of scout organizations in the region, yet most significant ones related to the following issues:

- potential of Scouting in delivering social services;
- attention to children with special needs;
- efficient management in Scouting; and
- study of Scouting’s resources, promotion of its image, and raising awareness of Scouting in the region.

The above mentioned discussion was considerably propelled by the results of the research “Youth and Scouting in the Eurasia Region.” The discussion revealed a number of challenges that require taking of some additional measures to confront them. Although it also manifested some different approaches to points at issue, wide sharing of opinions enabled the participants to reach consent in proposing common ways of their resolving, which, as a matter of fact, were suggested for the consideration of the Third Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization.

This approach provided a ground for the delegates at the Conference, most of whom attended the workshop, to get, on the one hand, a deeper understanding of the roots of problems and, on the other hand, to make the work of the very conference more efficacious by taking balanced decisions.

In this compilation we present materials of the Third Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization and the regional workshop “Resources of Scouting in the Eurasia Region”.



**PROGRAM OF THE 3RD CONFERENCE OF THE EURASIA REGIONAL
SCOUT ORGANIZATION, EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT CENTER
“KRASNOKAMENKA”
15-16 SEPTEMBER 2007**

SATURDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER

10.00 *Opening ceremony of the Conference*

Moderator: I. Todua, Chairman, Eurasia Regional Scout Committee

Welcoming remarks by Conference delegates

Raising the flags of member-countries and delegates

Welcoming remarks by Archpriest Nykolay Donenko, Pokrovsky Church in Nyzhnaya Oreanda, Yalta, Ukraine.

Minute of silence to remember the Scouts who have passed away.

10.20 *Elections of:*

- presidium;
- secretariat;
- credentials committee;
- resolution committee;
- tellers committee;

10.45 *Plenary session*

Report of I. Todua: “Activities of the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee and Regional Office over the period from September 2004 to September 2007”

12.00 *Presentation: 21st World Scout Jamboree film*

12.15 *Break*

12.30 *Presentations by National Scout Organizations*

14.00 *Lunch*

15.30 *Eurasia Regional Scout Committee election:*

Introduction of the candidates nominated for election to the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee.

Election of new members of Eurasia Regional Scout Committee.

The first meeting of the new elected Committee

Election of a new Committee Chairman

16.30 *Introduction of new Chairman and Members of the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee*

16.45 *Plenary session: Resources of Scouting in Eurasia Region*

Report on the results of the seminar “Resources of Scouting in Eurasia Region”

17.00 Break

17.15 Regional Seminar moderators presentation:

O. Reshetnikov Presentation: “Scouting Potential in Social Service”

V. Golovenko Presentation: results of the sociological research “Youth and Scouting in Eurasia Region”

Recommendations of the Regional Seminar “Resources of the Scouting in Eurasia Region” to the 3rd Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization

18.30 End of session

19.30 Dinner. Free program

SUNDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER

10.00 Presentations of Conference guests:

World Scout Bureau, Boy Scouts of America, Scout Association of Japan,
Korea Scout Association, Singapore Scout Association, European Regional Committee,
Sweden Scout Association, Kazakhstan Scout Organization, Belarus Scout Organization

11.30 Break

12.00 Plenary session:

Discussion

Adoption of Conference Resolutions

13.00 Conference closing ceremony

14.00 Lunch

15.00 Visit to the Nikitskiy Botanical Garden and Yalta

20:00 Dinner

MONDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER

Departure of Conference delegates and guests

PARTICIPANTS
OF THE III EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Mr. Namik Jafarov	President of Association of Scouts of Azerbaijan
Mr. Ibrahim Ismayilov	International Commissioner of Association of Scouts of Azerbaijan
Mr. Ilyas Ismayilly	International Relations Coordinator Assistant of Association of Scouts of Azerbaijan

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Mr. Hrach Shemavonyan	President of Armenian National Scout Movement
Mr. Bagrat Yesayan	International Commissioner of Armenian National Scout Movement
Mr. Davit Hacopyan	Armenian National Scout Movement
Ms. Narine Zardaryan	Armenian National Scout Movement
Ms. Anahit Zakharyan	Armenian National Scout Movement

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

Mr. Andrew Urushadze	President of Georgian Organization of Scout Movement “Scouts of Georgia”
Mr. George Kakhidze	Treasurer, Georgian Organization of Scout Movement “Scouts of Georgia”
Ms. Tamara Shukakidze	Director, youth program, Georgian Organization of Scout Movement “Scouts of Georgia”

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Mr. Vladimir Vlas	President of National Scout Organization of Moldova
Mr. Iurie Emilian	International Commissioner of National Scout Organization of Moldova
Dr. (Mis.) Valentina Ursu	National Scout Organization of Moldova
Ms. Angela Tikh	National Scout Organization of Moldova
Ms. Viorica Kharea	National Scout Organization of Moldova
Ms. Dumitru Barbanov	National Scout Organization of Moldova

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Mr. Anatoly Ermolin	President of Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators
Dr. Igor Ivanov	member of Executive Committee of Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators (Irkutsk)
Mr. Alexander Belov	member of Executive Committee of Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators (Vladivostok)
Mis. Irina Gekht	Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators (Chelyabinsk)
Mr. Gleb Zakrevskiy	Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators (Kaliningrad)
Ms. Elena Lustritskaya	Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators (Irkutsk)

GUESTS AND OBSERVERS

WORLD SCOUT BUREAU

Dr. Eduardo Missoni Secretary General of the World Organization of Scout Movement

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. Richard L. Burdick Vice-chairman, Boy Scouts of America
Mr. Scott Tear International Director of Boy Scouts of America

REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Mr. Iurie Baturo
Ms. Natalia Starikova

KAZAKHSTAN

Mr. Viktor Deimund President of Organization of Scout Movement of Kazakhstan

KOREA

Ms. Lee, Young Ku Secretary General of Korea Scout Association
Mr. Sennie (Sei-eun) OH Staff, International Service of Korea Scout Association

SERBIA

Ms. Zorica Skakun Member of the European Regional Scout Committee

SINGAPORE

Mr. Mohamad Effendy Rajab Executive Director of Singapore Scout Association

UKRAINE

Mr. Valerii Tantsiura Deputy Chairman, National Council of NOSU

FINLAND

Mr. Anders Huldén Russia-Networker, the Guides and Scouts of Finland

SWEDEN

Mr. Thomas Bruno Member of Swedish Guide and Scout Council

JAPAN

Mr. Osamu Hirose Chairman, 23 World Scout Jamboree Bidding Committee of Scout Association of Japan
Mr. Konosuke Kobayashi Deputy National Secretary of Scout Association of Japan

Ms. Mari Nakano Chairperson of Scout Association of Japan, APR Program Sub-Committee
Mr. Makoto Nakano Member of Scout Association of Japan, Board of Education

MODERATORS:

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Mr. Roman Aleksandrov Deputy head of the Division for Multilateral Cooperation and International Organizations, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
Dr. Oleg Reshetnikov Deputy Director, Academic Institute of Social Service at the Russian State Social University, Expert, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Eurasia Regional Scout Committee consultant

UKRAINE

Dr. Valeriy Golovenko – Director, Ukrainian Institute of Social Studies, main expert, Institute of economy and forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Eurasia Regional Scout Committee

Mr. Irakli Todua Chairman, Eurasia Regional Scout Committee

WORLD SCOUT BUREAU – EURASIA REGIONAL OFFICE

Dr. Alexander S. Bondar - Director
Mr. Irakli Varshalomidze - Assistant
Ms. Natalia Litkovets – Head of the Secretariat
Ms. Alexandra Chinyaeva – Seconded staff member



**TO PARTICIPANTS OF THE 3RD CONFERENCE
OF THE EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION**



I extend a warm welcome to all participants in the 3rd Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization, who are young, full of energy, caring, self-assured, and interested in their own and their countries' future! I wish you all happiness and prosperity!

This Conference presents an opportunity to once again emphasize the important role the Scout Movement plays in life of the society and concentrate on addressing its important problems.

I want to wish you that the results of your efforts will not be left without attention, and the documents adopted by you as the result of hard work will be approved by the youth.

I would like to express my deep conviction that any positive changes in the society are only possible with your participation.

Therefore, I wish you fruitful work, interesting discussions, and constructive decisions. Also, I extend my wishes of sincere affection, well-being and prosperity, successes in life, personal happiness, inexhaustible inspiration, and good intentions.

Peace and harmony be with you, Dear Friends!

Viktor Korzh,

Minister of Ukraine for Family, Youth, and Sports Affairs



**REPORT OF I. TODUA: “ACTIVITIES OF THE EURASIA
REGIONAL SCOUT COMMITTEE AND REGIONAL OFFICE
OVER THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 2004 TO
SEPTEMBER 2007”**



Preamble: A team-based principle and style of activities has been preserved and developed in the reporting period by the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee and Regional Office. Volunteer consultants have provided substantial support to activities of the Committee and the Office. In their activities, the Regional Committee and Office have been guided by WOSM Constitution, Constitution of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization, and resolutions of World Conferences and Regional Conferences. A great attention has been paid to implementing the tasks set by the WOSM Scouting Strategy, “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Strategy for 2004-2010” and “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Working Plan for 2004-2010” adopted by the Second Regional Conference in 2004.

The Eurasia Regional Scout Committee composition in 2004-2007 was as follows:

- Irakli Todua, Chairman;
- Nozima Nurmukhamedova, Deputy Chairman;
- Bagrat Yesayan, Committee Member;
- Vladimir Vlas, Committee Member;
- Ibragim Ismailov, Committee Member;
- Veronika Mikhalchenkova, Committee Member;
- Yevgeny Nazarchuk, Treasurer, Committee Member; and
- Alexander Bondar, Executive Secretary of the Committee, Director of the World Scout Bureau Eurasia Regional Office.

The Regional Committee conducted five meetings in the reporting period:

- 21 September 2004, Baku, Azerbaijan;
- 27 April 2005, Moscow, Russia;
- 7 November 2005, Krasnokamenka, Ukraine;
- 17-18 August 2006, Byurokan, Armenia; and
- 23 March 2007, Kyiv, Ukraine.

The main focus at Committee meetings was on the following issues:

1. Centenary of Scouting
2. World and Regional Jamborees
3. Expansion of Scouting in countries of the Region
4. Support of National Scout Organizations of WOSM members in the Region
5. Participation of Region’s National Scout Organizations in the 37th World Scout Conference “Breaking Down Barriers”

6. Organizational development
7. Development of an attractive youth program
8. Image of Scouting
9. Communications, including publications, support of the Regional Website and changing over to a new format of presentation on the Internet
10. Partner relations with other Regions
11. Development of the material and technical basis of the Krasnokamenka Regional Scout Center, and other important issues.

The cadre environment for Regional Committee activities: Bagrat Yesayan, Vladimir Vlas, and Ibragim Ismailov actively pursued the Committee activities. Following appointment of Yevgeny Nazarchuk to the position of the Committee's Regional Treasurer, our team was strengthened both in professional terms, as Yevgeny Nazarchuk is an experienced and well-respected economist who has provided significant support to the Committee and the Office, as well as in Scouting terms, as demonstrated during the Regional and World Jamboree events. At the same time, it should be noted that two Committee members, namely, Nozima Nurmukhamedova and Veronika Mikhachenkova, were unable to find enough time to participate fully in Committee's work.

