

# Scouts for SDGs Final Evaluation

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ALWALEED  
PHILANTHROPIES  
الوليد للإنسانية



World Scout Foundation  
Fondation du Scoutisme Mondial



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Creating a Better World

# Glossary of terms

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
<b>BSG</b>	<b>Bharat Scouts and Guides</b>
<b>BWF</b>	<b>Better World Framework Initiative</b>
<b>CNE</b>	<b>Corpo Nacional de Escutas (National Scout Corps of Portugal)</b>
<b>GSAT</b>	<b>Global Support Assessment Tool</b>
<b>JOTA-JOTI</b>	<b>Jamboree on the Air and Jamboree on the Internet</b>
<b>LST</b>	<b>Les Scouts Tunisiens (the Scouts of Tunisia)</b>
<b>M&amp;E</b>	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>
<b>MoP</b>	<b>Messengers of Peace</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-governmental organisation</b>
<b>NSA</b>	<b>National Scout Association</b>
<b>NSO</b>	<b>National Scout Organization</b>
<b>PNU</b>	<b>Princess Noura University</b>
<b>RSC</b>	<b>Regional Support Centre</b>
<b>SDGs</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>
<b>UAE</b>	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>
<b>UN</b>	<b>United Nations</b>
<b>USD</b>	<b>United States dollars</b>
<b>WOSM</b>	<b>World Organization of the Scout Movement</b>
<b>WSB</b>	<b>World Scout Bureau</b>
<b>WSF</b>	<b>World Scout Foundation</b>

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# Foreword

Around the globe, Scouts have answered an urgent call to action to contribute to the development of their communities by making the world's largest coordinated youth contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Since 2018, Scouts for SDGs has mobilised millions of Scouts from around the world to take direct action to tackle the most pressing challenges facing our planet and young people today. The initiative has also equipped National Scout Organizations and young people with the skills, competencies, resources, and tools to lead change in their communities and beyond.

The Scouts for SDGs initiative was built on a longstanding partnership between Alwaleed Philanthropies, the World Scout Foundation, and the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) with a focus on promoting youth-led sustainable development, increasing volunteerism, and raising awareness about the most important global issues of our time. Scouts for SDGs is also a global mobilisation effort to inspire and enable young people through Scouting's educational programme and local projects to be global citizens who are taking action for the SDGs worldwide.

This evaluation focuses on measuring the impact of the Scouts for SDGs initiative since its inception. Conducted by Owl RE, an external evaluation and research consultant company, the evaluation demonstrates the results and return on investment of the Scouts for SDGs initiative, while also highlighting key lessons that can enhance the Scouts for SDGs mobilisation effort for the future.

We are grateful to HRH Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal, Chairman of Alwaleed Philanthropies, and HRH Princess Lamia Bint Majid Al Saud, Secretary General of Alwaleed Philanthropies, for their unwavering commitment to invest in young people and their communities through Scouting. We would also like to thank all National Scout Organization leadership, Scout Leaders, and Scouts for activating this incredible mobilisation effort and contributing to the evaluation.

While this evaluation marks a key milestone of the initiative and its remarkable achievements, we look forward to seeing how millions of Scouts around the world will continue to learn, develop their skills, and take action to transform lives and communities through their contributions to the SDGs.



**Mark Knippenberg**

Chief Executive Officer  
World Scout Foundation



**Ahmad Alhendawi**

Secretary General  
World Organization of the  
Scout Movement

# Executive summary

Since its launch in 2018, Scouts for SDGs has successfully mobilised millions of young people around the world to take direct action in their communities and tackle the biggest issues facing our planet and young people today.

Building on Scouting's long tradition of non-formal education and developing resilience, community engagement and skills for life, the initiative has been a catalyst for development across the Scout Movement through the three core pillars of Inspire, Enable and Deliver.

Scouts for SDGs began as a six-year partnership with a budget of USD 3.9 million provided by Alwaleed Philanthropies. The initiative aimed to be implemented worldwide and to inspire and motivate 54 million young women and men, 20-30% of whom were to be from the Africa and Arab Scout Regions. In addition to the funded project activities supported by Alwaleed Philanthropies, Scouts for SDGs also aimed to inspire and motivate Scouts worldwide to carry out SDGs activities that were not funded by the initiative. The evaluation used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods collating data and information from Scouts, leaders, and WOSM staff. In total, information and data was consulted from 164 out of 173 recognised National Scout Organisations (NSOs), representing 95% of all NSOs.

Scouts for SDGs-funded activities have positively inspired, informed, and motivated NSOs in all regions to take non-funded actions towards achieving the SDGs. Together with contributions from other WOSM initiatives, NSOs, and Scouts themselves, the Scouts for SDGs initiative has had extensive reach across the Scouting Movement and in the communities in which Scouts live and volunteer:

- 164 NSOs have integrated Scouts for SDGs in their youth programmes
- 73 NSOs have benefited from funded projects under Scouts for SDGs
- Over 60,000 participants in funded projects under Scouts for SDGs
- Over 112 million participants in non-funded actions under Scouts for SDGs
- 112 funded capacity building and community projects
- Over 16.4 million non-funded actions for the SDGs
- Over 2.7 billion service hours carried out in non-funded actions under Scouts for SDGs
- Over 521,000 service hours carried out in funded projects under Scouts for SDGs
- Estimated 5 million beneficiaries of funded projects under Scouts for SDGs
- Estimated 7.9 million beneficiaries of national action plans funded by Scouts for SDGs

**Inspire** supported millions of young people in gaining awareness about the SDGs through communication, outreach, advocacy, training, and education and, consequently, motivating them to take action. Scouts for SDGs supported the development of four World Initiatives from WOSM: Earth Tribe, Peace and Community Engagement, Skills for Life (launching in 2023), and Health and Wellbeing (launching in 2023).

“

*Scouts for SDGs brings new activities with a new approach. It's exciting and engaging for the young people and, even more importantly, our Scouts feel it is worthwhile for themselves and the planet, which is their future - Scout leader from Madagascar*

”

**Enable** focused on strengthening the capacity of NSOs, directly supporting 62 NSOs in improving the delivery of quality Scouting through growing membership, strengthening governance, structures, and strategic planning, expanding resource mobilisation and partnership, and implementing storytelling for SDGs.

“

*The capacity building provided by Scouts for SDGs led to concrete changes within our NSO. For example, we now have many more women and young people in decision-making roles - NSO staff from Tunisia*

”

**Deliver** supported Scouts in taking millions of actions in their own communities and actively contributing to the SDGs. While the vast majority of these actions were not funded by Scouts for SDGs, they were often part of an NSO's programmes or initiatives and drew from the Scouts for SDGs materials, resources, training, or guidance.

“

*Scouts are helping to create a safe and healthy environment. By implementing the SDGs, the boys and girls are developing into decent citizens to give something back to their community. They are the future and the backbone of the community - Scout leader from India*

”

## Value for money



The Scouts for SDGs projects demonstrated good value for money. The average number of beneficiaries per funded project was 45,716 persons, indicating that the average amount spent per beneficiary reached was USD 0.40. A comparison of the activity level between funded to non-funded projects showed that for every funded project there were some 15,000 non-funded actions, and that for every funded service hour there were some 500 non-funded service hours recorded.



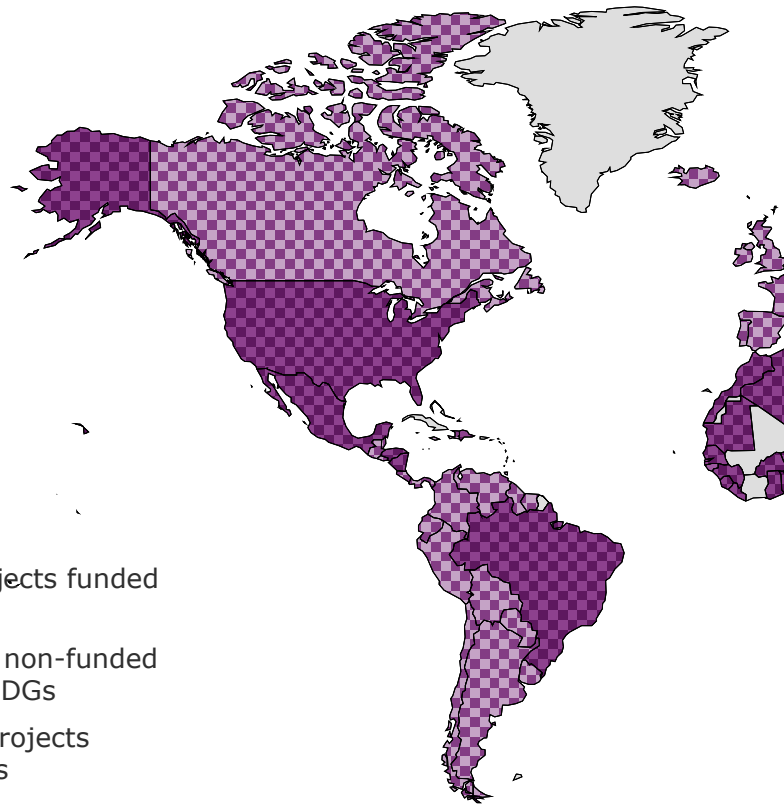
For Scouts for SDGs to better meet the needs of NSOs, the following actions are proposed:

- In supporting WOSM World Initiatives, Scouts for SDGs should ensure that a standard set of pre-tested resources are available and accessible that have been adapted to the varying levels of SDG integration of NSOs.
- In supporting the community-level projects of NSOs, Scouts for SDGs should consider larger funding allocations and extending them to regions other than the Arab and Africa regions, as well as providing guidance to NSOs on the priorities of Scouts for SDGs.
- In reinforcing the capacities of NSOs, Scouts for SDGs should consider funding a system / mechanism to better monitor and track the capacity development of priority NSOs.
- In advocating globally and regionally on key SDGs issues, Scouts for SDGs should work with global and regional youth representatives to develop a set of priority areas, identify opportunities for influence, and create relevant policy briefs to ensure consistent messaging.
- In supporting the “backbone” of Scouts for SDGs, funding should be continued for the Scouts for SDGs hub, grant management, communication activities, World Initiatives, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation. Suggestions for improving project processes and efficiency, as found in the evaluation report, should be considered.

# Our reach and impact

## Global reach

- **95% of NSOs** have integrated SDGs into their youth programmes
- **73 NSOs** have benefited from projects funded by Scouts for SDGs
- 7.6 million people reached through Scouts communication channels
- 1 million followers on social media



## Youth engagement

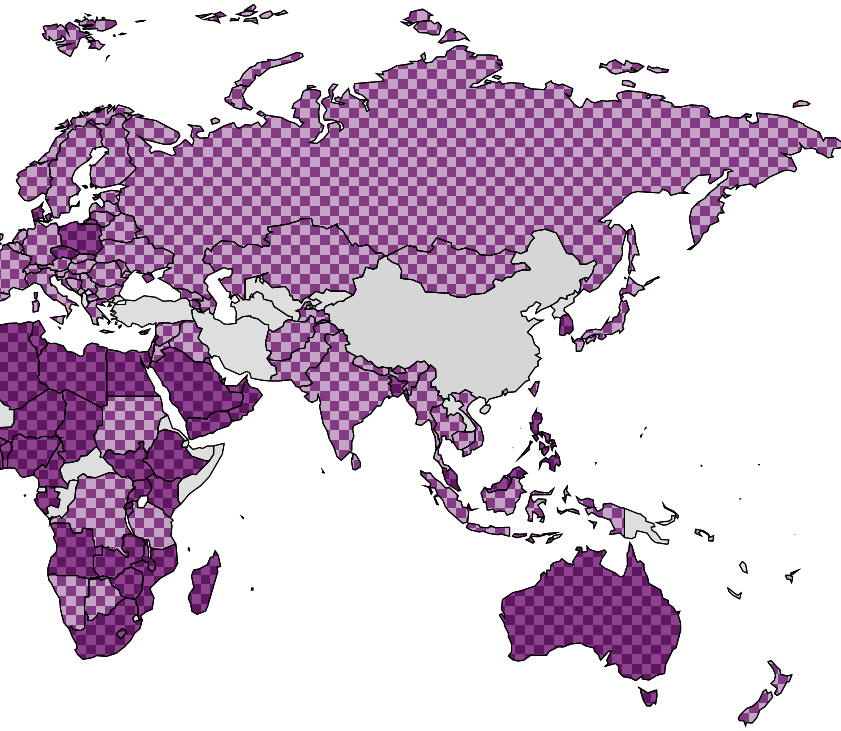
- 60,000 participants in projects funded by Scouts for SDGs
- 112 million participants in non-funded actions under Scouts for SDGs
- 5 million beneficiaries of projects funded by Scouts for SDGs
- 7.9 million beneficiaries of national action plans funded by Scouts for SDGs

## Value for money

- USD 0.40 spent per beneficiary reached by funded projects
- USD 0.001 spent per beneficiary reached by non-funded projects
- USD 0.17 spent per non-funded project
- 948 service hours carried out by non-funded projects for every USD 1 spent
- 0.3 service hours carried out by funded projects for every USD 1 spent

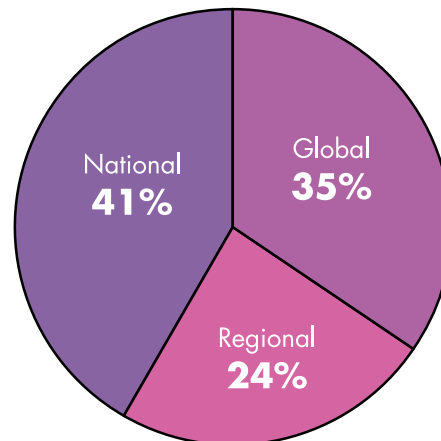


# Impact - Snapshot



## Funded projects

- 135 funded projects
  - 69 capacity building projects
  - 66 community development projects
- 521,000 service hours carried out by Scouts



Scouts for SDG budget: 2018-2023 – by geographical usage

## Non-funded projects

- 20,000 posts from Scouts sharing projects online
- 16.4 million SDGs actions delivered
- 2.7 billion SDGs service hours carried out



## Introduction

Since its launch in 2018, Scouts for SDGs has successfully mobilised millions of young people around the world to take direct action in their communities and tackle the biggest issues facing our planet and young people today.

Building on Scouting's long tradition of peer-to-peer non-formal education and developing resilience, community engagement and skills for life, the initiative has been a catalyst for development across the Scout Movement through the three core pillars of Inspire, Enable and Deliver:

- **Inspire:** Young people gain awareness about the SDGs and are motivated to take action.
- **Enable:** Young people obtain the knowledge and skills to take action for the SDGs and are supported by adults in their Scout Region and National Scout Organisation (NSO) to gain the required skills.
- **Deliver:** Young people take action on a local level.

Scouts for SDGs began in 2018 as a six-year partnership with a budget of USD 3.9 million provided by Alwaleed Philanthropies. The initiative aimed to be implemented worldwide and to inspire and motivate 54 million young women and men, 20-30% of whom were to be from the Africa and Arab Scout Regions. The project aimed to encourage youth to deliver 2 million actions in their communities, equating to 500 million hours of dedicated service. In addition to the funded project activities supported by Alwaleed Philanthropies, Scouts for SDGs also aimed to inspire and motivate Scouts worldwide to carry out non-funded activities for the SDGs.

**Evaluation scope:** This evaluation covers a five-year period from 2018 to mid-2023, recognising that the six-year Alwaleed Philanthropies funding period for Scouts for SDGs will conclude at the end of 2023. The World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) includes six Regions (Africa, Arab, Asia-Pacific, Eurasia, Europe, and Interamerica). The evaluation focused on the Africa and Arab Regions, which was the main priority of Alwaleed Philanthropies, however, it also collected data from the remaining four regions and from global initiatives.

The evaluation was conducted by Obando Ekesa, Glenn O'Neil, Sharon McClenaghan, Patricia Goldschmid & Rawaa Salhi.



## Evaluation methods

The evaluation was conducted using participatory and inclusive methods where feasible, including:

- Visits to four countries for country-level case studies on activities for Scouts for SDGs with National Scout Organizations (NSOs) / National Scouts Associations (NSAs)<sup>1</sup> : Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Tunisia, and Saudi Arabia. The case studies are found at the end of this report.
- Virtual interviews and discussions with NSO staff, Scouts, Scout leaders, and members of communities in Chile, Greece, India, Portugal, and United Arab Emirates (UAE).
- Interviews with World Scout Bureau (WSB) staff members (Global and Regional Support Centres (RSCs)) and the World Scout Foundation (WSF).
- Interviews with the staff of Alwaleed Philanthropies.
- Interviews with partners/allies of WOSM working on the global youth agenda (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Project Everyone, Restless Development, UNICEF, and United Nations (UN) Foundation).
- Document analysis of available data and reports (e.g., reports and analyses of Scout for SDGs projects and initiatives, data from the Scouts for SDG Portal, WSB grants management portal, and the 2022 Scouts for SDGs and Better World Framework initiative (BWF) baseline).
- A high-level analysis of the budget and allocations for Scouts for SDGs.

1. NSOs are members of WOSM; in some countries there are multiple Scout associations (NSA) that are form a confederation within their NSO.

In total, 215 persons were interviewed or participated in group discussions for this evaluation:

<b>Role</b>	<b>Number</b>
Scout leaders	64
Beneficiaries	52
NSO staff and governance members	36
Scouts	30
WSB and WSF Global staff	10
Partners	8
Other stakeholders	5
Donor	5
WSB RSC staff	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>

*Table 1: participants in interviews / group discussion by type/role.*

Based on the data sources consulted by this evaluation, information and data was consulted from 164 of 173 NSOs, representing 95% of all NSOs. This provides a level of confidence that the evaluation represents a comprehensive overview of NSO activities on SDGs.

The quantitative and qualitative data were collated and analysed using appropriate analytical methods. All financial data in this report is in United States Dollars (USD).

Annex 1 provides further details on the persons interviewed, while annex 2 contains the evaluation tools use, and annex 3 contains the evaluation matrix for the evaluation.





## Findings

### 1. What are the results of Scouts for SDGs?

At its launch in 2018, Scouts for SDGs set out expected impact and outcomes for the Inspire, Enable and Deliver components with indicators and targets, some of which were re-constructed by this evaluation to provide a comprehensive overview of the results. The following table provides an assessment of the progress and achievements made from 2018 to mid-2023.

The indicators and targets cover both funded and non-funded activities for Scouts for SDGs. As described throughout this evaluation report, a substantial connection was found between the funded and non-funded activities. The funded activities often supported, inspired, and motivated non-funded activities, multiplying the reach and impact of Scouts for SDGs.

The achievements seen incorporate the contributions of other WOSM initiatives, including Messengers of Peace (MoP) and other activities that promote sustainability, with Scouts for SDGs seen as a key driver in realising WOSM's overall achievements.

Expected impact and outcomes	Indicators	Targets (2018-2023)	Achievements (mid-2023)
<b>Inspire</b>			
<p><b>1.</b> Inspire and motivate 54 million young women and men worldwide in 171 countries to work to improve their communities, gain and spread awareness of the SDGs, and directly contribute to achieving the SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of young women and men reached and activated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54,000,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 112,134,400<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<p><b>1.1.</b> Raise awareness about the SDGs and the power of young people in implementing the Goals through communications campaigns and outreach activities, including, but not limited to, Scout education and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of young people reached through Scout's communication channels</li> <li>• Number of Scouts following WOSM on social media</li> <li>• Number of Scout leaders engaged through World Scout Academy (2020)</li> <li>• Number of young people trained as advocates and spokespersons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,000,000</li> <li>• 1,000,000</li> <li>• 15,000</li> <li>• 24 (global) , 15 (regional)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,600,000</li> <li>• 1,080,000</li> <li>• 7,631</li> <li>• 33 (global) , 15 (regional)</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.2.</b> Promote action towards the SDGs at World, Regional, and national Scouting events, online and in person, for example, as part of educational workshops, exchanges, and other Scout activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of participants at the 2019 World Scout Jamboree</li> <li>• Number of participants in the JOTA-JOTA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50,000</li> <li>• 11,000,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55,500</li> <li>• 11,500,000</li> </ul>
<p><b>1.3.</b> Inspire Scouts to learn about the SDGs and reflect on their own communities' needs that can be answered through action towards SDGs, supported by educational materials and activities to support learning about the SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of World Initiatives rolled out: Earth Tribe, Peace and Community Engagement, Skills for Life, Health and Wellbeing</li> <li>• Number of NSOs with an SDG action plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4</li> <li>• 20</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• 35</li> </ul>

2. Targets were not always stated in the original project document but were compiled from annual plans and validated by the WSB.

3. Based on Scouts self-reporting their actions on the Scouts for SDGs portal (<https://sdgs.scout.org>) (including MoP activities also).

4. Including two initiatives that are scheduled to be rolled out in 2023 (Skills for Life and Health and Wellbeing).

## Enable

<p><b>2.</b> Enable NSOs worldwide to improve their delivery of quality Scouting through at least 200 capacity strengthening projects at national and local level in the Africa and Arab Scout Regions, to ultimately ensure that more young people are engaged in and take action for the SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of capacity strengthening projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 69</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.1.</b> Target NSOs with capacity strengthening support, and thus ensure more young people are engaged in Scouts for SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of NSOs benefiting from capacity strengthening projects<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Number of universities and other educational institutions in Saudi Arabia where Scouting has been introduced</li> <li>• Number of NSOs that received a WOSM Service to support their work on the SDGs, such as the Global Support Assessment Tool (GSAT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60</li> <li>• 5</li> <li>• 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62</li> <li>• 6</li> <li>• 15</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2.</b> Strengthen NSOs' capacity to govern, organise and deliver SDGs trainings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of adult leaders trained on SDGs enablement</li> <li>• % of NSOs integrating SDGs in their youth programmes and networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 270</li> <li>• 80%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 270</li> <li>• 95</li> </ul>

5. Includes NSOs that benefited from capacity building projects and/or national action plan support, grant support, GSAT services and capacity building (entrepreneurship training) funded by Scouts for SDGs.