In this connection, I would like to repeat a request, already voiced at the previous Regional Conference, **for our organizations to nominate those scouts to the Regional Committee who would be able to carry out proactive, voluntary work and would have a sufficient amount time to perform their functions, rather than based on considerations of representation.**

I also want to note that the NSOs, which are nominating their candidates, must be prepared to support these candidates and motivate their active efforts on the Committee for the next six years.

Should be noted that volunteer consultants provided support to activities of the Committee and the Office. I want to make a special mention of

Dr. Oleg Reshetnikov, a psychologist and educator,

Dr. Valery Golovenko, a sociologist and well-known specialist in the field of the processes developing within youth movements,

Dr. Vladimir Kudinov, a well-know researcher in the history of youth movements in our countries, **Nikolai Akatov** enjoying a deserved respect from all of us as an organizer of systems for informal education of youth, as well as

Roman Aleksandrov, a well-know Scout and expert in the field of education, and

Dr. Aleksandr Shkryabin, a practical physician, as well as other consultants.

It is thanks to the highly professional support of these volunteers that the necessary consultations have been conducted, training courses delivered, and publications of the Committee and Regional Office prepared.

The level of development of the National Scout Organizations of the Eurasia Region can be currently described as follows: Our organizations have now reached the level of self-sufficiency and autonomy; they have well-established national leadership teams; the organizations maintain the proper gender balance; leadership rotation is taking place; young persons are participating in decision-making processes. The organizations have publications of their own. The majority of them support their own Websites. The organizations enjoy support from communities of their respective countries, including support from government agencies. It should be noted that nearly all the organizations have office premises for their National Secretariats, national and local scout centers, equipped summer sites for permanent camps. Delegations from the National Scout Organizations of the Region attend in all major events of World Scouting. Our organizations develop partner relations with specialized international UN agencies, as well as with those active in the field of children and youth movements. Some examples of these activities include: GEORGIA — a joint project between the Scouts of Georgia with CARE-Georgia (founded by the BP and its partners in Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) and South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) companies); AZERBAIJAN – joint projects Youth Against AIDS, Youth Chooses Healthy Way of Life (UNDP, UNFPA, Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Tourism of Azerbaijan), Building Eurasia of the 21st Century via Democratic Governance and Citizen Engagement” (European Youth Fund).

Expansion:

Ukraine: A new unitarian Organization has been established in Ukraine, which, we hope, will be recognized as WOSM official member soon.

Kazakhstan: Following long years of anticipation, the Scout Organization of Kazakhstan is in the final stages of achieving its recognition, and we hope to participate in a ceremony of awarding an official WOSM membership certificate to the Scout Organization of Kazakhstan and saluting their flag in South Korea in the coming months.

In this connection, I would like to thank Luc Pannisod, WOSM Deputy Secretary General.

The fact that we have strong and large organizations, such as Ukraine on the extreme West and Kazakhstan on the East, makes our Region stronger, and I believe that this circumstance would allow us expand the movement in countries of the Central Asia within a short period of time.

Restoration of membership of our **Belarusian Brother Scouts**, whose representatives are now present here as observers, would strengthen our Region even more.

The status of a respected and effective **National Scout Organization of Moldova** seems quite problematic in the face of an unfriendly stance taken by the current political regime in Moldova. We are grateful to our friends Boy Scouts of America for their direct participation in actions of support to our brother scouts of Moldova.

We plan to devote greater attention to a young organization in our Region, namely the **Russian Association of Scouts/Navigators (RASN)**, and provide assistance to them in developing program support for their events, training of the cadre, and organizing activities of the National Secretariat.

No doubt, our brother organization —**Scout Association of Tajikistan** deserves more attention than it had received in the past. In the nearest future, we are planning to make use of a project approach to promote further development of this organization.

Lack of a trend towards significant growth of the membership base of our national organizations remains the source of concern. This issue was already raised at the previous Regional Conference. I think the future members of the Regional Committee, with support from the relevant **WOSM Membership Growth Task Force**, will need to make an in-depth analysis of the situation and work out proposals and recommendations for our organizations to boost their membership.

Excelscout, an Attractive Youth Program in Scouting, is a brand project of our Region, an event being in the vein of the Attractive Youth Program, which is one of the key strategic directions in WOSM activities. Scouts trained at the regional Excelscout course, which took place in 1999 through 2004, in Krasnokamenka and Switzerland, now represent the core of young adult leaders in the Scouting of our Region. Unfortunately, we have to note that due to lack of support from outside the Region, this course was not conducted in the reporting period. The new members of the Regional Committee will need to promote this regional project among friends of our Region and by all means renew a regular cycle of conducting this unique course.

Regional Level. Publications of our Region: All in all, there were 26 handbooks, manuals, and brochures published in ten years of Region's existence. This past year 2006, we worked together with the Russian Association of Pilot Scouts to publish in large circulation a handbook "Scout Camp: Methodology Guide". At this time, upon initiative of the Regional Committee, four books have been prepared for publication: "Handbook for Leaders of the Scout Section"; "Social Service in Scouting"; "Scouting and Children with Special Needs; and "Communication Policy for Eurasia Region National Scout Organizations". The last publication "Scouting and Children with Special Needs" is expected to be transformed into a regional project. Most likely, its realization would require organization of an introductory seminar on the subject matter of this handbook and monitoring of the application of scout programs towards children of these categories, as well as provision of additional methodological support. If the work towards advancement of publication projects for these books proves as successful as we hope it to be, our organizations would receive valuable methodological support.

Due to lack of resources, the "Children in Difficult Situations" project had to be suspended as a regional one. We know, however, that our organizations continue implementing this project as part of the social service program.

In the reporting period, the Regional Committee continued its efforts in sounding the trends in society's attitudes towards Scouting. To this end, a regional **sociological research Youth and Scouting** has been implemented with support from the Ukrainian Institute of Social Studies and its Director Dr. Valerie A. Golovenko.

The survey findings have been summarized in a brochure published in Russian and English. You will have an opportunity to hear the information to be presented by Dr. Valeriy Golovenko who led the project. In this connection, I would like to note that implementation of targeted sociological studies is a practice borrowed by this Region from the brother organization of Boy Scouts of America, who are successfully using this technology.

The First Regional Jamboree in Armenia in 2006 was a momentous event in the life of our Region. It had been announced significantly later than all the standard deadlines included in the "Jamboree Regulations of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization", however, the hosts at the Armenian National Scout Organization HASK were up to the mark and succeeded in using such a short time to mobilize the needed resources for successful holding of this event attended by participants from ten countries: Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, as well as USA, Japan, and the Netherlands. I would like to wish success in organizing the Second Eurasia Regional Jamboree in 2009 to the national organization, which would assume the responsibility for holding this event.

World Jamborees. As regards participation in World Jamborees, about 50 Scouts from the Eurasia Region took part in the 20th World Jamboree in Thailand, with ten times as many Scouts from our Region were attending the 21st World Jamboree.

Partner Relations

European Scout Region. Similarly to the previous reporting period, relations were developing at the level of contacts and cooperation between regional structures: Regional Scout Committees and Regional Offices. Participation of young scouts from our Region in partner relations was minimal. Developing these relations and engaging young scout in these relations is one of the most important tasks for new members of the Eurasia Regional Committee.

Both the Regional Committee and Regional Office have partner relations with the **Kandersteg World Scout Center**. Some of our scouts have already worked as part of Kandersteg personnel. The attractiveness of Kandersteg as a place of year-round jamboree is constantly growing. Our Regional Center has a "Kandersteg room", and Kandersteg itself has a "Eurasia Region room". We are closely following the Kandersteg activities and intend to use many things from its experience.

Arab Region. Partner relations with the Arab Region were mainly developing through the channels of our scouts' participation in regional events. We thank the Arab Region for their ongoing attention

and cooperation. It appears advisable to conduct negotiations with the leadership of the Arab Region to look for ways of wider youth exchanges and greater diversity of future cooperation programs.

Partner relations with the **Asia-Pacific Region** were developing on the level of cooperation with two organizations in this Region — of Japan and Korea.

Scouts from our Region were invited and provided support from these organizations to take part in:

* 14th Nippon Jamboree (14NJ), 3-7 August, 2006, Jeju City, Ishikawa, Japan; and

* International Patrol Jamboree 2006, 9 -14 August, 2006, Korea.

A contingent of scouts from Japan took part in the First Eurasia Regional Jamboree in Armenia in 2006.

Partner relations with Boy Scouts of America are developing in several areas:

- enrolment of our scouts for internship in summer camps of Boy Scouts of America;
- assistance provided by Boy Scouts of America in creation or reconstruction of national and local scout centers of Eurasia NSOs;
- youth exchanges, including participation of Russian Scouts in the National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America;
- participation of Boy Scouts in the First Eurasia Regional Jamboree in Armenia in 2006 and their sponsor assistance in conducting this Jamboree;
- Scout Uniform for All Scouts of Moldova cooperative project of Boy Scouts of America with Moldova.

Speaking about our Region's partner relations with Boy Scouts of America, special emphasis should be made on the sponsor assistance of this organization in reconstruction and development of the Krasnokamenka Eurasia Regional Scout Center and their participation in building the Crimean International Scout Camp. The foundation stone for the future Richard L. Burdick Scout Camp has already been laid. When the construction and reconstruction of the Regional Center and International Camp are finished, the Region's scouts and our guests will have at their disposal full and comfortable facilities for conducting regional and international training events, accommodation of scout groups visiting the Crimea under scout programs.

On behalf of the outgoing Committee members, I would like to express a wish with regard to all the brotherly scout organizations who have partner relations with our Region: scouts of your organizations should participate in field camps of our scouts. This would be the best expression of solidarity of our Global Family.

I would like to extend my personal thanks to the Krasnokamenka Scout Staff, with special thanks to **Sergey K. Tsurkanov**, who has done a great job to support the working conditions in the Scout Center and Regional Office during the whole ten-year period of Office creation and operation.

On behalf of the Scout Committee, I would like to thank the following persons for supporting our Region: Richard L. Burdick, Scott Teare (for effective cooperation with our Region), Mathieu Pouret, Anne Whiteford, Nicola Goonderson, and, certainly.

I also want to thank my older colleagues: Ms. Teresa Bermingham and Hermann Hui; meetings with Hermann have helped to resolve a lot of problems.

To conclude my presentation, I should communicate to you some wishes and suggestions made by the Regional Committee members serving in 2004-2007.

- We must step up our efforts to develop Scouting expansion throughout countries of the Region, where a half of the countries are not as yet recognized as WOSM members, so that these efforts should be conducted based on project approach, with participation of both the Eurasia Regional Committee and Office, and the World Scout Committee.
- New technologies of cooperation with possible partners need to be developed, both inside our countries (charter system, special cooperation projects), and on the international level (foundations, specialized agencies).
- Our National Scout Organizations, which have National Centers of their own, must join the program of certification of these centers within the WOSM system.
- I would like to address the World Scout Bureau with the suggestion to hold regional seminars on various topics: new statistics technologies at WOSM, growth of membership base, communications in Scouting, and other important issues.
- National Organizations of our Region need to nominate a worthy candidate for election as member of the World Scout Committee at the upcoming World Scout Conference of 2008.
- A common wish of scouts of our Region is that the World Scouting must have its World Home, and each and every Scout should cherish the thought of visiting this home and be proud of it, as one of the many symbols of success of World Scouting.