<b>Deliver</b>			
<b>3.</b> Support young people to lead and deliver 2 million actions in their communities, equating to 500 million hours of dedicated service by Scouts and their partners, to actively contribute to the SDGs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of actions delivered</li> <li>• Number of dedicated service hours carried out</li> <li>• Number of participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000,000</li> <li>• 500,000,000</li> <li>• 57,000,00</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16,434,840<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• 2,716,804,506</li> <li>• 112,134,635</li> </ul>
<b>3.1.</b> Scouts empowered to take action on the SDGs through local and national projects and actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community development projects implemented</li> <li>• Number of young people and their communities reached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65</li> <li>• 4,000,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 66</li> <li>• 5,074,480</li> </ul>
<b>3.2.</b> Scouts inspired to share their actions and learnings to inspire others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of posts from Scouts sharing their projects on Scouts for SDGs Portal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,913</li> </ul>

Table 2: Assessment of progress and achievements of Scouts for SDGs



6. Based on Scouts self-reporting their actions on the Scouts for SDGs portal (<https://sdgs.scout.org>) and including MoP activities also.

## 1.1. To what extent have the targets for Scouts for SDGs been met?

The evaluation found that most targets were met for each of the three components (Inspire, Enable, Deliver), as seen in the findings table above and further described below.

### Inspire: Young people gain awareness about the SDGs and are motivated to take action.

Inspire focused on carrying out communication, outreach, training, and education to raise awareness of the SDGs and motivate actions towards achieving them. The target of reaching and motivating 54 million youth worldwide was exceeded with over 112 million young people participating in SDG activities, based on Scouts self-reporting their actions on the Scouts for SDGs portal (<https://sdgs.scout.org>).

Scouts for SDGs supported strategic communications to raise awareness on the initiative and showcase its impact through campaigns, digital engagement, media relations, and storytelling. This supported WOSM in reaching an estimated 7.6 million people<sup>7</sup> globally and attracting over 1 million followers to its social media channels, raising the profile of Scouts and its work on the SDGs.

Another element was direct training of Scout leaders on the SDGs through the World Scout Academy, an online event, with 7,631 Scout leaders participating in 62 sessions over eight weeks from June to August 2020. Although the academy trained fewer than the expected 15,000 Scout leaders, participation was viewed as a good result considering that it took place while many countries were experiencing the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the training materials remained available to Scout leaders globally, reaching potentially many more beneficiaries (see: <https://learning.scout.org>).

Part of Inspire was also the recruitment and training of 48 Youth Representatives<sup>8</sup> to be the face of WOSM's advocacy work and external representation. These Scouts represented WOSM in Global and Regional forums on six themes: peace, education, rights, gender, environment, and the SDGs. The results of their advocacy work are discussed further below (see question "1.5" below).

7. Based on monitoring data provided by the WSB.

8. 48 Youth Representatives: 33 for the global team; 5 for the Arab Region; 10 for the Africa Region.

A highlight of Inspire was promoting action on the SDGs at Scouting events, such as the annual Jamboree on the Air and Jamboree on the Internet (JOTA-JOTI). Scouts for SDGs supported JOTA-JOTI from 2019 to 2022 with over 5.5 million Scouts reached globally with training and conversations on how Scouts take action on the SDGs. Similarly, the 2019 World Scout Jamboree (held in West Virginia, USA) provided an opportunity to reach over 55,000 Scouts.

Scouts for SDGs supported the development of four World Initiatives from WOSM that were launched from 2018 to 2023, enabling NSOs to mobilise their Scouts on key SDG areas: Earth Tribe<sup>9</sup>, Peace and Community Engagement<sup>10</sup>, Skills for Life (launching in 2023), and Health and Wellbeing (Launching in 2023). For these World Initiatives, Scouts for SDGs provided a series of guidelines, manuals, action kits, toolboxes, training, and other resources to support NSOs in reinforcing their youth programmes in related SDG areas.

Resources were made available to all NSOs with feedback from them indicating a high level of adoption in the Africa and Arab Regions. They were also adopted in other Regions, given that an estimated 95% of NSOs had integrated the SDGs into their youth programmes, with many underlining that the resources for Scouts for SDGs (e.g., materials, training, and guidance) were an important foundation or inspiration for their work<sup>11</sup>. Evidence was available to show that 164 NSOs currently have activities in support of the SDGs, supporting the above-mentioned survey findings<sup>12</sup>. The example of the Scouts of Greece (see below) illustrates how Earth Tribe, a World Initiative, was implemented as a non-funded activity. Inspire also supported 35 NSOs in establishing national action plans for SDGs, potentially benefiting nearly 8 million people in these countries. This included nine NSOs from the Arab Region and eight from the Africa Region <sup>13</sup>



9. Earth Tribe was developed with the support of WWF and UN Environment; Scouts for SDGs funded many of the resources, training materials/workshops and its implementation.

10. Peace and community engagement initiative was built around MoP which was developed with the support of the government of Saudi Arabia. Scouts for SDGs supported revamping this initiative.

11. As reported in the Final Report – 2022 Baseline - Scouts for SDGs and Better World Initiatives, survey responses were received from 106 NSOs, representing 61% of all 172 recognised NSOs, as of 2022.

12. Based on three sources: 2022 SDG / BWF baseline; Scouts for SDG hub; Scouts for SDGs project reporting.

13. Arab Region: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, UAE; Africa Region: Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda.

## Greece: launching Earth Tribe and SDG actions

The Scouts of Greece, which has over 20,000 active members across Greece, launched a series of initiatives for the Scouts for SDGs with a strong focus on the environment and sustainable actions for its more than 300 local groups.

The Scouts of Greece built on its existing youth programme by integrating new SDG activities, including the World Initiative Earth Tribe, which is currently ongoing. The NSO worked on preparing Earth Tribe for three years, translating the resources into Greek, and designing it as a new initiative to replace a previous environmental badge. Earth Tribe will be a group effort for Cub Scouts, an individual and patrol effort for Scouts and an individual and group effort for Venturers and Rovers. The Scouts were positive about the implementation of Earth Tribe in Greece, commenting that the “Earth Tribe proposes a new learning approach. It is much more exciting and engaging for our Scouts. We needed to find a way to implement it in Greece and I believe we now have”.

Scouts highlighted several actions in support of the SDGs as they piloted the Earth Tribe across Greece<sup>14</sup>:

- On the island of Lesbos, Scouts carried out actions in collaboration with the UNESCO Global Geopark, which featured rare and impressive fossilised tree trunks.
- In the Ilia region, Cub Scouts put in place a recycling project for plastic bottle tops. Profits made were used to purchase wheelchairs for those in need in the community.
- In Arta, a city of north-west Greece, the Litter Less campaign<sup>15</sup> implemented with Scouts actively educated the community and carried out cleaning campaigns. At the national level, this campaign was part of the Earth Tribe “Better Choices” challenge.

The Scouts saw immediate benefits from their SDG actions, commenting that “Scouts for SDGs gives us new opportunities to try new things and cooperate with other organisations outside of the Scouts”.

A Scout leader added that “with Earth Tribe, you choose what affects your community and interact with them, you participate in community actions and then organise an action yourself.”

The Scouts of Greece also sought additional funding from their national green fund and will work on expanding their SDG activities, including working on SDGs related to peace (SDG 16) and partnership (SDG 17), SDG gamification, and are looking forward to hosting the European Scouts Sustainability Forum in October 2024, and to continuing to be a leading NSO in Europe for the Scouting sustainability agenda.

14. For further information on the SDG activities of the Scouts of Greece, see: <https://scouts4sdgs.gr/>

15. Funded by the Foundation for Environmental Education.



## Enable: Young people obtain the knowledge and skills to take action for the SDGs and are supported by Adults in their Scout Region and NSOs to gain the required skills.

Enable focused on strengthening the capacity of NSOs to improve the delivery of quality Scouting and, ultimately, ensuring that more young people are engaged and take action for the SDGs. Scouts for SDGs set out a target of 200 capacity strengthening projects from 2018 to 2023, of which 69 were carried out (or are planned for 2023) by the WSB Global and Regional Support Centres. Although this was fewer than expected, six of these projects were global and 16 were Regional and, therefore, extended their reach and impact across WOSM. A total of 32 NSOs (12 from the Arab Region and 20 from the Africa Region) received direct funding for capacity strengthening projects. All NSOs in the Arab and Africa regions benefited from the regional projects in addition to Scouts and Scout leaders from NSOs globally that participated in global or Regional training workshops.

Capacity strengthening projects focused on range of areas to improve the delivery of quality Scouting by NSOs, including growing membership, strengthening governance, structures, and strategic planning, expanding resource mobilisation and partnerships, and implementing storytelling for SDGs. Specific training was also provided to 270 Scout leaders, enabling them to carry out training on SDGs and extend the reach of Scouts for SDGs.

An area highlighted by NSOs and RSCs was the capacity support for 15 NSOs (five in the Arab Region and ten in the Africa Region) through the WOSM Services and specifically the Global Support Assessment Tool (GSAT). GSAT assesses the compliance of an NSO towards international best practices in good governance and quality Scouting. The use of GSAT by NSOs has been important in supporting NSOs in assessing their performance in key areas of governance, financial management and operations, and identifying areas for improvement.



## Deliver: Young people take action at the local level.

Deliver aimed to have Scouts take action in their own communities and, therefore, actively contribute to the SDGs. Based on the Scouts self-reporting to the Scouts for SDGs hub, Scouts carried out 16 million actions and delivered 2.7 billion service hours, well exceeding the targets of 2 million actions and 500 million service hours. Based on the feedback from NSOs, the vast majority of these actions were not funded by Scouts for SDGs. However, they were often part of programmes and initiatives that drew from Scouts for SDGs materials, resources, training, or guidance. The example of the Scouts in India below illustrates the extent of the non-funded SDGs activities.

Scouts for SDGs funded 66 projects for community development at the local level (51 - Africa Region; 10 - Arab Region; 5 - Arab regional projects for 19 NSOs, i.e., 100% of all NSOs). Based on the data provided by the projects, these projects - together with the Enable projects - had nearly 60,000 Scout participants and benefited 5 million community beneficiaries.