REPORT OF DR. E.MISSONI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE WORLD ORGANISATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT



Dear sisters and brothers in Scouting,

When we first met at the Eurasian Scout Conference in Baku in 2004 I was your "new" Secretary General having only joined the office a few months earlier. Today, it is about three and a half years since I took office and I'd like to share the exciting times we have been living at the World Scout Bureau and the challenges we have before us.

I also bring you special greetings from the Chairman of the World Scout Committee Herman Hui, he is disappointed he cannot address you in person, and as none of my colleagues of the World Scout Committee are here, I am happy to start giving you some information about work done at level.

In 2005 the World Scout Committee started its mandate under Herman Hui's chairmanship by affirming some key points:

- Work as a united and well-coordinated team with shared responsibilities, and keep stakeholders well informed in a timely manner
- Focus on the follow up of the world conference resolutions in particular, Governance, Growth and development, relationship with WAGGGS, educational programme.
- Work on global issues such as world peace and reinforce the spirit of world brotherhood among National Scout Organizations
- Build a sound foundation and plan for further development of the Movement in its next century
- Importance of financial planning, fee system, our own new world headquarters
- Look for better financial support from the corporate sector

To support these challenges, the Committee has adapted its working methods, requesting the support of specialized task forces composed of experienced volunteers, World Scout Committee members and staff from the Bureau.

Youth participation is the key for ensuring the right mix of representation within the Movement. In this triennium Youth Advisers have been associated to the work the World Scout Committee, allowing a refreshing and constructive contribution to our debates. The Youth Advisers are at present in the planning stage of the next World Scout Youth Forum in Korea, we need your National Scout Organizations to support in sending the best representatives to this event.

But the most important innovation from Tunisia has been the set up a **Task Force to conduct a review of the governance of WOSM**. Key questions are now is the process of revision by the Task

Force and you have received a call for contributions. If you have not yet done so I warmly invite you to respond to that request.

The questions are about legitimacy, the unity of the Movement, accountability and transparency, integrity and democracy. And I invite you to inspire the work of your conference with these five key questions.

Among others an important challenge is also faced by the **Membership Development Task Force** that acquired momentum under Wayne Perry's chairmanship. Studying and evaluating parameters of growth and development are among the objectives of the Task Force that intends to prepare a specific tool and appropriate recommendations in time for the next World Scout Conference in 2008.

In accordance with the decisions made at the time of the appointment of the Secretary General, and at the beginning of the triennium, an **evaluation of the SG** was performed, this was the first time such an evaluation had been carried out in line with of WOSM's policies on the management of adult resources. The first step of that exercise was the assessment of the performance of the Secretary General. I was obviously honoured to hear the members of the World Scout Committee reaffirming their unanimous trust, and expressing appreciation and support to the work of all the staff of the Bureau and results achieved to date.

A mid-way **evaluation will take place within the Committee itself** at its coming meeting. We believe that regular performance reviews should be, and are now, a normal part of governance and should take place at all levels of WOSM.

To reinforce the unity of the Movement we also need to foster the dialogue with the regional committees. We have thus created the **Regional support team** to liaise with the regional Chairmen and encourage a harmonious governance.

To conclude the update of the Committee's ways of working, two new members have joined the team: Wayne Perry has replaced Steve Fossett who resigned, and Maurice Machenbaum has been appointed as World Treasurer.

* * *

Dear sisters and brothers, as you may know from world news Steve Fossett recently disappeared while flying over deserts of Nevada, search is going on since now more than a week and we are all accompanying his family and closest friends with our thoughts and prayers.

* * *

In 2004 we were looking towards 2007 as a fundamental milestone in the history of Scouting, with one theme in mind: "**One World, One promise**".

The vision I proposed to the World Scout Committee and shared with you was therefore one of "**One**" **Organization serving "One" Movement**, sharing that Promise.

The World Scout Committee has worked as a united team, and unity of the Movement was identified by the World Scout Conference as the main focus of the Governance review.

Promoting the unity of the Movement is the first constitutional purpose of the World Organisation and therefore of all its members, at all levels.

Unity has been the focus as well in the strategical reorganization of the World Scout Bureau, aiming at better supporting and promoting Scouting worldwide.

Central and regional structures have been aligned in terms of functions and responsibilities, looking for synergy and an optimization of resources. The WSB's Board of Directors, which includes all Regional Directors, ensures strategical and programmatic coordination, as well as progressive corporate integration.

Following the recommendation of the World Scout Conference, the average age of executive staff has been lowered by more than 10 years. Younger executives are progressively empowered and steps forward are being made in terms of gender and geo-cultural balance, however never sacrificing professional competence: professional competence has oriented the restructuring process of the WSB at Central and Regional levels.

No organizational arrangement will ensure unity, unless aspects such as goals, plans, methods and resources are fully shared. This year, for the first time in the history of the WSB, the activities implemented by all offices (central and regional) were based on an integrated **Yearly Operational Plan** developed according to a single **Triennial Global Plan**. For the time being, this could only be produced by compiling the pre-existing regional plans, but we expect to be able to generate the next Triennial Plan as an integrated output of regional and global inputs to the World Scout Conference. Good planning can only be the result of evaluation and lessons learned. Therefore, the WSB engaged itself in an overall **evaluation** of the work done since April 2004. The exercise involved all the staff in all offices of the WSB and results will obviously contribute to future planning.

In another historical step, we are now standardising the format of all offices' periodical reporting to feed integrated Quarterly Management Reports to the WSC. And I am sure you'll be happy to know that a strategically oriented **Annual Report of the Secretary General**, integrating outcome information from all Regions, will now be distributed to all National Scout Organizations and key stakeholders at the end of each fiscal year; the first to be published in the coming month of October.

Unity is also fostered through a strong visual corporate identity.

Impressive changes have been made thanks to the adoption of the Brand Communication Strategy at the last World Scout Conference. The World Scout Committee approved the investment plan for our new brand, which includes worldwide legal protection and a long-term project which enhances the consistency of the three areas of Scouting's Profile: Communications, Partnerships and Resources.

Let me highlight the achievements made in this area. "**One Scout.org**" represents a historical turning point, and **Regional Communications Fora** have supported National Scout Organizations to discover and use the full potential of the adoption and the coordinated use of the **New brand**.

The first "**World Scouting Report**", focused on "Youth, a social force", was launched globally in cooperation with representatives of the UN in Geneva, and conveys an important message to the international community as part of our **focused external relations strategy** for the repositioning of World Scouting.

To consolidate and grow, the Scout Movement needs more resources. Taking advantage both of the advances in the area of communications and of the adoption of a new approach to projects, partnerships have been established with external donors, including and increasingly from the private sector. Partners must both demonstrate appropriate **ethical and social responsibility** standards, and coincide with our priorities and plans in order to avoid that our activities become "donor driven". This is a challenging and growing area of work and support to Scouting in Eurasia is of special concern. The support from the Indesit company to the publication of educational material, is a small but effective example of the existing potential in this area.

While new sources still need to become effective, we must here thank the continuous support given by the BSA and individual American scouters for the development of Scouting in Eurasia, including to strengthen the capacity of the regional office of the WSB and the Scout Center of Krasnokamenka.

Notwithstanding the enormous effort to modernise the organisation, in line with Strategic priorities 6 and 7, our "**core business**" is **education**. On the long run this is how we make a difference. "Creating a better world" expresses our vision and the Strategy toward that goal is the education of young people through Scouting. The Strategy adopted by the World Scout Conference since 2002, however, cannot be effective without the convinced and strong commitment of all National Scout Organizations to its implementation. The five identified educational Strategic Priorities, i.e. **Youth involvement**, special attention to the **adolescents**, the full engagement of an increasing number of **volunteers, reaching out** to those most in need and ensuring full and fair participation in Scouting to both **girls and boys, women and men**, must be streamlined across the Scout programme and orient actions and organizational arrangements National Scout Organizations put in place to implement it.

From the perspective of Educational Methods, the Educational Methods Committee clearly affirmed that Youth Programme is the key challenge. Supporting the youth programme will help meet the real needs of young people and overcome the membership decline, reversing this cycle and move towards growth and development.

It is therefore fundamental to understand where we are with the implementation of the Strategy in all its aspects and priorities, and the way forward. Your contribution with information from the situation in your National Scout Organizations is very valuable and will be highly appreciated.

As you can well imagine, a lot has been invested into making this **centennial year** a real success. Thanks to the effort we made in putting in place the Communication and branding strategy we were prepared to harvest the opportunity offered by the centenary, and we started the new century of Scouting with renewed enthusiasm and commitment. Hundreds of inspirational **Gifts for Peace** were presented at the **Scouting's Sunrise** on 1 August.

Also the centennial **World Scout Jamboree** helped to reaffirm the unique role Scouting may play in today's society. With 40.000 participants from all the 155 countries where there are recognised National Scout Organizations the Jamboree surely achieved the objective of reaffirming Scouting's world brotherhood. The **World Congress** to be held in Geneva in November, the last world event of the centennial celebrations, will confront top researchers with the Scouting experience and offer an additional evidence of the contribution of hundred years of Scouting to non-formal education and to Society at large.

There is much more to come. I'll be happy to share more information with you and look forward to your comments and suggestions.

Finally I wholeheartedly thank all of the staff of the WSB and the wide network of volunteers that are contributing worldwide to this exciting adventure, often making the impossible possible, thanks to their admirable dedication and Scout spirit.



THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION RESOLUTIONS

ON ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT COMMITTEE

According to the Constitution of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization, the Third Eurasia Regional Scout Conference decides to:

- a) elect as members of the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee for the period of six years:
 - Namik Jafarov, Azerbaijan Republic;
 - Bagrat Yesayan, Republic of Armenia;
 - Tamara Shukakidze, Republic of Georgia;
- b) elect as member of the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee for the period of three years:
 - Rustam Karimov, Republic of Tajikistan.

* * *

THE FOURTH EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT CONFERENCE

The Third Conference of Eurasia Regional Scout Organization decides to

Hold the Fourth Eurasia Regional Scout Conference in the city of Batumi, Georgia, September 2010.

* * *

THE SECOND REGIONAL SCOUT JAMBOREE

Upon hearing and discussing the information on the “Jamboree Regulations of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization”, the Third Conference of Eurasia Regional Scout Organization decides to

Hold the 2nd Regional Scout Jamboree in Moldova, 2010.

* * *

EURASIA REGION SCOUT FOUNDATION

In compliance of “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Working Plan for 2004-2010” (adopted by the Second Regional Conference in 2004) certain work has been done with the aim of future establishment of the “Eurasia Region Scout Foundation”:

Third Eurasia Regional Scout Conference decides:

1. To approve “Guidelines for the organization and management” of the “Eurasia Region Scout Foundation” as a working document.
2. Eurasia Regional Scout Committee should carry out consultation with the same type foundations of other WOSM regions, as well, as the World Scout Committee, World Scout Foundation and also with National Scout Organisation of Eurasia Scout Region.

Voted for: National Scout Organizations of – Armenia, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan

Voted against: National Scout Organizations of - Azerbaijan and Georgia



**APPEAL OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE 3RD CONFERENCE OF
THE EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION TO THE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

Dear Brothers Boy Scouts of America:

The Third Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization is addressing you with the words of heartfelt gratitude for your continued support to the development of Scouting in the Eurasia countries.

We thank you for organizing the internships and training events for Scouts from the Eurasia Region, which have already become a tradition.

We also express our gratitude for your help in conducting the First Jamboree of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization.

We appreciate very highly your assistance in developing the Eurasia Regional Scout Center “Krasnokamenka” and construction of the Crimean International Scout Center «Scout Camp Richard L. Burdick».

We are proud of the bond of Scout friendship, solidarity, and commitment between the Scouts of our Region and the Scouts of America.



EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION

GOLDEN BADGE



Eurasia Regional Scout Committee in March 2007, has established the Golden Badge of Eurasia Regional Scout Organization as an honorary award. According to the Statute of the Golden Badge, it is to be presented to individuals who have rendered particular services to the Eurasia Scout Region. Following of the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee resolution, the Golden Badge has been presented at the Conference to: Mr. N. Naroutunian, Armenian National Scout Organization (HASK), Mr. I. Emelian, National Scout Organization of Moldova, Mr. I. Todua, Georgian Organization of the Scout Movement, and Richard L. Burdick and Scott Teare, Boy Scouts of

America.

Also by the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee resolutions, the Golden Badge has been presented to Mr. J. Moreillon, WOSM Secretary General (1988-2004), and Mr. J. Cassaigneau, supervisor of the Eurasia Scout Region (1990-2006).

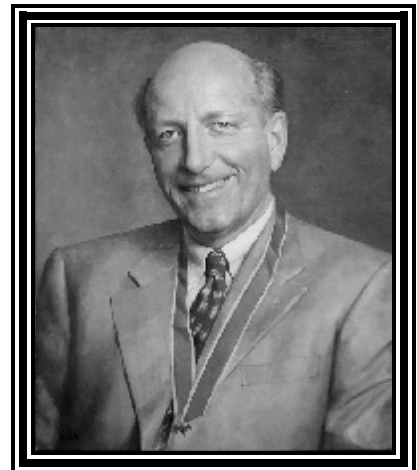
* * *



Heads of delegations at the Conference were presented commemorative watches.

* * *

In commemoration of merits of Klaus J. Jacobs in the development of the Eurasia Regional Scout Center “Krasnokamenka”, his portrait (canvas, 60 cm x 90 cm), painted by special order, was shown to participants of the Conference. Later the portrait was handed over to Mr. K. J. Jacobs and his family.



* * *

Conference documents



III EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT CONFERENCE GUESTS PRESENTATION

Boy Scouts of America presentation:



Chartered Organizations and the Boy Scouts of America

Purpose	<p><i>That the purpose of this corporation shall be to promote, through organization and cooperation with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred virtues, using the methods which are now in common use by Boy Scouts.</i></p>
	<p>Sec. 3, federal charter, Boy Scouts of America June 15, 1916, by the United States Congress</p>
Charters	<p>Two kinds of charters are issued by the Boy Scouts of America: one to community organizations and the other to BSA local councils. The first enables community groups to use the Scouting program under their own leadership as a service to their children, youth, and families. The other empowers local councils to help chartered organizations effectively use the Scouting program and to expand the use of the program to other community groups.</p>
How Community Organizations Use the Scouting Program	<p>Schools and community and religious organizations, with the help of the BSA, organize Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops, Varsity Scout teams, Venturing crews, and Sea Scout ships for boys and young men and women.</p> <p>They manage these units and control the program of activities to support the goals and objectives of the chartered organizations. When community organizations establish a new unit, they must take these two important actions to ensure a quality Scouting program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Selecting leadership. The head of the chartered organization appoints a chartered organization representative to provide leadership in the selection of a committee of adults that will provide overall supervision for the units program. The committee selects the adult unit leaders who will work with the youth. The chartered organization representative is also a voting member of the local council and may serve as a member of the district committee.2. Providing a meeting place and promoting a good program. The chartered organization arranges for adequate meeting facilities for the unit and promotes through its committee the full use of the program, including outdoor experiences, advancement, recognitions, and, in particular, Scoutings values.
How the BSA Supports the Community Organization	<p>To support approximately 124,000 Scouting units owned and operated by chartered organizations, more than 300 BSA councils provide professional counseling and administration, commissioner service, training for leaders, camping and outdoor facilities, program materials and literature, planning tools, and other program aids. Councils also maintain records on units and their membership, provide rank certificates and merit badge cards, and maintain service centers where badges, insignia, literature, and other helps can be obtained.</p> <p>In addition, council representatives conduct annual charter review conferences with chartered organization personnel to evaluate how effectively the Scouting program is being delivered and how it might be improved.</p>



Scout Association of Japan presentation:

Why Japan?



The Scout Association of Japan proposes the theme "WA."

"WA" means a spirit of unity.

Youth from around the world will be able to experience the "harmony" of traditional culture and modern high-tech society.

Also to reconfirm the meaning of "unity" where East meets West and closing the gap between North and South to respect and understand each other.

The most important element of the theme is "peace"

Participants will be able to send a message of world peace, harmony and unity by experiencing the following things.

- 1 The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the World War II. Representatives of Scouts around the world will be able to attend the Memorial Service for the Victims of the Atomic Bomb held in Hiroshima on the 6th of August and The Peace Scout Forum is planned. They will appeal for world peace from Hiroshima.
- 2 After the war Japan made an impressive reconstruction and now contributes to the world as one of the world leaders in advanced technology.
- 3 Japan has overcome pollution problem that occurred over the course of reconstruction. So the country is extremely sensitive to environmental issues.
- 4 Thousands of years of traditional culture have been handed down to the present day.

Not only sending a message of world peace, harmony and unity from the Jamboree but also making this opportunity as a kick off of the post-Jamboree activities such as building a network of NSOs to undertake joint projects or global issues that should be tackled by the Scout Movement during the second century.

Proposed venue is the best location to cover all these activities. It is close to Hiroshima. It faces to Inland Sea, where marine contamination was overcome. It is also close to numerous historical places.

Existing infrastructures such as water system, power supply, communication system, on-site evacuation facilities, will not require any further development that may lead to environmental destruction and also minimize the investment specific to the Jamboree.

The Scout Association of Japan has experiences of having the national jamboree which is a size of about 30000 participants in every four years. The experience, knowledge and technologies gained through these events are important elements to host the event of the same size.

We have already worked out with Visa issues and now trying to seek the possibility of having some inexpensive ways for all the participants to travel by working with airline networks.

In many years, Japan has been regarded as a country with high price. But recently we find things are more expensive in the U.S. and European countries and actually our commodity prices are falling. So Japan is no longer an expensive county.

Your idea, suggestion and request will be highly appreciated. Because it is always that the World Jamboree is not only the host country's jamboree but everybody's jamboree.



Korea Scout Association Presentation:



Good morning, Scouting Friends!

I am LEE, Young-Ku, the Secretary General of the Korea Scout Association, and a member of the next World Conference & Youth Forum Host Committee in 2008 Korea. Thank you for giving us this opportunity to present next World Scout events here.

As you may be aware, the next World Scout Conference will be held in 14 to 18 July in Jeju, an Island of World Peace, while next Youth Forum will be held in 7 to 10 July 2008 in the beautiful Wonkwang University campus.

Last July, there was the 21st World Scout Jamboree in the United Kingdom. More than 42,000 Scouts from 155 countries gathered and enjoyed their festivals. To continue this atmosphere of celebrating World Scouting's centenary, every national contingent will join at the next World events in Korea to opening our bright new century.

So, we would like to make the REAL World Scout Conference, and Scout leaders from all national scout organizations will gather and share their ideas for the theme of "Creating a Better World". Absolutely, your participation is necessary for sure!!

We have been working with World Scout Bureau Central Office since 2002 Greece Conference. Indeed, it's been a fruitful collaboration. The registration fee has been lowered 10% suggested by the Korea Scout Association and approved by World Scout Committee. Korean national and local governments support in all necessary respects. The registration fee table has been circulated as a part of the World Scout Bureau circular number 11 with the other important information that you need.

To make the best World Scout events ever, we will try our best to provide wonderful accommodation and convenient facilities at reasonable price, and welcome all of you with our warm hospitality.

Likewise, I would like to share another good news! We are considering the possibility of launching "Operation Solidarity" to encourage participation of the young people. According to the policy on

youth involvement, young people will be invited to join the youth forum and they will also participate in the conference.

For joining World Scout events, please read the world scout bureau circulars and our brochure, and contact your national Scout Organization or regional office. They will provide the useful information. If you still have inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact the Korea Scout Association. We are good supporters!

At this moment I would like to announce that Korea Scout Association will present one Video Projector and one screen for this projector to the Eurasia Regional Scout Office

I hope to meet all of you in next world events.

See you in Korea 2008.

ANNEXES



**PARTICIPANTS OF THE REGIONAL SEMINAR
“RESOURCES OF THE SCOUTING IN EURASIA REGION”,
GURZUF, UKRAINE, 13-14 SEPTEMBER, 2007**

MODERATORS:

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- Mr. Roman Aleksandrov** Deputy head of the Division for Multilateral Cooperation and International Organizations, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
- Dr. Oleg Reshetnikov** Deputy Director, Academic Institute of Social Service at the Russian State Social University, Expert, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Eurasia Regional Scout Committee consultant

UKRAINE

- Dr. Valeriy Golovenko** – Director, Ukrainian Institute of Social Studies, main expert, Institute of economy and forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

PARTICIPANTS

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

- Mr. Ilyas Ismayilly** International Relations Coordinator Assistant of Association of Scouts of Azerbaijan

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

- Mr. Hrachya Shmavonyan** President of Armenian National Scout Movement
- Mr. Bagrat Yesayan** International Commissioner of Armenian National Scout Movement
- Mr. Davit Hacopyan** Armenian National Scout Movement
- Ms. Narine Zardaryan** Armenian National Scout Movement
- Ms. Anahit Zakharyan** Armenian National Scout Movement

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

- Dr. Andrew Urushadze** President of Georgian Organization of Scout Movement “Scouts of Georgia”
- Mr. George Kakhidze** Treasurer, Georgian Organization of Scout Movement “Scouts of Georgia”
- Mrs. Tamara Shukakidze** The director, youth programs, Georgian Organization of Scout Movement " Scouts of Georgia "

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

- Mr. Vladimir Vlas** President of National Scout Organization of Moldova
- Mr. Iurie Emilian** International Commissioner of National Scout Organization of

	Moldova
Dr(Mrs.) Valentina Ursu	National Scout Organization of Moldova
Ms. Angela Tikh	National Scout Organization of Moldova
Ms. Viorica Kharea	National Scout Organization of Moldova
Mr. Dumitru Barbanov	National Scout Organization of Moldova

UKRAINE

Mr. Valerii Tantsiura	Deputy Chairman, National Council of NOSU
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WORLD SCOUT BUREAU – EURASIA REGIONAL OFFICE

Dr. Alexander S. Bondar - Director

Mr. Irakli Varshalomidze - Assistant

Ms. Natalia Litkovets – Head of the Secretariat

Ms. Alexandra Chinyaeva – Seconded staff



O. RESHETNIKOV PRESENTATION: “SCOUTING POTENTIAL IN SOCIAL SERVICE”



“Duty to Others” and Scouts’ Volunteer Service

“Duty to others”, alongside with “Duty to God” and “Duty to self”, is the foundation of the Scout method. The founder of Scouting wrote: “Service to Others - The carrying into daily life of the practice of religion by “good turns,” dealing with quite small good actions as well as with community service, accidents, life-saving.”¹. Baden-Powell explained the meaning of the Scout motto “Be Prepared” thus: “The Scout’s motto means that you are always mentally and bodily prepared to do your duty in the face of any adversity and help others, where needed.”²

During the whole centennial history of Scouting, this principle has been the face of the Scout Brotherhood. The concept of “Scout” has become an idiom of selfless help all over the world.