An analysis of these 66 projects (see figure 1) indicates that they were mainly focused on:

- 26% - SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions)<sup>16</sup>
- 22% - SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing)
- 11% - SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)
- 11% - SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- 8% - SDG 5 (gender equality)

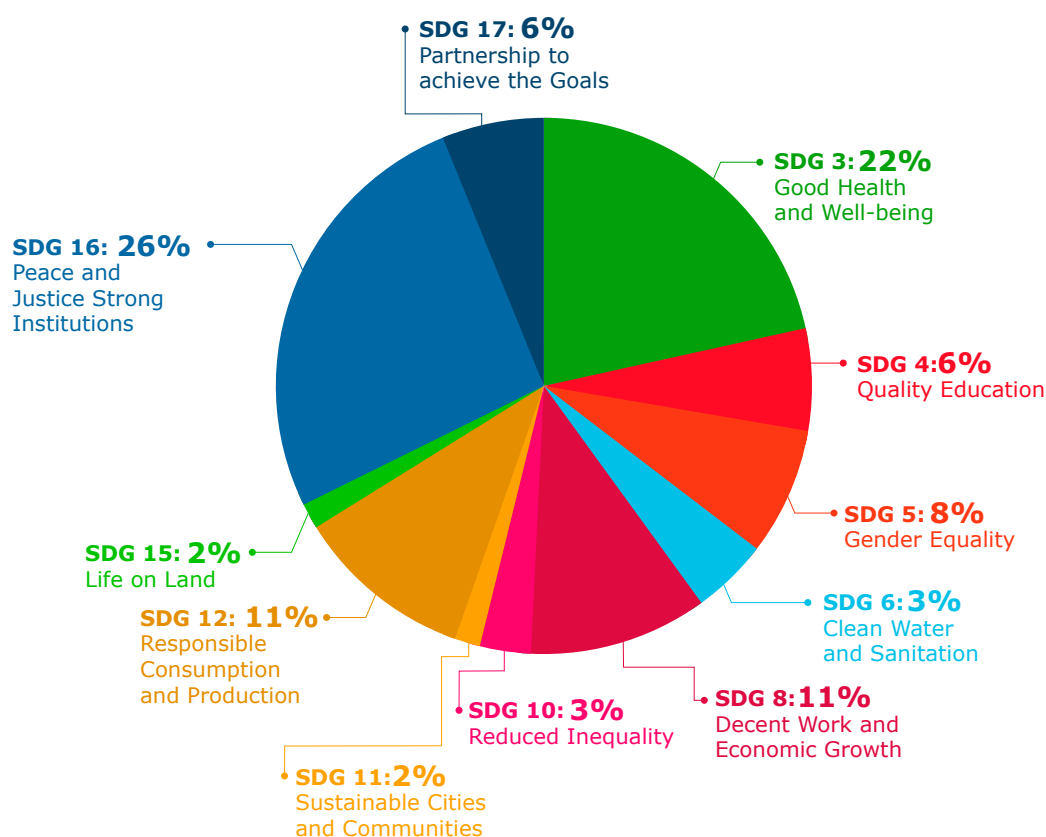


Figure 1: Focus of funded projects by SDGs (one SDG per project)  
(source: 66 project descriptions)

16. Note: SDG 16 includes projects focused on institutional strengthening of the NSOs and those focused on peace, which explains why it accounts for 26% of all funded projects.

## India: SDGs integrated in the community actions of Scouts and Guides

The Bharat Scouts and Guides (BSG), the national Scouting and Guiding Association of India, is one of the biggest youth movements in the world with 6.2 million members. The Scouts for SDGs in India is not a separately funded activity but it is aligned to the youth programme, integrated into the daily community Scout work. Of the 100 proficiency badges, some 30 badges have been directly aligned to SDGs, motivating Scouts to implement the SDGs as well as helping increase BSG's membership.

The range of SDGs-related work is broad and diverse. For example, for the last two years, the BSG has worked on the Tide Turners Plastic Challenge (supported by the UN Environment Programme) nationally as a contribution to SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (climate action) and with 50,000 Scouts involved in International Coastal Clean-Up Day, as well as providing public education around harmful effects of single-use plastics.<sup>17</sup> BSG also works with UNICEF India nationally as part of the Youth for Water initiative (SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation).

At the district level, SDG activities have been selected in relation to the needs of communities, with a strong focus on the provision of quality education (SDG 4) in the last few years, as well as clean energy (SDG 7). Activities have included literacy campaigns for children living in slum areas (helping address the detrimental impact of COVID-19 on children's education) and education projects around utilising solar energy, among many more.

There were many examples of the impact both at the community level (educating and changing habits) and among Scouts themselves:

*"We talked to members of the community and did a survey on the conditions and the biggest problem was a lack of sanitation. We submitted a proposal to the Panchayat (local governing body) and conducted a door-to-door campaign teaching the people the harmful effects of drinking the water and how to filter and clean the water using the charcoal method. And we got the Panchayat to build a new sanitation block."*

*"SDGs motivate youth, and they can choose the SDG goals where there is local impact- e.g. one SDG focus is providing quality education (SDG 4), and this has a very big impact on the community as the children supported were not able to go to school before."*

*"Scouts are helping to create a safe and healthy environment. By implementing the SDGs, the boys and girls are developing into decent citizens and giving something back to their community. They are the future and the backbone of the community ... It becomes the habit of the child and becomes a global solution for creating a better world."*

Activities under Scouts for SDG require further investment before they are fully implemented and recognised. While many Scouts upload the results of their actions onto the Scouts for SDGs portal, it is limited as not all Scouts have the means to do this. As a result, considerable numbers of SDG-related actions are underreported, especially in rural areas. The NSO, Scouts, and Scout leaders are further building their capacities given the support provided by other grants of Alwaleed Philanthropies (USD 400,000 from 2020-2023) for membership growth that will further support the extension and expansion of their Scouts for SDGs activities.

17. See also: <https://www.scout.org/India-Scouts-turn-tide-on-plastics>



## 1.2. What are the reach and scale of Scouts for SDGs?

Scouts for SDGs has had an extensive reach across the Scouting Movement and in the communities in which Scouts live and volunteer. The evaluation found that activities funded by Scouts for SDGs, such as communication actions, World Initiatives, and training courses, have positively inspired, informed, and motivated NSOs in all regions to take action towards achieving the SDGs. Feedback from Scouts has shown that Scouts for SDGs has complemented existing activities being carrying out at the community level, ranging from helping the most vulnerable to conserving forests and coastlines. The following are estimates of the reach of the Scouts for SDGs initiatives<sup>18</sup>:

- Number of NSOs integrating Scouts for SDGs in their youth programmes: 164
- Number of NSOs benefiting directly from projects funded by Scouts for SDGs: 73
- Number of participants in non-funded actions under Scouts for SDGs: 112 million<sup>19</sup>
- Number of participants in projects funded by Scouts for SDGs: 60,000
- Number of funded capacity building and community projects: 135
- Number of non-funded actions under Scouts for SDGs: 16.4 million
- Number of service hours carried out in funded and non-funded actions under Scouts for SDGs: 2.7 billion hours
- Number of service hours carried out in projects funded by Scouts for SDGs: 521,000
- Number of beneficiaries from projects funded by Scouts for SDGs (Enable and Deliver): 5 million
- Number of beneficiaries from national action plans funded by Scouts for SDGs: 7.9 million

In terms of the level of integration within NSOs, the 2022 Scouts for SDGs / BWF baseline found that the level of integration varied for NSOs. Two-thirds of Scouts indicated either “medium” (37%) or “high” (26%) integration of the SDGs within their national youth programmes. These NSOs often mainstreamed SDGs across their youth programmes and had dedicated SDG activities. For example, an NSO could introduce “Earth Tribe” in their country (e.g., Greece) or create a service badge linked to the SDGs (e.g. India).

NSOs that had “low” integration (32%) indicated having a few activities linked to the SDGs, such as a focused effort on SDGs for a limited period, e.g., the production of activity materials for all levels of Scouts implemented over a month. However, the SDGs were less mainstreamed across their Scouting activities. NSOs that had no integration of SDGs (5%) explained that they had no official adoption or commitment to the SDGs. Nevertheless, these NSOs still had activities for their Scouts that contributed to the SDGs, such as environment, peace, or health service badges, but they did not formally recognise the link to the SDGs.

18. These reach estimates are based on data collected by the Scouts for SDGs grants management system, the Scouts for SDGs and BWF baseline, the Scouts for SDGs portal.

19. It is understood that “participants” of actions logged on the Scouts for SDGs portal includes both Scouts organising/participating in activities and beneficiaries in the community.

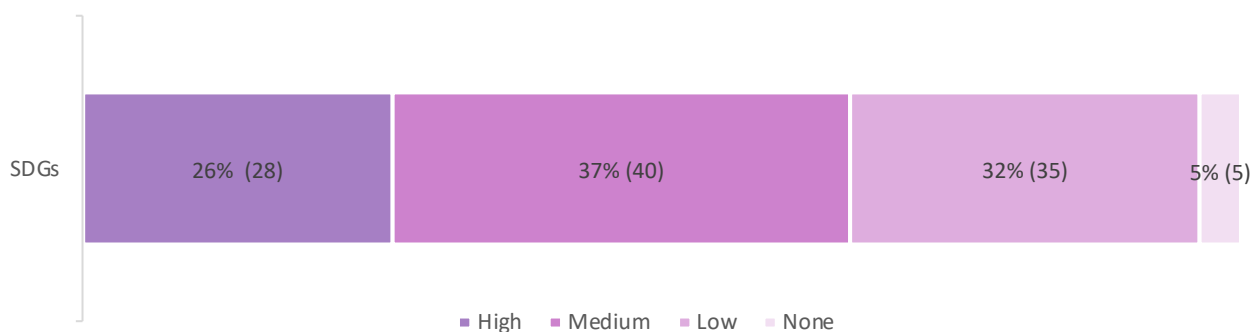


Figure 2: Level of integration of SDGs in NSO Youth Programmes (source: SDGs/BWF baseline; 108 NSOs)

All NSOs interviewed for this evaluation indicated that they were using the resource materials produced by Scouts for SDGs directly in their activities or as references / sources of inspiration. Even NSOs with a low integration of SDGs consulted Scouts for SDGs resource materials as a first step before considering their SDG priorities and actions. This evaluation, as well as the 2022 SDGs / BWF baseline, found that NSOs sought even more resources and support for the World Initiatives.

A further indication of the scale of Scouts for SDGs activities at the NSO level was found in the four World Initiatives. As seen in figure 3, for the 2022 Scouts for SDGs / BWF baseline, 87% of all responding NSOs had activities in Environment and Sustainability, followed by 73% in Peace and Community Engagement, 63% in Health and Wellbeing and 49% in Skills for Life<sup>20</sup>. The low level of activities for Skills for Life could be partially explained by different understandings of its meaning as many Scouting activities focused on leadership and interpersonal skills but the Scouts and Scout leaders did not necessarily label them as Skills for Life. Furthermore, World Initiative resources on Skills for Life and Health and Wellbeing were available only in 2023 when it is anticipated that NSOs would increase their activities in these areas.