Serving others underlies the Scouts’ personal progression program and this principle is part of the Scouting educational program for youth. This principle has become the core life’s principle for many scout generations—from a Cub Scout to a Scoutmaster.

From the very beginning of its rapid development as an educational system, Scouting assumed the volunteer principle as the key principle of participation in the Movement. The initiative of volunteers is a motive force of Scouting. The responsible and successful implementation of community service programs expands the number of potential members of a Scout Organization.

A Personal Progression Program Must Be Based on Serving Other People and the Society

A Scout’s personal progression program helps new members of the organization to build a consistent, phased plan of learning useful knowledge and skills, expand his or her socially-significant experience and dealing with tasks, needed for Scout’s moral and personal improvement. Scout’s participation in community service should become an important component of such a plan and express his/her readiness to serve others, not just as declaration, but also by doing practical things. The incorporation of voluntary service into the personal progression program will enable the Scout to expand his/her social experience, enjoy serving others, and create the conditions for Scout’s personal development.

¹ Service to Others - The carrying into daily life of the practice of religion by "good turns", dealing with quite small good actions as well as with community service, accidents, life-saving. (Baden-Powell Aids to Scoutmastership, a Guidebook for Scoutmasters on The Theory of Scout Training)

² Baden-Powell «Scouting for Boys»

Patrol System as Effective Method for Project Activities

The Patrol system in Scouting is an effective method for distributing responsibility, planning common goals, and solving problems, which are not achievable on an individual basis. This system fully meets the requirements of one of the most effective modern methods of solving social problems, viz., the project method. This method involves teamwork with the aim of achieving socially-significant goals.

Support of Scout's Personal Development through Volunteer Activities

Personal Growth

Personal growth of volunteers is due to their proactive and responsible participation in lives of other people, readiness for sacrificial serving the Motherland and fellow humans. The volunteer service activates the development of all the components of personal growth:

Moral development — readiness for sacrificial service, compassion, moral improvements, skills of planning for the personal growth and development;

Social development — formation of social responsibility, skills of effective interaction in the society, establishment of the relations of solidarity and trust with members of the society;

Psychological development — development of various mental functions thanks to diverse activities, which are in line with the personal needs.

Expression of Civic Position

Participation in volunteer activities allows citizens to take an active position, realize their own rights and responsibilities, and perform their duty to the society. The level of citizens' involvement in volunteer community activities is an indicator of society's social maturity. Volunteer activities create a socially-significant alternative to the oppositionist sentiments among citizens expressed in political activities only. Volunteer work allows expressing person's civic position with regard to addressing the pressing social issues in the efforts aimed at making a change for the better in local communities and the world in general.

Social Interaction

In the process of volunteer activities, there emerge informal and friendly relations between individuals, and the experience of effective social interaction is acquired. Volunteer work becomes a factor of consolidation both for the volunteers and the beneficiaries of their assistance. Volunteer activities allow a person to meet likely-minded people, find additional opportunities for support from members of the community, and overcome alienation, which appears in an indifferent community devoid of any initiative.

Realization of Creative Potential

This goal is one of the most relevant in volunteer work. For all members of a developed and just civil society, the conditions need to be created, which are conducive for independent development of abilities aimed towards the common good. The volunteer activities allow all its participants to

more fully express their creative and human potential and realize their individual abilities and interests. Volunteer activities can be built upon hobbies, passions, creative interests, and abilities not realized in the process of individual's professional employment.

Professional Development

Volunteer work allows young people learn the initial professional skills and get a better grasp of various types of professional activities. In the course of volunteer activities, one could learn the professional skills essential for everyday life, for instance: skills in the field of construction, medicine, agriculture, education and many others. Volunteer activities allow realizing potential professional skills, not implemented in the process of person's core employment. Volunteer work could become the beginning of a professional career and teach important skills of participating in a professional activity.

Scouting Offers Opportunities for Service not Only to Young Persons, but also to Adults

Scouting offers opportunities for devoting oneself to community service, not just to children and young people, but also to adults. Many adults, Scouts' parents, and socially-responsible adults turn to Scouting to find opportunities to use their experience, their knowledge and skills in a socially-significant service to young people.

Scouting Mission for the New Age: Prepare a Young Person for Service

A "Scouts of the World Voluntary Service" has become one of the main programs in the current Scouts of the World Award initiative of the World Scout Movement. The Scouts of the World Award (SW) is intended to involve scouts all over the world, especially those in the 14-26 age range, in the process of achievement of the Millennium Goals unanimously approved by 189 countries of the United Nations.

This program describes the Scouts voluntary service as follows:

"Having joined the SW, a young person should participate in a voluntary work, which has to be related to achieving the UN Millennium Goals. Voluntary service is scout's personal commitment.

A scout's voluntary service may proceed in two forms:

- planning and developing a project with a group of friends: and
- participating in a project organized by other groups or organizations.

In order for a young person to be recognized as Scout of the World Voluntary Service, the voluntary service needs to meet the following criteria:

- it must be implemented on a voluntary basis and be free from selfish interests;

- it must be an active, independent work within the scope of at least 14 working days (the work can be implemented during several days);
- this work should bring real benefits for the society.

Evaluation of the voluntary service must demonstrate that a young person has acquired a new opportunity for social service.

Such work could be evaluated based on a detailed presentation to be made by a young person and accompanied by testimonies of community leaders or leaders of non-governmental organizations.”³

The Scouts social service, however, is not just participation in special programs. This is a way of life and the precondition for their moral personality improvement.

In this connection, mastering the project method, creating the conditions for and involving the scouts into volunteer activities — all become very important for Scout Organizations.

Eurasia Region Program

One of the priorities set by the Second Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization held on 20-21 September 2004 was “Developing the Social Service through Expanding the Partnership”⁴:

“Social service is an idea, being the essence of Scouting and corresponding to the Scout Duty (Duty to Others). Strengthening the significance of this direction in activities of National Scout Organizations requires special organizational efforts, creative approaches, and inclusion of innovative approaches towards mobilizing resources of local and national communities.

The social service program is of great importance for National Scout Organization:

- conditions are created for establishing an ongoing feedback from the community;
- partnership is expanded;
- new volunteers are engaged;
- search for increasingly more attractive ideas is underway;
- a sustainable positive image of the Organization is being developed;
- an active advancement/expansion of Scouting ideas in the community is progressing.

The social service of Organization members must complement the youth program in an organic manner and take a worthy place within it, thus granting a special meaning and status to the youth program.

This strategic priority is implemented in three areas:

- Volunteer movement

³ http://www.scout.org/en/about_scouting/the_youth_programme/scouts_of_the_world_award

⁴ The Second Conference of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization, Azerbaijan Republic. - World Scout Bureau, Eurasia Regional Office: Krasnokamyanka, Yalta, 2005. – p. 39-40 – 96 pp.

- Partnership
- Innovative technology

Volunteer Movement

The volunteer movement has a rather long history. From the very start of its rapid development, Scouting as an educational system has incorporated the volunteer movement as an essential principle of participation in the Scout Movement. The volunteers' initiative is a motive force of Scouting. The essence of volunteer movement is expressed in the following words: "Volunteers...aim to turn the volunteer movement into an element of personal well-being, of learning new knowledge and skills, of improving the abilities by stimulating the initiative and creativity of individuals, and giving each person an opportunity of being a creator rather than a consumer".⁵

Both Organization members and those, who for various reasons have not yet joined the Organization, but are willing to participate in such programs can act as volunteers in the Scout social service programs. The responsible and successful implementation of social service programs expands the number of potential members of a Scout Organization.

The voluntary service is not a one-time action. It should not start abruptly and end abruptly. Training of volunteers, planning of their activities, the working conditions, possible incentives — all these must be a special responsibility of the National Scout Organization.

Social Target Groups and Objects of Volunteer Support

First of all, we need to identify the social target groups and objects of Scout volunteer support. In this case, we will need to know the extent to which the Scout offer of support is to be in demand by social target groups and objects, and whether or not there already are programs of basic support provided to such groups and objects by governmental and non-governmental entities.

The social target groups of volunteer support include:

- children and teenagers in difficult life situations;
- young persons in need of emotional support;
- elderly persons;
- persons with limited physical or other abilities;
- children and teenagers experiencing behavioral problems;
- children and young persons in need of information organization of their leisure, etc.

The target objects of volunteer support:

⁵ *The General Declaration of Volunteers, 11th Congress of International Organization of Volunteers, Paris, 14 September 1990*

- municipal entities;
- social establishments;
- social activity sectors, including production sectors (e.g., agricultural production);
- ecological systems;
- historical and cultural monuments, etc.”.

The said priorities are now proactively realized by National Scout Organizations of the Eurasia region, implementing the Founder’s wish “In every country the purpose of the Scouts' training is identical, namely, efficiency for Service towards others; and with such an object in common, we can, as an International Brotherhood in Service, go forward and do a far-reaching work”.⁶

⁶ «In every country the purpose of the Scouts' training is identical, namely, efficiency for Service towards others; and with such an object in common, we can, as an International Brotherhood in Service, go forward and do a far-reaching work». (Baden-Powell Aids to Scoutmastership, A Guidebook for Scoutmasters on The Theory of Scout Training)



**O. RESHETNIKOV PRESENTATION:
ATTENTION TO CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS**



Attention to Children with Special Needs

Children and adolescents with special needs experience numerous limitations in their everyday life. Children with specific allergies and with illnesses, which hamper normal adaptation, have to limit themselves in what they eat, in freedom of movement, in their plans of study and leisure. These children require greater attention. In many respects, it is the adults on whom the degree of freedom and capacity for development of such children is dependent. The Scout method is one of the tools available for supporting child's personal growth. It contains all the components of personal growth needed to overcome any obstacles emerging in life. Interaction with peers and adults, personal growth program, contact with Nature, and moral self-education — all these are as essential for the children who are forced to limit their contacts with the outside world, as medicines and vitamins.

Special skills and competences are needed to work with children and adolescents who have special needs. The Scout leaders meeting with such children must be prepared for work with them. According to various estimates, the number of children with special needs is in excess of five million in USA alone. The majority of children and adolescents could be categorized as such for various reasons. For instance, only 7%-8% of the total number of children and adolescents in Russia are regarded as absolutely healthy in terms of their physical, mental and emotional indicators.

However, there are children whose need for support from the society is especially acute for their fully-fledged inclusion in life and obtaining education and upbringing on equal terms with their peers. Quite recently, in the Eurasia region countries, all the children whose physical condition prevented them from receiving education alongside their peers were defined as *invalids*. The attitude to such children used to be based on the principle of "Out of sight is out of mind." They used to put such children in special boarding schools, thus further limiting their contacts with the outside world, scarce as they were in the first place, which predetermined their destiny as dependents. In 2002, the United Nations General Assembly Special Session adopted A World Fit for Children declaration and action plan. This document ratified by a record number of UN Member-States (192 countries altogether) states: "We shall take all the measures required to ensure that disabled children and children with special needs enjoyed fully and equitably all the human rights and basic freedoms, including access to health care, education, and recreation, so as to guarantee dignity of these children, support their self-sufficiency, and facilitate their active participation in social life".

There are various groups of children with special needs and each of these groups requires its own unique approach. The following groups are identified in international practice:

1. Disabled children
2. Children with impaired intellect
3. Children with mental and emotional deviations
4. Children suffering from chronic diseases
5. Children with behavioral deviations.

Clearly, each of these groups, each case, and each and every child must have specific approaches for their social integration to be identified. The most important thing, however, is the relationship between the readiness and the ability to provide help. Specialists, organizations, and individuals initiating assistance initiatives for such children must not only be certain of their ability and willingness to pursue such activities, but also have appropriate training and develop the required competences.

The seminar is intended for discussing the key approaches to be used by the Scout leaders working with children and adolescents with special needs. These embrace both general and specific approaches for several cases under discussion here, including diabetes, epilepsy, allergies, etc. This seminar opens up a series of special events sponsored by the Eurasia Region Scout Office with the aim of providing a worthy contribution to the international policy of inclusion of children with special needs into fully-fledged life of their peers.



**R. Alehaksandrov Presentation:
“Effective Management in Scouting”**



I

The Eurasia Scout Region is geographically located in the area occupied by countries whose socioeconomic development characteristics are in many respects quite alike.

The general logic and comparable development path for countries of the region both have led to some similarity of problems facing the National Scout Organizations, as well as of the processes of searching for and adopting the appropriate national models.

Regional conferences in Yerevan in 1998 and in Minsk in 2001 have become important milestones in these efforts for the organizations, which have joined the WOSM.

The Second Conference in Azerbaijan in 2004, which has laid down good theoretical foundations for development, deserves special mention. The adopted “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Strategy for 2004-2010” and “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Working Plan for 2004-2010” is a benchmark for the National Scout Organizations to move towards the set goals.

As is known, this Conference has set the 2004-2010 strategic priorities for the Eurasia Region as follows:

- Attractive youth program
- Organizational development and effective management
- Development of social service through expanded partnerships

II

The WOSM guiding documents and Conference resolutions mainly correlate development of the Youth Program and the Educational Proposal, which is at the core of the Program, with the needs of parents and youth.

As Malek Gabr, WOSM Deputy Secretary General says in his foreword to the Educational Proposal Development Guidelines:

“The Educational Proposal ... is addressed to:

- the widest possible strata of population, including parents, in the communities where the National Scout Association is operating, as well as to the governments of these communities:
- young people, who are potential members of the National Scout Association;
- leaders within the National Scout Association, at all levels — from the national level and to the local level.”

One of the key issues in modern Scouting is the contribution of a Scout organization to development of population's human potential, and in the final account, into country's socioeconomic development.

And in this connection, I would like to turn your attention to additional benefits of developing an educational proposal for government agencies and representatives of business, as well as to the formats of developing such a proposals.

Why is this relevant for these partners?

III

A country's main competitive advantage in today's world relates to a human individual and his or her knowledge and skills. The sum total of recognized knowledge, skills, and competences makes up the so-called qualifications capital of an individual.

Managing this qualifications capital at the macro-level is implemented with the help of a qualification structure, setting up a coordinate system for plotting individual trajectories for movement in knowledge learning space.

Development of the qualifications/educational potential is one of the key factors determining the competitiveness of a corporation, industry, territory or country. Investing huge sums into the systems for training people, countries are hoping to use this advantage for achieving the dominating position in the global economic space.

Today, educational systems are being readjusted for implementing this task. This process takes place at all levels. It is manifested in the most vivid manner at the level of formal education.

The same approach is also being promoted for the systems of non-formal and informal learning.

IV

Admittedly, there are three types of education: formal education, non-formal learning, and informal learning.

1. Formal education embraces secondary school, vocational schools, higher educational institutions and is characterized by description of the educational process. Description is given of how a person is learning, what a teacher must know, how many square meters of floor area are needed for this, and what types of knowledge need to be put into the head of a young person. In other words, the process is described and a document certifies that a person has completed this process.

The system of formal education was built on the premise that it is enough to create an encyclopedia of all knowledge and transfer this knowledge to a young person, and then, this young person would know it all and this would be sufficient for him/her during their whole life. The objective is only to transfer this knowledge to the person. This leads to emergence of a social institution, such as school, when it is necessary to insure mass-scale transfer of knowledge based on a "conveyor" method.

In this century and at the end of the previous one, life has shown that knowledge is being renewed, and if previously, it was longer than human life, now, it becomes shorter, and a person has to change this knowledge several times during his lifetime. It should be underlined that this applies to socioeconomic development of the society, and not to its spiritual and moral sphere.

2. The second system of “non-formal learning” (referred to as “informal learning” in WOSM terminology), the Scout Movement is an example of, makes special focus on learner’s needs, on methods and methodology approaches to suit learner’s needs and serving the purpose of achieving the desired result.

In adult life, these include all type of training courses for accountants or other corporate training courses, where result is needed and a long process is unnecessary. A person needs to know how to make bank transfers and they teach him this specific occupation. Importantly, this education is quite flexible. Here, it has some similarity to scouting activities. The movement also flexibly responds to children’s needs. However, this is still a process guided by an educator/teacher. In our case, these could be role-playing games, training events, and camps, where they have an educational purpose.

3. And, lastly, the third form of education could be defined by the term (which has not been fully established yet) of “informal” education. It is sometimes also translated as “unofficial”, “unintended”, “experience-based” education. It is called an informal education in the WOSM terminology.

This is, probably, the most valuable kind of obtaining knowledge, which is sometimes not even perceived as learning. For instance, learning from one’s personal experience, education by collective, education by environment.

This type of education is of great value for business. For example, when you look at vacancy announcements, they always request a work experience, and do not always require a diploma in the given profession. Business has on-the-job training, i.e., real life training, as one of its key requirements. It should be noted that Scouting also has training through real life experience.

The third type of education also includes the “trial and error” method, i.e. self-learning. It is this method that made it possible for all those willing to learn to use a computer, which was of the huge importance for Russia and some other countries. Neither the first or second method has helped to achieve this.

The Scout Method can be categorized as the second and third types of education.

V

In late 20th century, the international academic community made an attempt to create a universal tool, which would allow to evaluate and officially recognize person’s knowledge and skills, irrespective of the his/her manner of having acquired this knowledge.

A successful attempt was made to tie together all the results of education, starting with training sessions at a teenager club, in secondary school, and up to family upbringing or workplace experience.

1. This system is based on the end results, that is on what a person could actually do after completing a certain level of training.

This ability has been called the “competence”.

The competence is a dynamic combination of knowledge, skills, and practices in a concrete life’s situation at the moment of their application.

What does it mean in practical terms? Let us consider, for example, a mathematical competence.

Knowledge: A pupil has a knowledge about existence of arithmetic.

Skill: A pupil can make a long multiplication of two numbers.

Practice: A pupil knows the multiplication table automatically, by heart.

Competence, however, is when he can count change in a shop, being hurried by people in the line and with a possibility of having been cheated.

2. It has been found that some of the competences are needed in various activity areas.

Let me consider, for instance, the communicative competence. It is essential both for an official and shop assistant or manager of commercial company’s business unit.

Key competences include the ability to make decisions, bear responsibility for such decisions, ability to follow orders, lead others, work in a team, ability to use digital technologies, act independently, maintain a collective balance and independence, ability to perceive both particular and general issues, leadership qualities, intercultural awareness.

In many respects, these key competences are not taught in adult life, at higher educational institutions and vocational schools. They are shaped in childhood and adolescence.

Where a person is reserved and uncommunicative in childhood, this would be difficult to change at 21. This could only be overcome with great difficulty. At 45, this would be virtually impossible and such a person, even being a specialist in his field, would be less valuable for the company

Are they doing this in school, in the formal education system? Partially, they are. Some competences are being developed there. But the question is: Are all the competences needed for life in the modern innovative society developed there?

Does a school headmaster need 300 enterprising pupils of all ages? Is a teacher paid for the fact that all pupils in his class are used to make decisions independently and responsibly? Do they test a young person’s ability to work as a team during exams? I don’t think so.

3. And the last principle. Competences were categorized by age and complexity level. In this manner, a table was made, where each cell specifies what a person must be able to do to get a credit for the given level. This table became to be known as the qualification structure.

The main objectives of the qualification structure:

Establishing a common frame of reference for training results and competence levels.

Being a “conversion tool” (a key), allowing to compare training results between different systems.

Setting a common frame of reference for assuring quality and developing education and training.

Setting a common frame of reference for the entities charged with certifying the results of education and training.

Setting a common frame of reference for educational administration agencies and educational institutions with regard to comparing the offered education with education in other countries.

The attached table gives an example of such structure for key competences in the age bracket of 8 to 24 years.

Level	Competences			
	Independence and responsibility	Learning ability	Communicative and social competence	Management competence
1 (younger than 11 years)	Implementing work or learning tasks under direct guidance/supervision and demonstrating personal effectiveness in simple and stable contexts	Accepting guidance in learning	Responding to simple written and oral messages	Demonstrating understanding of problem-solving procedures
2 (11-13 years)	Taking limited responsibility for improving community or learning activity in simple and stable contexts, and within familiar, uniform groups	Seeking guidance in learning	Responding to simple but detailed written and oral messages	Solving problems using supplied information
3 (14-16)	Taking responsibility for implementation of tasks and demonstrating a degree of	Taking responsibility for one’s own	Creating (and responding to) detailed written and	Solving problems, using well-known sources of

years)	independence in learning or work, where contexts, as a rule, are stable, but some factors are changing	learning	oral messages. Taking responsibility for one's own understanding and behavior	information and taking into account social aspects
4 (17-18 years)	Managing one's own role (under guidance) in learning or work contexts, which are normally predictable, and where there are numerous factors, which lead to changes, and where a number of factors are mutually interacting. Making suggestions with regard to improvement of results. Guiding standard activities of others and taking some responsibility for training others	Demonstrating self-managed learning	Creating (and responding to) detailed written and oral messages. Taking responsibility for one's own understanding and behavior	Solving problems by integrating information from expert sources, taking into account significant social and ethical aspects
5 (19-21 years)	Independently managing the projects, which require problem-solving, where there are numerous factors, part of which are mutually related and could lead to unpredictable changes. Demonstrating creativity when developing projects. Managing people and	Evaluating one's own learning and assess the training needs required for continuation of education	Communicating ideas to peers and superiors in a well-structured manner, logically, using quantitative and qualitative information	Formulating answers to abstract and concrete problems. Demonstrating experience of operational interaction within a given area. Making judgments, taking into account

	evaluating one's own performance and performance of others. Teaching others and developing team activities			social and ethical factors
6 (22-24 years)	Demonstrating skills in the area of management of development, resources, and teams in work and training contexts, which are unpredictable and require solving complex problems, with multitude of interrelated factors. Demonstrating creativity in project development and initiative in management processes, including teaching of others with the aim of improving team work	Consistently evaluating one's own learning and assessing the training needs	Communicating ideas, problems, and solutions both to specialists and non-specialists, using a range of qualitative and quantitative data. Expressing a comprehensive, internal, personal understanding of the world, while demonstrating solidarity with others	Gathering and interpreting meaningful data in special field for problem-solving. Demonstrating experience of operational interaction in complex environments. Make judgments, taking into account social and ethical aspects

VI

Some could say, this might be interesting, but what does it have to do with Scout Movement?