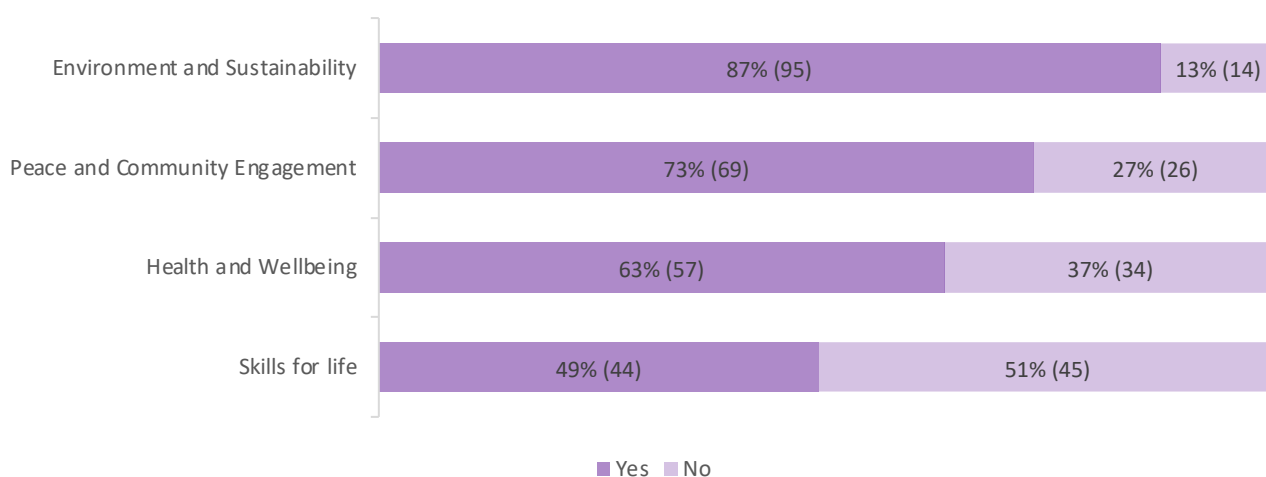


Figure 3: Presence of activities NSO Youth Programmes in key SDGs areas (source: SDGs/BWF baseline; 109 NSOs)

20. Scouts for SDGs resources for Health and Wellbeing and Skills for Life initiatives will be launched in 2023. These results indicate where NSOs have existing activities in these areas and/or participated in initiative pilots.

### 1.3. What are the outcomes and early indications of impact?

Given the extensive reach of Scouts for SDGs and the targets achieved at the outcome level, early indications can be seen at different levels of impact:

**Organisational:** Scouts for SDGs contributed to building NSO capacities to deliver quality Scouting with 62 NSOs directly benefiting from Scouts for SDGs mainly in the Arab and Africa regions. NSO capacities were enhanced in a range of areas including governance, structure, planning, membership management, programming, resource mobilisation, communications, and partnerships.

The organisational change was more pronounced in NSOs that had been supported through capacity building and community projects, such as Côte d'Ivoire and Tunisia (see case studies) with the 15 NSOs in the Arab and Africa regions benefiting from the GSAT process. NSOs have been supported in modernising their organisations as this NSO staff indicated: *"The capacity building provided by Scouts for SDGs has led to concrete changes within our NSO. For example, we now have many more women and young people in decision-making roles"*.

Organisational change was also seen with NSOs that did not receive direct support from Scouts for SDGs but were motivated to introduce new initiatives and/or change existing youth programmes, as seen with the Scouts in Greece, Portugal, Chile, and India. As noted above, an estimated 165 NSOs have activities in support of the SDGs, indicating a wide adoption within the Scouting Movement.



## Chile: Adapting youth programme and new initiatives for SDGs

The Scouts in Chile have approximately 40,000 members and around some 30 active programmes that youth can work on. Work towards the SDGs focused both on reformulating existing activities to establish links to the SDGs without losing the essence of the initiative and creating new activities. Two lines of work on an institutional level were highlighted: 1) programmes: prosperity, humanity, peace and justice, planet, and persons, and 2) partnerships: work on alliances and collaboration. This was established as a simplified categorisation to more easily identify how to link SDGs with Scout activities. The topics and approaches were also integrated into presentations and capacity building workshops for Scout Leaders throughout Chile.

Among the examples of efforts that linked with the SDGs was an initiative called "*Impakta con esperanza y amor y este mundo será mucho mejor*" (Impact with hope and love and this world will be a much better place)<sup>21</sup>, which focused on awareness and the integration of seniors. This initiative was noted as linking to SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). It included several activities to promote awareness about the capacities and limitations of seniors, such as afternoon tea, games, and dances, as well as a parade held on 1 October – the International Day for Older Persons.

It was noted as a very valuable initiative by the Scouts, as reported by this young Scout: "It was good to see the senior citizens and to be able to witness that they can do a lot. I have had the image that they are weak and inactive but in fact they are active and interesting". Other examples of initiatives included activities on education about different cultures, linked to SDG 4 and promoting relationships without conflict and alliances within communities, with citizens and civil society organisations, linked to SDG 16. Another example called "Su Mundo Su Voz" (Your World Your Voice) was linked to SDGs 5 and 17, with a focus on gender. The aim was to empower young girls to use their voices to identify and communicate their interests. Su Mundo Su Voz was implemented in various regions across the country with female leadership, gender, and the environment identified as key issues. The initiative concluded with the presentation of a manifesto to the national Scouting council prepared by young girl Scouts, which set out their expectations, ambitions, and priorities.

In 2023, Scouts in Chile started working with the World Initiative Todas por El Planeta (Earth Tribe), which looked at what could be done locally to fight climate change with a focus on gender. It promotes female Scouts, recognising their needs and being vocal (finding their voice - a continuation to Su Mundo Su Voz). The Scouts in Chile will also focus on the UN initiative HeForShe, the global solidarity movement for gender equality, supported by Scouts for SDGs. The Scouts in Chile plans to focus on the masculine perspective and bring new perspectives to SDG 5 on gender equality.

21. Further information: [Impakta con esperanza y amor y este mundo será mucho mejor](#).

**Individual:** An early indication of the impact on Scouts, Scout leaders (and some non-Scout beneficiaries) was noted in the following aspects:

- Awareness-raising activities by the Scouts for SDGs about the SDGs and the need to take action to potentially reached millions of Scouts and non-Scouts.
- Direct actions taken by millions of Scouts and Scout leaders in their own communities in support of the SDGs in a range of areas, including helping the most vulnerable, carrying out environmental actions, and encouraging citizen dialogue.
- Skillset reinforcement for young people including confidence, communication skills, strategic thinking, and problem-solving, as this Scout highlighted: *“My biggest achievement [from the Scouts for SDGs] has been to overcome shyness and I now face people confidently”*.
- The adoption of practices and initiatives by Scouts that benefited a broader group in the community, such as launching small businesses in Tunisia, opening a school Scout group in Côte d’Ivoire, or setting up handwashing stations in Madagascar schools (see case studies).<sup>22</sup>

**Community:** Scouts worked on implementing their own SDG projects and actions directly in their communities, resulting in benefits to the community. Although no widespread surveying was carried out in the communities, the examples documented by this evaluation and NSOs of changes in the communities demonstrated that the initiatives did generate an impact. These ranged from providing communities with a cleaner and healthier environment to establishing new learning opportunities for young people and helping the most vulnerable.

The 2022 SDGs / BWF baseline showed that the highest levels of impact of their community actions in relation to the SDGs were seen with Environment and Sustainability (39% - High) followed by Peace and Community Engagement (34% - High) (see figure 4). Health and Wellbeing, as well as Skills for Life were rated lower, possibly given that these activities were less community-focused than other themes and more focused on Scouts themselves. In addition, Scouts for SDGs initiatives in these areas were only launched in 2023.

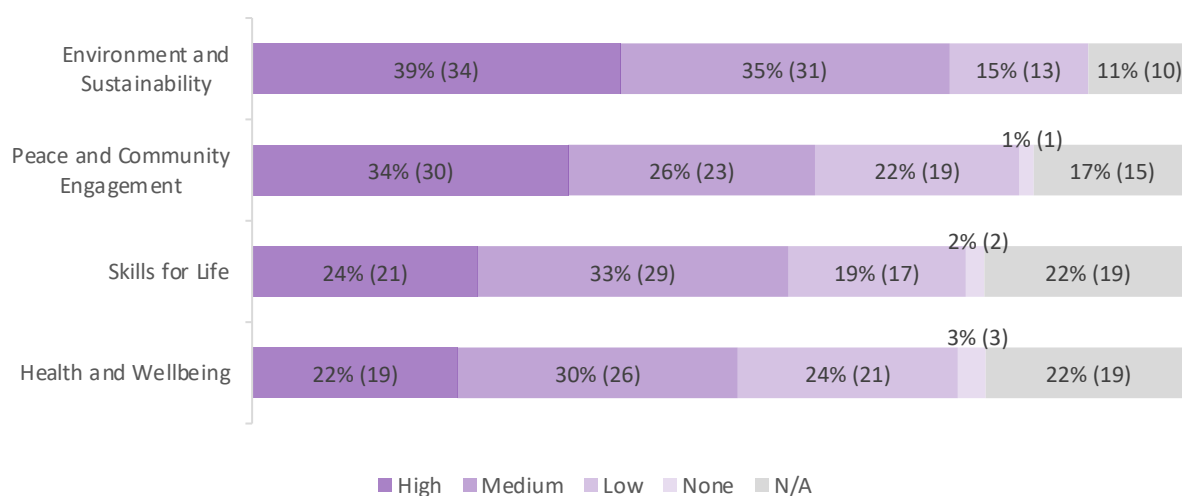


Figure 4: Estimated impact of community action of Scouts – key SDG areas (source: SDGs/BWF baseline; 109 NSOs)

22. The case studies and profiles throughout this report provide many further examples of the individual changes seen.

### 1.4. What is the level and quality of Scouting's contribution to the SDGs?

The quality of contributions to the SDGs was assessed as positive by the Scouts, varying from country to country and among the 17 SDGs. Scouting worldwide gave a higher priority to the SDGs aligned with their priorities. An analysis of nearly 300,000 actions ("projects") reported on the Scouts for SDGs hub indicated that roughly half of Scouts' actions were focused on six of the SDGs: SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing - 11%), SDG 4 (quality education - 11%), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions - 8%), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities- 8%), SDG 13 (climate action - 6%), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals - 6%) (see figure 5). A positive alignment was seen between these actions and those funded by Scouts for SDGs, with some similarities in focus, such as on health and wellbeing, quality education and peace, justice, and strong institutions (see figure 1).