I believe, this is a road to new resources, both political and material.

Should the Scout Movement clearly link the results of its work with the development and prosperity of a State, it would give the Movement powerful political leverage of influence on the process of its development.

This could be the key to development, first of all, among the middle class; this would make it possible to advance from the class of leisure or tourist organizations to the category of an essential standard for successful functioning in the society.

In some sense, this is a process of creating a demand within the society and government for the Scout educational proposal.

All this would allow to incorporate the Scouting in a wide framework of country's development. It will demonstrate clearly its value in the system of nation's capacity building and remove an unnecessary confrontation with the system of school education, which, unfortunately, takes place occasionally.

VII

How realistic is the achievement of this goal?

It appears the Scout Method could fit quite successfully in the proposed structure. It seems the development of the Scout Movement progresses along the same lines as development of the world education and follows the same logic.

The main challenge would be to make a translation from one language (Scout) into another (education for the purposes of economic and social growth) of the definition and activity model.

It should be noted that similar tasks have already been identified in the Guidelines for Development of Youth Program published by the Eurasia Scout Office back in the year 2000.

For example, the principle of end teaching result is used both in Scouting activities and in human development management.

The WOSM Scouting language refers to this as the final "educational goals", that is, it describes the final achievements, which could be expected from a young person in each of the areas of personal development at the time of leaving the Scout Movement.

If, however, you quote this phrase to economists and managers in charge of raising competitiveness and managing human resources of a business or a region, they would hardly understand you. They would know the words but not their underlying meaning.

In their language it would be called thus.

Description of training results based on competence approach, i.e. the set of knowledge, skills and/or competences learned by a person, which could be demonstrated by such person upon the completion of training.

The above, however, would not be too clear to Scouts. But it is the most interested party, which would have to learn the other party's language. It seems to me, this would be the Scouts.

Clearly, in practical activity, this approach is common: when communicating with youth affairs agencies, we say that we are a civic non-governmental organization, educating leadership qualities in young people; when we work with the Army, we are speaking about basic military training of youth.

In other words, we often describe similar concepts, but with due account for the environment, and we speak in different ways in different systems.

VIII

In this connection, creation of a system for measuring the quality of our activities appears to be a very significant task. How do we measure the content and degree of what a person does know and could do? There is no understanding of this yet. The system of quality measurement provides an opportunity for developing individual educational trajectories. It is not the process used that is important, it is the end result.

It appears that should the Scout movement become a center for the process of evaluation and recognition of personal qualities of a child and adolescent, this would allow it to reach qualitatively different resources, which are in many respects closed to it at present. Scouts must be at the forefront of the pedagogical world.

Besides, this could become an additional means to promote youth mobility. Should some kind of a “Diploma of Personal Qualities” be common or comparable between our countries, it could be presented when moving to other countries for education or work.

For instance, if a scout could prove to a prospective employer that he/she has organizational skills and ability to solve problems, it would improve his/her chances of getting a job significantly.

Accordingly, it would raise the value of Scout Movement in the eyes of parents and young people.

The possibility of comparing the quality of Scouting activities in various countries could be an additional benefit, by impartially describing achievements of young people.



**PRESENTATION BY DR. V. GOLOVENKO:
SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
“YOUTH AND SCOUTING IN THE EURASIA REGION”**



Dear Friends!

As you well remember, the foundation or rebirth of the Scout Movement in countries of Eurasia Region, in the territory of former USSR republics, started twenty-five years ago in early 1980s. Later, in the period of new independent states formation in this territory, the process continued.

Today, the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization has unique experience of Scout Movement development in countries where the Scout Method appears to be innovative and the Scouting values are assimilated with the new experience of democratic reforms.

However, the implementation of a complex task of simultaneous and parallel organizational building and contemporary development of the Scout educational system requires setting of strategic reference points, which could help lead to creation of an effective Scouting model in the countries, whose national scout organizations are members of the Eurasia Regional Scout Organization. and provide the conditions for further development, expansion and strengthening of educational influence of Scouting in other countries of the Region.

To solve these tasks successfully, the national scout organizations of the Region should thoroughly study and seriously realize the interests and expectations of young people, who are not scouts yet, and of their parents. Naturally, this knowledge should not be based on personal insight and feelings of a small group of national leaders, but rather on the findings of an in-depth study conducted in various social groups of countries in the Region. Such studies would allow to formulate precisely the ‘Educational Proposal of National Scout Organization’ and to consider the specific character of local communities.

With this in view, the Second Conference of Eurasia Regional Scout Organization in 2004 made a decision to recommend that the national scout organizations conduct sociological studies, with involvement of local experts and samples developed among all strata of local population, with the purpose of discovering the main interests and expectations of young people and adults from participation in Scout youth program of the Organization.

In accordance with the decision of the Eurasia Regional Scout Committee, a team of sociologists developed survey questionnaires ‘Youth and Scouting’ (for youth, parents and experts) and sent them to Regional National Scout Organizations in 2006.

The local national scout organizations of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Russia, using their members and invited sociologists, conducted a mass-scale sociological survey. The poll covered 767 boys and girls and 559 parents, using random sampling (see Table 1), as well as

experts (leaders of non-government organizations, government officials whose organizations cooperate with children's and youth organizations). The Tajikistan Scout Association was unable to provide for conducting a representative sociological survey, and as the result, the information from Tajikistan on the issues under consideration is not available.

Table 1

**The Number of Respondents Interviewed During 'Youth and Scouting'
Sociological Survey, by Country**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Among parents</i>	<i>Among children and youth</i>
Azerbaijan	21	21
Armenia	100	100
Georgia	51	46
Moldova	50	50
Russia	337	550
<i>Total in the region</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>767</i>

In terms of gender composition of the respondents, a third of parents (33%) were men and two thirds (67%) were women. There were slightly more girls than boys among children and youth, with 55% and 45%, respectively.

As seen from Table 2, the majority of interviewed children and youth live in families with both mother (82%) and father (66%).

The interviewed parents represent various groups in the population, with 25% being professionals in the technical field or in the humanities with higher or secondary-level specialized training; 12% - office workers; 8% - skilled industrial workers; 9%, each – agricultural workers and farmers; managers; housewives; 7% - entrepreneurs; 6% - military personnel; 3% - heads of enterprises and institutions; 3% - unskilled workers; and 4% - persons out of work and officially registered unemployed. Mostly, the respondents have higher education (58%) or unfinished higher education (8%); 18% of the respondents have specialized secondary education; 14% - secondary education; and 2% - unfinished secondary education.

Table 2

**Answers of Interviewed Children and Youth
Regarding Members of Their Household, %, by Country**

	<i>Regional total</i>	<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<i>Armenia</i>	<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Moldova</i>	<i>Russia</i>
Mother	82	95	95	93	96	77
Father	66	86	81	80	92	59
Stepmother/father's	5	-	3	7	-	5

girlfriend						
Stepfather/mother's boyfriend	9	-	2	4	-	11
Grandmother	24	24	45	13	4	23
Grandfather	16	5	30	9	4	15
Live in foster family or family-type children's home	1	-	5	-	-	-
Live with someone else or somewhere else	3	5	-	2	-	4

The interviewees provided different responses as to the financial well-being of their families. Only 4% of parents and 7% of children and youth stated that they could afford to buy practically anything they wanted. The overwhelming majority of the respondents, however, say that while they have sufficient means to satisfy everyday needs, purchasing durable goods, such as furniture, refrigerator or a TV already causes some difficulties, or that they can only afford food and inexpensive basic goods. There are 64% of such respondents among parents and 51% among children and youth. Another 4% of parents and 8% of children claim that their families can hardly make ends meet and do not have enough money to buy even staples. The respondents' assessment of their prosperity level, we have discovered in the course of the survey is almost on a par with the data of other surveys (see Table 3).

The survey was conducted in various population centers, including capitals, large cities, small towns, and rural communities.

Table 3

**Young Persons' Assessment of Their Families' Financial Well-being
According to Various Survey Data, %**

	<i>'Youth and Scouting' survey</i>	<i>Survey by Levada-Center, Russia</i>	<i>Survey by UISD, Ukraine</i>
We can hardly make ends meet, there is not enough money even for staple foods	8	8	6
We have sufficient means for food and basic inexpensive goods	22	20	32
In general, we have sufficient means to satisfy everyday needs, but buying durable goods, such as furniture, refrigerator, TV would cause difficulties	29	47	49
We are quite well-to-do, but we are unable to make some purchases as yet (apartment, car etc.)	31	24	12

We can afford to buy virtually anything we want	7	1	0.4
Difficult to say	3	-	-

After the survey was implemented on the ground, the Region’s National Scout Organizations returned the completed questionnaires or summarized poll materials to the Eurasia Region Office of the World Scout Bureau. A team of sociologists has processed and systematized the received information and prepared an analytical report entitled “Youth and Scouting in the Eurasia Region” according to the structure presented below:

- *The Preamble*
- *Section I.* Expectations of Young People and Their Parents from Participation in Children’s or Youth NGOs
- *Section II.* The Level of Awareness of Children, Youth, and Their Parents with Regard to Scouting
- *Section III.* Opportunities for Young People and Their Parents to participate in Children’s or Youth Organizations
- *Section IV.* The Readiness of Children, Youth, and Their Parents to Participate in Children’s/Youth Non-governmental Organizations
- *Conclusions.*

The report was published in Russian and English languages and presented to all participants of the seminar and conference. Therefore I am not going to give you a detailed analysis of survey findings, which you may see in the brochure, and will only focus on several general conclusions.

1. Young people and their parents rate highly children’s readiness to participate in various communal activities (e.g., camping trips, outdoor activities). They give high marks to such children’s qualities, which are important for activities of non-governmental organizations, as striving towards personal development, finding a common language with various people, ability to obey generally-accepted rules, etc (see Table 4).

Table 4

“High”* Rating Given by Children and Youth and Their Parents to Child’s Readiness to Participate in Various Communal Activities

	<i>Among parents</i>	<i>Among children and youth</i>
Rating child’s camping experience	51	51
Rating child’s experience of activities in the natural environment	62	59
Rating child’s striving towards personal development	73	73

Rating child's ability to find a common language with various people	67	66
Rating child's ability to convince and lead his/her peers	58	66
Rating child's ability to plan free time	63	61
Rating child's ability to comply with generally-accepted rules	57	61
Rating child ability to look at common things in a new way	54	67
Rating child's ability to cook a dinner without parents' help	54	77
Rating child's ability to organize activities, which would be interesting for him/herself and others	50	66

*The rating includes the sum total of responses: "above average", "high", and "very high".