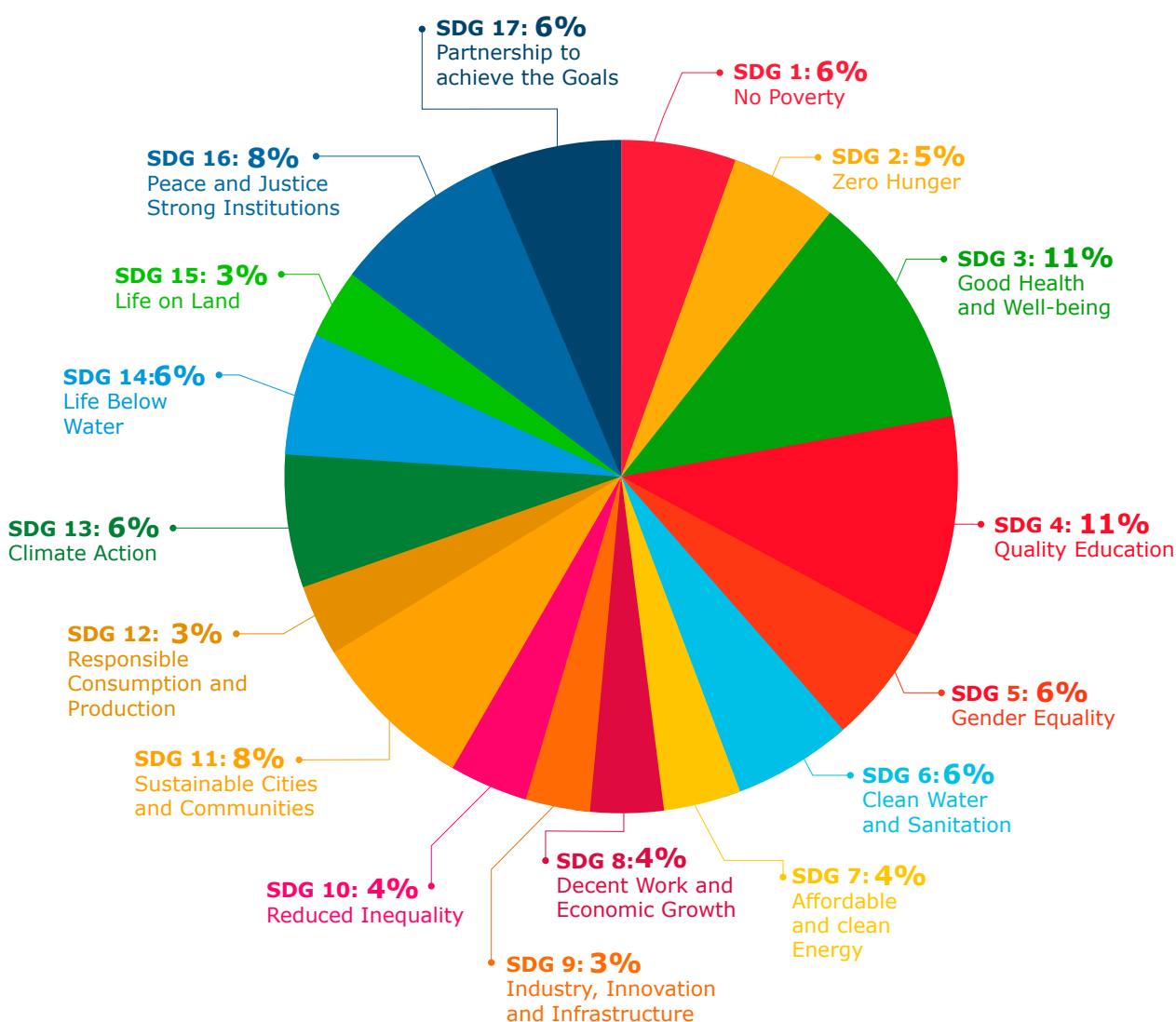


Figure 5: Focus of actions (project – non-funded) by SDG (source: Scouts for SDGs hub; 283,741 actions reported)

NSOs provided further insights as to their contribution towards the SDGs, including:

- In Côte d'Ivoire, Scouts focused on actions to improve the natural environment, initiating plastic recycling in communities, in addition to focusing on health and peace initiatives.
- In UAE, Scouts initiated environmental actions (beach cleaning) motivated by their Scouts for SDGs capacity building.
- In Tunisia, Scouts built the capacities of fellow Scouts and young people in a range of areas, including entrepreneurship leading to the creation of small businesses.
- In Saudi Arabia, Scouts took a major step towards gender equality with the introduction of Scouting for Rover-aged girls and women (17-26 years) and their leaders to Scouting.
- In Madagascar, Scouts set up kitchen gardens and carried out food distribution and established a partnership with UNICEF on promoting good nutritional practices.
- In Portugal, one of its two NSAs (Corpo Nacional de Escutas) mobilised some of their 1,000 Scout groups with over 700 direct actions involving more than 8,000 participants supporting the community mainly in quality education, health, water, gender equality, and the environment (see the highlighted box below for more information).

In terms of the quality of contributions to the SDGs, feedback from Scouts and beneficiaries indicated that quality was very good, considering that many of the troop/group-level activities were designed and implemented by Scouts in their own communities, as this Scout leader explained: "As Scouts we are part of our community and we work with them to identify the needs and then we organise appropriate activities". As discussed in section 2, these activities were often small-scale in terms of funding (often with no funding) and a small number of Scout participants (seven on average). Nevertheless, in total, they represented millions of grassroots actions.



## Portugal: a new initiative for the SDGs: “*Compromisso 2030*”

*Corpo Nacional de Escutas (CNE)*, one of Portugal’s two NSAs, has some 70,000 members and is one of the country’s largest youth movements. In 2018, the CNE set up a task force of eight Scout volunteers to lead and drive its Scouts for SDGs initiative “*Compromisso 2030*” (Commitment 2030). Supported by a European Union grant<sup>23</sup>, *Compromisso 2030* accomplished some impressive achievements to date<sup>24</sup>:

- Conducted more than 100 education SDG sessions for some 20,000 participants, mostly Scouts, but also members of other youth organisations, municipalities, schools, and a diverse range of institutional partners.
- Produced a local group sustainable kit for some 1,000 local groups of the CNE with the goal of providing suggestions, knowledge, and education opportunities in order to mobilise local action for SDGs. This was in addition to a practical guide for sustainable Scout centres and camps for the CNE’s roughly 70 Scout centres and camps. As of mid-2023, the local groups had carried out over 2,400 service hours for the SDGs, implementing more than 700 actions with over 8,200 participants.
- Created a *Compromisso 2030* badge for all age sections (from 6 to 22 years), including Scout leaders. To receive the badge, Scouts must complete five actions within five key SDGs areas: peace, planet, partnerships, prosperity, and people. Since 2021, 1,500 badges have been awarded.
- Launched a *Compromisso 2030* game at the national Scout camp in 2022 where more than 7,000 Scouts attended. The goal of the game is to create a network of knowledge, reflections, and action by Scouts towards a more sustainable world and to promote responsible citizenship.
- Created a “Scouting and the SDGs” mobile exhibition, which has been viewed by over 20,000 visitors across Portugal. The exhibition included 17 informative screens about each of the SDGs with each screen highlighting “three actions possible to achieve” that contribute directly to the SDGs.
- During COVID-19-related national lockdowns in early 2020, a new initiative was conceived and launched called “17 Days - 17 SDGs”. For 17 days, one of the SDGs was celebrated daily and Scouts were invited to achieve one action at home towards these goals, offering three daily suggestions. Thousands of Scouts in Portugal participated, and the initiative was replicated by Scouts in Brazil, Ireland, Luxemburg, Ecuador, France, Greece, and Spain.

The Scouts for SDGs team established the [Compromisso 2030 platform](#) where Scouts can register their SDGs actions, find resources, and submit their application for the *Compromisso 2030* badge. The team drew from guidance and the resources of WOSM’s Scouts for SDGs to launch Earth Tribe and its three challenges.

For the team, it was important that flexibility given to local groups as this volunteer explained: “We give a lot of freedom in *Compromisso 2030* for the local groups to adapt to their local reality”. The team now plans to work further on peace (SDG 16) and partnerships (SDG 17) and would like further resources, support, and guidance on the World Initiatives and Challenges of Scouts for SDGs.

23. A grant of USD 10,700 (EUR 10,000) from the Project Presidency – For an Open, Fair and Sustainable Europe in the World.

24. For further information on a *Compromisso 2030* see: <https://compromisso2030.notion.site/2030-Compromise-c950133a795744d09bd5abb9f4a1abe1>





# COMPROMISSO 2030

Corpo Nacional de Escutas



## 1.5. What is the perceived value of Scouts for SDGs for the global youth agenda in delivering on the 2030 Goals?

Inspire included training and facilitation of 48 Youth Representatives to become the face of the WOSM's advocacy work and external representation. Based on feedback from civil society partners, WSB staff, and Scouts active at the global level, the perceived value of Scouts for SDGs for the Global youth agenda included:

- The presence of a voice from youth of diverse backgrounds at global forums as this partner commented: "Scouts are providing a visible and vocal voice in global for a, which are usually dominated by an elite, i.e., white, male, and old".
- Scouts have credibility to speak out as the voice of youth given their global network of millions of young people. Scouts were also able to support their positions with testimonies from youth, in person or by video, providing strong messages directly from young people.
- Scouts focused on areas where they had credibility, such as non-formal education and youth representation. The presence and inputs of Scouts in global forums, at events, such as the 2022 Transforming Education Summit<sup>25</sup>, was seen as positive as Scouts had a visible presence and their input was reflected in the Summit's youth declaration<sup>26</sup>.
- Scouts were also present in regional forums and processes, such as those led by the European Union and the African Union. Their presence was also seen as important at the regional level given their potential influence in their respective regions.

Suggestions to further optimise Scouting's advocacy work and external representation are found in section three of this report.

## 1.6. How valid and reliable are existing Service hours, projects, and possibly other self-reported data?

Scouts for SDGs collects self-reported data for two main aspects:

- A standard reporting form was used for NSO-funded activities through the grants management system, which collected data on project performance, including the number of service hours, activities, and participants. A decision-making body and process for approving reports was in place, as well as monitoring visits conducted on selected projects, both of which provide a level of quality control for the reported data of funded activities.
- For non-funded activities, self-reported data was provided by Scouts, who uploaded data and information about their actions directly onto the Scouts for SDGs portal. The portal collects key data, such as the country of activity, relevant SDGs, and number of participants and beneficiaries. It also integrates photos and descriptions of activities. The data goes through a quality control process to check its accuracy.
- If-reported data for both funded and non-funded activities has limitations. These include the challenge of verifying and cross-checking data uploaded to the Scouts for SDGs portal, given the thousands of data points on information collected and uploaded.