2. According to the respondents, children accumulate quite a substantial amount of free time per week (more than a half of interviewed parents [53%] and children and youth [67%] believe free time to amount to 20 to 40 hours), therefore, a child would be able to participate in additional/extramural activities one or two times a week (this belief is shared by a little more than one third of respondents – 36% of parents and 37% of children and youth), and almost a quarter of respondents (23% and 24%) tend to think this could be done on weekends.

3. Family's level of financial well-being and whether or not parents experience difficulties to finance participation of children in activities of children's and youth organizations all play an important role in creating the preconditions for attracting children to participation in activities of children's and youth organizations. For the Region in general, nearly a half of families would experience no major difficulties to finance purchase of a sleeping bag, organization's member uniform or pay for child's stay at a camp (see Table 5).

Table 5

**Assessment of Family's Ability to Undertake Certain Actions
without Major Financial Hardships, %**

	<i>Among parents</i>	<i>Among children and youth</i>
<i>Buying a sleeping bag</i>		
Yes	53	47
No	39	44
Difficult to say	8	9
<i>Buying a ticket for the child to travel to events within the country</i>		
Yes	35	32
No	49	55
Difficult to say	16	13

<i>Pay for child's stay at a camp</i>		
Yes	46	42
No	40	47
Difficult to say	14	11
<i>Buy organization's member uniform for the child</i>		
Yes	50	40
No	38	46
Difficult to say	12	14

4. Young people and their parents express high expectancies of children and youth participation in social organization activities and believe that the growing generation is ready to dedicate their spare time to self-development, personal growth, cooperation with other people to achieve overall results, to help other people, present something to them, to show initiative and be responsible for it, take part in work related to living outdoors, to forgo “city comfort” to participate in interesting and useful work. (see table 4)

Table 4

Expectations of Young People and Their Parents from Participation in Children's/Youth Non-governmental Organization, Rated by Them as “High”*

	<i>Among parents</i>	<i>Among children and youth</i>
Rating child's interest to participate in activities of children's organization, where the child could communicate with peers and learn useful skills	85	82
Rating child's readiness to participate in activities of children's organization, where the child will be required to observe discipline	67	75
Rating child's readiness to participate in the activities related to life in the nature	73	83
Rating child's readiness to spend free time for self-improvement and personal development	71	81
Rating child's readiness to interact with other people to achieve common goal	76	84
Rating child's readiness to sacrifice “city comforts” to participate in interesting and useful activities	70	66
Rating child's readiness to help other people, make some sacrifices for their benefit	67	71
Rating child's wish to make new friends	74	85
Rating child's ability to demonstrate initiative and bear responsibility for it	62	70

*The rating includes the sum total of responses: “above average”, “high”, and “very high”.

5. Parents are also demonstrating a rather high degree of readiness to participate, alongside their child, in activities of children’s or youth organizations: more than a half of respondents (56%) rate this readiness as “above average”, “high” or “very high” for the Region in general, with every ninth parent (12%) ranking his/her degree of readiness as “very high”. The degree of this readiness is also high in the regions (see Fig. 1).

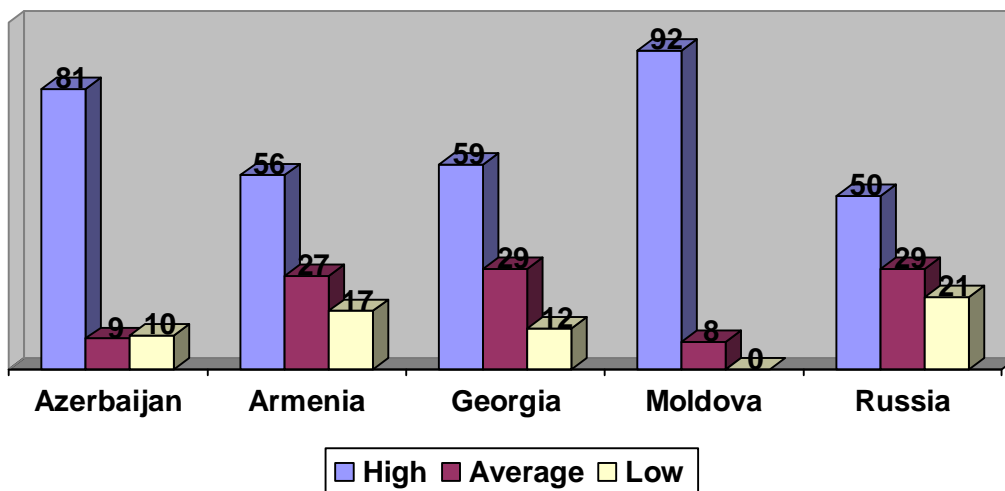


Fig.1. Parents’ Assessment of Their Readiness to Participate, Alongside Their Children, in Activities of Children’s or Youth Organization, %, by Region

6. The overwhelming majority of respondents (nearly three fourths of interviewed parents (71%) and children and youth (70%), whether or not familiar with the principles of Scouting, would like to become (or would like their child to become) a member of country’s National Scout Organization, and only 16% and 17%, respectively, do not want this to happen (see Table 5).

7. A high level of information awareness about Scouting was also demonstrated in the course of the survey by experts (leaders of non-governmental organizations, staff of government institutions, which collaborate with children’s and youth organizations), with 82% of respondents saying they are familiar with the main principles of Scouting and 79% familiar with activities of their country’s NSO.

Table 5

The Extent of Willingness of Youth and Children, as well as Their Parents, to Join the National Scout Organization of Their Country, %

	<i>Among parents</i>	<i>Among children and youth</i>
I am familiar with the principles of Scouting and would like to join (would like my child to join) the country’s National Scout Organization	36	42

I am not familiar with the principles of Scouting, but I would like to join (would like my child to join) the country's National Scout Organization	35	28
I am familiar with the principles of Scouting, but I would not like to join (would not like my child to join) the country's National Scout Organization	9	10
I am not familiar with the principles of Scouting and I would not like to join (would not like my child to join) the country's National Scout Organization	7	7
Other or no response	13	13

8. According to the experts, collaboration of their organizations with NSOs of their respective countries is possible in many areas. Areas of the greatest interest include educational (mentioned by 92% of respondents) and information activities (88%) (see Table 6).

Table 6

**Experts' View as to the Opportunities for Cooperation
between Their Organizations and Country's NSO, %**

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Difficult to say</i>
Information cooperation	88	4	8
Scientific and methodological	60	25	15
Educational cooperation	92	4	4
Volunteers' cooperation	82	8	10
Resource cooperation	82	4	14

All of the above testifies to a rather favorable situation for development of the Scout movement in the Region at present.



**RECOMMENDATIONS OF REGIONAL SEMINAR
” RESOURCES OF SCOUTING IN EURASIA REGION”
FOR THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF EURASIA REGIONAL SCOUT
ORGANIZATION**

We, the participants in the Regional seminar “Scouting Resources in Eurasia Region”, upon hearing and discussing the information on the problems of building and development of Scouting in our countries, hereby state that today, in the year of the tenth anniversary of establishment of the Eurasia Scout Region, the Scout movement in the countries of the Region has accumulated a unique experience in its development and has become a significant phenomenon in social life.

The Eurasia Scout Region is located in a geographic area occupied by the countries whose socioeconomic development parameters are similar in many respects. The common logic and comparable development path of Region’s countries influence significantly the similarity of tasks facing the National Scout Organizations, as well as the processes of search for and adoption of their national models.

Regional conferences in Yerevan in 1998 and in Minsk in 2001 were important milestones in these efforts.

Adoption of the “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Strategy for 2004-2010” and “Eurasia Regional Scout Organization Working Plan for 2004-2010” at the Second Regional Conference in Baku in 2004 was the prerequisite for organizational strengthening of NSOs and development of the Scout Educational Program in the countries of the Region.

The seminar participants have discussed the state of affairs and progress in the development of Scout organizations of the Region. Findings of a recent sociological survey “Youth and Scouting in the Eurasia Region” were a great resource for the discussion. The discussion has demonstrated that the Region’s NSOs are now facing a number of pressing tasks whose completion would require additional measures to be taken.

The priority tasks include:

1. Improving the management efficiency within NSOs;
2. Expanding and strengthening partnerships between NSOs;
3. Promoting a favorable image of Scouting in the society;
4. Further developing the common information space;
5. Developing the system of work with children who have special needs;
6. Incorporating the Scout movement in the overall system of nation capacity building and socioeconomic development of countries.

7. Proactive participation of NSOs in social service.

To address these tasks, it is necessary to undertake a set of measures aimed at improving the performance of NSOs in the Eurasia Region. Among other things, we propose to:

-conduct a new research “Overall performance of scouting in the Eurasia Scout Region” and write a report on the findings of the sociological research “Youth and Scouting in the Eurasia Region” by the Fourth Conference of Eurasia Regional Scout Organization in 2010;

- conduct a seminar in 2008 on the problems of interaction between Scouting and government agencies and NGOs in dealing with the problems of child education in the countries of the Eurasia Region;

- expand the functionality and services of the Eurasian Internet portal in 2008, and make a provision for it to become the basis for national Web resources;

- conduct a regional seminar on the problems of using the Internet in work of Scout organization, to be held in one of the countries of the Region in early 2008;

- the National Scout Organizations of the Region need to develop their plans of collaboration with mass media in 2008;

- collaboration has to be developed with the media outlets broadcasting in the majority of countries of the Region (TV channels Mir, Rossiya-Mir, and others);

- arrange events of the regional level mostly based at NSOs;

- develop a plan of events to commemorate the centenary of Scout movement in the Eurasia Region (with holding of a Regional Jamboree);

-carry out a Gifts to the World action in the Eurasia Region: prepare gifts to be made by Scouts for Scouts in other countries in the Region;

- develop social actions and projects common for the Eurasia region (environmental, work with children in difficult life’s situations, and others);

- create a system for publication and dissemination of advertising and information materials (including video clips, booklets, posters, etc.);

- arrange a competition of social projects for children with special needs (for them and with their participation);

- organize regional seminars for various age sections;

- continue the tradition of conducting the Excelscout training events;

- monitor the population needs in the area of social service in the local communities, where there are Scout groups;

- organize training events and courses for volunteers to train them for implementing social projects and programs;

- suggest that NSOs propose an annual schedule of “open events”, i.e., events where representatives of Scout organizations from other countries could take part;
- conduct training workshops at the level of local Scout organizations to train Scout leaders to work with children who have special needs;
- publish an electronic directory with contact information of Scout leaders in the Eurasia Region;
- establish media centers at NSOs to coordinate their public relations activities;
- conduct annual scientific and practical conferences on topical issues of Scouting;
- describe the Scout Method and activities based on a competence approach for inclusion in the system of training of the national cadre;
- develop the systems for evaluation of child’s and adolescent’s personal qualities in Scout movement to be recognized by government authorities, business community, and society in general.

The seminar participants believe that implementation of the above activities would contribute to further development of Scouting in the Eurasia Region.