Among the challenges identified was one that concerned the common understanding of what constitutes an SDG activity. For example, in the 2022 SDGs / BWF baseline, several NSOs responded that they had no SDG-related activities, yet Scouts from those counties had uploaded their SDG actions onto the Scouts for SDGs portal, indicating that some of their Scouts were, in their understanding, carrying out SDG-related activities. Another challenge identified was that

25. <https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit>

26. As seen in point 15 of the Youth Declaration on Transforming Education: "15. We call upon decision-makers to recognise and invest in non-formal education programs and organisations, particularly those that are youth-led, as an integral part of the right to education and a key approach to promoting the development of individual and collective values and civic engagement of children and youth" (source: UN (2023), Report on the 2022 Transforming Education Summit, p. 34-35. [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/report\\_on\\_the\\_2022\\_transforming\\_education\\_summit.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/report_on_the_2022_transforming_education_summit.pdf))

NSO activities inspired by the Scouts for SDGs may go unreported on WOSM platforms.

The reliance on self-reported data also implies using sources that provide data that may not necessarily match. For the SDGs, it involved the NSOs (for funded activities on the grants management system) and directly from Scouts (for non-funded activities on the Scouts for SDGs hub). For example, the 2022 SDGs / BWF baseline found that reporting service hours on the SDGs significantly differed between the estimates provided by NSOs compared to the hours uploaded directly by Scouts onto the Scouts for SDGs portal by a ratio of 1 to 200. In other words, if an NSO estimated one hour of service for SDGs, Scouts had indicated that 200 hours of service were in fact carried out.

Efforts are currently underway to improve the quality of self-reported data uploaded to the SDGs hub with a team of trained volunteer moderators at the Regional and NSO level screening all projects posted on the hub. With funding support from Scouts for SDGs, the hub is being upgraded and will see many improvements that will positively impact data quality, such as the ability to customise the service hour formula for each project, better definitions for participants and beneficiaries, the introduction of new indicators, and possibly an improved reporting module.



## 2. What is the (social) return on investment for Scouts for SDGs?

### 2.1. How much input/resources were spent on Scouts for SDGs at NSO, Regional, and Global levels?

Alwaleed Philanthropies provided USD 3.9 million in funding over five years with an average of USD 650,000 per year. The budget allocated to Scout for SDGs increased gradually every year, from an initial USD 300,000 in 2018 to USD 1,036,948 in 2023, based on approved annual planning and budgeting with Alwaleed Philanthropies.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (by activity)
<b>Inspire</b>							
World Initiatives - global support	27,000	59,760	0	100,00	260,000	130,000	576,760
Other (JOTA-JOTI and other global events, communication, advocacy, M&E)	0	120,000	120,000	45,000	65,000	90,000	440,000
<b>Enable</b>							
World Initiatives – regional support	68,000	0	0	30,000	95,000	139,000	332,000
Other (consultant training)		0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000
Africa, National and Regional projects		0	77,169	199,000	88,690	197,200	562,059
Arab, National and Regional projects	205,000	81,791	50,000	13,000	60,000	140,000	549,791
<b>Deliver</b>							
Africa, National and Regional projects	0	0	210,431	74,000	167,960	153,947	606,338
Arab, National and Regional projects	0	200,000	0	120,000	80,000	56,801	456,801
Saudi Arabia, University Scouting	0	0	79,951	66,300	100,000	100,000	346,251
<b>Total (by year)</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>461,551</b>	<b>537,551</b>	<b>647,300</b>	<b>916,650</b>	<b>1,036,948</b>	<b>3,900,000</b>

Table 3: Scouts for SDGs budget 2018-2022

An analysis of the total budget by geographical usage illustrates that 41% was spent at the national level, 35% at the global level (e.g., World Initiatives, JOTA-JOTI, and other global events, communications, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation) and 24% at the regional level (mainly the Arab and Africa regions) (see figure 6). This reflects the level of activities seen by the evaluation with a strong focus on the national level supported by complementary activities at the regional and global levels. Global and regional activities had a positive multiplier effect at the national level. For example, budget spent at the global level for a resource or online training course could then be used by hundreds of NSOs and potentially millions of Scouts at the national level, as discussed further below.

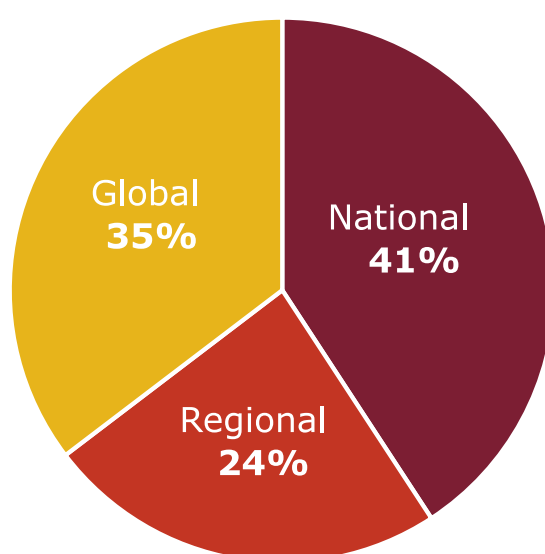


Figure 6: Scouts for SDG budget: 2018-2023 – by geographical usage

Investment required by an NSO for the implementation of its Scouts for SDGs activities varied, depending on several factors, including the extent and nature of its Scouts for SDGs activities, the resources available to them and their existing capacity. For example, the Scouts in Côte d'Ivoire (see case study) were largely dependent on the volunteers of the NSAs to manage and oversee the implementation of the activities, given that there were no staff employed by the NSAs and no other funding available. NSA volunteers spent many hours on these activities in addition to their ongoing Scouting volunteer hours, although in most cases, the SDGs activities were sporadic rather than ongoing activities. SDG activities by the Scouts in Portugal (see highlight box) is managed by a team of five volunteers. This team, who have spent many hours developing, coordinating, and implementing their activities, received a grant of USD 10,700 (or EUR 10,000) from the EU to be used exclusively on their SDGs activities. This supported their activities and the development of their SDG-focused website ([the Compromisso 2030 platform](#)).

## 2.2. What is the value for money for Scouts for SDGs?

The Scouts for SDGs projects showed good value for money from 2018 to 2022<sup>27</sup> with the average number of beneficiaries per funded project at 45,716 persons, indicating that the average spent per beneficiary reached was USD 0.40. Furthermore, for every dollar spent on regional and national projects, an average of 0.3 service hours were carried out by Scouts (see table 4).

Total budget (2018-2022)	Budget – regional and national projects	Number of regional- and national-funded projects	Number of beneficiaries
2,863,052	1,873,292	111	5,074,480

Average number of beneficiaries per project	Total number of service hours	Average spent per project (USD)	Average spent per beneficiary (USD)	Number of service hours per dollar spent
45,716	520,593	16,877	0.40	0.3

Table 4: Scouts for SDGs funded project: 2018-2022 – budget, service hours and beneficiaries (93 Enable and Deliver projects)

Considering that the activities funded under Scouts for SDGs largely inspired and motivated the non-funded activities, an analysis of non-funded SDG actions (table 5) showed that each non-funded action had an average spending of USD 0.17 and each participant reached had an average spending of USD 0.026. For every dollar spent by the Scouts for SDGs, an average of 948 service hours were carried out by Scouts.

Considering this, it should be noted that other resources beyond the Scouts for SDGs budget contributed to the non-funded Scouts actions, including NSO funding, other project funding for World Initiatives and the time and resources of the Scouts themselves. The support and contribution of partners was also important. NSOs identified more than 60 partners working with them on the SDGs and sustainability issues in the 2022 Scouts for SDGs / BWF baseline, including UN agencies, foundations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private companies, and government institutions.

27. 2023 numbers are not included as they were not available in mid-2023 for this analysis.







Total budget (2018-2022)	Total number of non-funded actions	Total number of participants of non-funded actions	Average number of participants per non-funded action
2,863,052	16,434,842	112,134,410	7

Total number of service hours of non-funded actions	Average spent per non-funded action	Average spent per participant	Number of service hours per dollar spent
2,716,804,606	0.17	0.026	948

Table 5: Scouts for SDGs non-funded project: 2018-2022 – budget, service hours and participants (Scouts for SDGs hub)

A comparison of the activity level between funded to non-funded projects showed that for every funded project there were some 15,000 non-funded actions. For every funded service hour, there were some 500 non-funded service hours.

An analysis of a funded capacity building project in the UAE provides further insight into value for money of Scouts for SDGs-funded activities. As seen in table 6, the average cost of persons directly reached through the UAE project training and/or participation in events was USD 13. This decreased to USD 3 per each potential new Scout and further to USD 0.40 per each existing Scout. This implies that the project helped improve the youth programme for the Scouts of UAE at the cost of USD 0.40 for each existing Scout (see highlight box below for further information).

Total budget (2018-2022)	Number of people directly reached (training / participation)	Number of potential new Scouts
13,000	971	4,000

Number of Scouts benefiting from improved youth programme	Average spent per person directly reached	Average spent per potential new Scout	Average spent per existing Scouts
30,000	13	3	0.4

Table 6: Capacity building project – UAE - Growing Scouts as Active Citizens – budget and participants

### 2.3. To what extent do global, regional and NSO level activities facilitate results on the ground?

Activities under Scouts for SDGs were seen as positively facilitating results on the ground for Scouts. As described above, 40% (73 NSOs) directly benefited from the Scouts for SDGs through funded projects (community or capacity building) or through participation in training or capacity support processes (e.g., the creation of a national SDG plan or the GSAT process). Virtually all NSOs (164) are known to have integrated SDGs within their youth programmes and the large majority of these have drawn on Scouts for SDGs resources, training, and guidance to create their own initiatives and activities (see the examples of Chile, Greece, India, and Portugal).

At the grassroots level, Scouts for SDGs' activities - both funded and non-funded - were found to have facilitated the results on the ground. For many Scout groups and troops, this meant having a new set of activities for Scout leaders to introduce to the Scouts, as this Scout leader commented: "Scouts for SDGs brings new activities with a new approach, it's exciting and engaging for the young people. And even more important, our Scouts feel it is worthwhile for themselves and the planet, which is their future".

These results also extended the impact of Scouts for SDGs. For example, in Tunisia more than 10,000 youth were trained to date in active citizenship, advocacy, and social entrepreneurship. This contributed to potentially extending the impact beyond the participating youth to many more even beyond the Scouts, both individuals and institutions (see the case study on Tunisia).

Scouts for SDGs activities were also found to have increased the visibility of Scouts in their countries by carrying out public-facing activities, such as awareness raising through events (in Saudi Arabia and Chile), clean-up campaigns (in Greece and India), public conferences (in the UAE and Tunisia), mobile exhibitions (in Portugal), among others. One result of this visibility was the creation of new partnerships and collaborations for NSOs, including:

- A partnership for the Scouts of Côte d'Ivoire with the Ministry of Youth, Sport, and Recreation to deliver civic education to over 500,000 youth in the country.
- Partnerships between the Scouts of Madagascar with local and international NGOs (including local NGO CRAAD-OI and international NGO Medair) in environment and humanitarian response.
- A collaboration between the Scouts in Portugal (CNE) and the UN in Portugal in human rights and peace.
- In the UAE, a collaboration with the Emirates School-based Institute to support the establishment of Scout groups in schools.

## The UAE: More inclusive and active Scouts on the SDGs

Scouts in the UAE benefited from Scouts for SDGs in many aspects, including receiving support in developing a national SDG plan, accompanying the Emirates Scout Association with the GSAT process, and funding a capacity building project. In addition, Scouts' membership grew inclusively through the Scouts as Active Citizens project (a six-month project with a grant of USD 13,000). This project targeted school-based Scouting in addition to foreign citizens and promoted a culture of peace and dialogue.

The project conducted three training courses as part of a [Capacity Building Programme](#) in 2021, targeting a total of 121 leaders from educational institutions (mainly school-based and at universities). The project also organised a number of forums, such as the [Youth Forum for Better World](#), [The National Youth Forum for People with Special Needs](#), and the [Global Foreigners Conference](#), which built awareness and capacity of the SDGs among over 1,000 Scouts, Scout leaders, youth, and citizens.

Scouts for SDGs in the UAE contributed to several SDGs, including:

SDG 4 on quality education: Investment in building the capacity of the leaders supported the establishment of Scout groups in schools and the launch of an inclusion strategy, targeting people with special needs.

SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities: Scouts participating in community-based activities explained the benefits as such: "We learnt and acted on climate change, environmental protection (beach cleaning), recycling, and the importance of women's participation in civil society; We love what we do on the SDGs and want to move forward".

SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals: Through the project, the Scouts in the UAE established several partnerships with foundations, schools, NGOs, civil society organisations, and other NSOs in the region and beyond.

Over the coming years, some 4,000 students will have the opportunity to join Scouting through the trained leaders and over 30,000 students will have the opportunity to benefit from the adapted programme. Scouts in UAE are seeking further support to develop their Scouts for SDGs action plan and initiatives. This is even more pertinent as the UAE prepares to host COP28, the global climate summit in December 2023.

### 3. What lessons could be applied to improve Scouts for SDGs in the future?

#### 3.1. How could project processes be improved?

The following suggestions for improvements to the project processes were received from WSB staff, NSOs, Scout leaders, Scouts, and partners:

- **Increase awareness of funding and other opportunities:** NSOs, Scouts, and Scout leaders were not fully aware of the opportunities available to them in supporting their SDG activities, such as training, webinars, and resources. More regular communication to NSOs, Scouts, and Scouts leaders would be welcome.
- **Simplified reporting processes:** The reporting process was appreciated by most NSOs and WSB staff and assessed as straightforward. However, the reporting form was the same for all grants regardless of the size of the grant (USD 1,200 to USD 100,000). The reporting frequency was less for grants below USD 12,000 (only a final report required). NSOs suggested that a simplified reporting process could be introduced for small grants, such as those below USD 20,000. Further, NSOs with recurring projects (multiple but connected grants over several years) found the reporting was less adapted for these projects.
- **Provide improved support in grant management and reporting:** Some NSOs reported a need for assistance in managing and reporting for grants, especially if they were new to the process. Although Scouts for SDGs already offered workshops and training sessions on grant writing and proposal development, further workshops and sessions would still be appreciated by NSOs. The RSCs could also provide further support and guidance on how to manage project finances, track progress against goals, and report on project results.
- **Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing:** NSOs could benefit from further opportunities to collaborate and share knowledge with each other on Scouts for SDGs. Suggestions included online forums, networking events, peer-to-peer mentoring programmes, and WhatsApp groups<sup>28</sup>.
- **Develop a comprehensive project management plan for larger projects:** A well-designed project management plan could be appropriate for larger grants (over USD 100,000) to ensure that objectives, timelines, budgets are monitored and followed. These larger grants would merit a closer follow-up from RSCs and to ensure that they build on past grants and link to future grants.



28. The Americas Region reported having a WhatsApp group for NSOs staff and volunteers working on Scouts for SDGs to exchange information and keep in contact.

### 3.2. How can resources be used more efficiently?

Suggestions made by WSB staff, NSOs, Scout leaders, and Scouts as to how resources could be used more efficiently were as follows:

- **Replication of Scouts for SDGs activities:** It was suggested that Scouts for SDGs activities that showed significant impact should be considered for replication. For example, in funding NSO-level activities, further analysis could be carried out to determine where activities reached or exceeded their targets and consider replication in other countries, funding availability and contextual elements allowing.
- **Determining financial ranges for grants:** Projects funded by Scouts for SDGs (Enable and Deliver) ranged from grants of USD 1,200 to USD 100,000. It was suggested that the financial ranges for grants could be further defined, given that the current range was considered very broad. For example, small (less than USD 12,000), medium (USD 12,000-USD 25,000) and large (more than USD 25,000). On this basis, different criteria could be considered.
- **Partnering to maximise impact:** Many examples were seen where Scouts had partnered with local governments, businesses, NGOs, and other civil society organisations to mobilise resources and maximise the impact for Scouts for SDGs. Partnering could be further encouraged by sharing positive experiences in this area and exploring further partnering opportunities.
- **Further monitoring and follow-up of funded activities:** Reporting for funded activities was assessed as straightforward as described above. However, some funded activities lacked sufficient monitoring and follow-up. Given the number of NSOs in the Arab and Africa regions that had received capacity building support and went through the GSAT process, there could have been more systematic efforts to assess their current status and work with NSOs on the next steps of their capacity needs.
- **Use of common indicators for SDG activities:** The Scouts for SDGs used a common reporting template for the Enable and Deliver funded projects carried out by NSOs. This allowed for the reporting of common data, such as the number of participants and beneficiaries reached. However, no common indicators were used in relation to the 17 SDGs to allow for a compilation and comparison of results. This makes it difficult to assess results at the outcome level of these projects. A suggestion was to use the existing indicators of the SDGs framework<sup>29</sup> and align projects to the relevant indicators accordingly.
- **Adopting sustainable practices:** NSOs should “walk the talk” and adopt sustainable practices to minimise costs and maximise resource efficiency. For example, NSOs could opt for renewable energy sources, use recycled materials, and limit the use of disposable products. Positive examples were already seen by NSOs implementing such measures and setting an example for the community.

29. Global indicator framework for the SDGs: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>

### 3.3. What are the contributing factors to positive and negative results from the project?

The following positive and negative contributing factors for Scouts for SDGs results were identified:

<b>Positive factors</b>	<b>Negative factors</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Partnership and financial support provided by Alwaleed Philanthropies</li><li>• Strong interest of young people in the environment and sustainability</li><li>• Communications in support of Scouts for SDGs</li><li>• World Initiatives that provided inspiration and motivation to all NSOs</li><li>• Use of a partnership approach, both globally and nationally, to extend the reach and impact of Scouts for SDGs</li><li>• Joint focus on capacity building and community service projects</li><li>• Scouts for SDGs building and leveraging the skills and experience of other WOSM initiatives</li><li>• WSB's new grants management system</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• COVID-19 pandemic slowed project implementation</li><li>• NSOs and Scout groups have varying capacities for project management, administrative set up, and support</li><li>• Low or non-existent internet connectivity for some Scouts, making it challenging to participate in online activities and the Scouts for SDGs hub</li><li>• Lack of awareness among NSOs on funding and other opportunities</li><li>• Amount of information and resources available on SDGs (overwhelming for some NSOs and Scouts)</li><li>• Challenges for some NSOs to complete the reporting requirements of funded projects</li><li>• Limited resources for non-funded actions and projects</li></ul>



### 3.4. What are some good practices (particularly at NSO and regional levels) that could be shared?

**Task forces on SDGs:** Several NSOs reported setting up task forces to design and oversee the implementation of SDG activities among Scouts. For example, the Scouts of Portugal (CNE) established a task force of eight volunteers that meet regularly to plan and implement SDGs activities. Importantly one of the volunteers is also a member of the Scouts' national committee, providing the SDGs task force with necessary links to the NSA's governance to ensure securing a budget and high-level support.

**Integrating SDGs in NSO youth programmes:** NSOs in all regions have integrated the SDGs into their youth programmes and many good practices were found by this evaluation. For example, the Scouts in India aligned some 30 of their 100 proficiency badges to the SDGs. Several NSOs in the Asia-Pacific Region also made it a condition of achieving an SDG badge to upload their actions onto the Scouts for SDGs hub.

**Establishing partnerships for SDGs:** Good practices were seen in partnerships established by Scouts for the SDGs among both NSOs and Scout groups. For example, in Côte d'Ivoire, the NSO set up a partnership with the government's youth employment agency that offered entrepreneurship training to Scouts and extend the reach of their activities.

**Making micro-grants available for Scouts:** In Tunisia, a "micro-grant" mechanism was introduced for Scouts, allowing them to access funds of less than USD 2,000 to help launch activities, such as environmental action or a small business idea. This could be adopted by other NSOs and integrated into the global grants mechanism for Scouts for SDGs, including to make funds available to NSOs to support such micro-grants.

**E-learning for Scouts on SDGs:** Scouts for SDGs and other WOSM and regional initiatives, including the World Scout Academy (as described above), launched e-learning modules for Scouts. Although in-person training was appreciated, a good practice identified was to create e-learning modules on SDG themes to ensure maximum reach to Scouts and Scout leaders.

**Regional forums for learning:** In both the Arab and Africa regions, in-person training and workshops for NSO staff and Scout leaders were organised on various SDG themes. These events were seen as valuable to develop a common approach for the SDGs and provide an opportunity for the participants to exchange and interact with each other.

### 3.5. What are unmet needs of NSOs for adopting Scouts for SDGs and how can they be better met?<sup>30</sup>

Virtually all NSOs made efforts to integrate the SDGs into their youth programmes, as described throughout this report. This level of integration was noted to varying degrees depending on differing factors, including the level of development and capacity of NSOs, the contextual differences of the countries, and funding availability, among others. The following are the key unmet needs identified by NSOs for Scouts for SDGs, complemented by proposed actions to support their adoption:

**A. World Initiatives:** Scouts for SDGs currently plans to roll out two major initiatives in 2023: Skills for Life and Health and Wellbeing. Past World Initiatives funded by Scouts for SDGs were found to have been widely appreciated by NSOs and further resources and support have been sought for these initiatives. Suggestions included:

- Ensure that the WSB's design resources for global initiatives are tested and piloted with Scouts (this has been done for some resources).
- For past and future World Initiatives, the WSB should ensure that a standard set of resources (e.g., a central handbook, an e-learning module, a community of practice, etc.) are available for each initiative and accessible in a central location for NSOs<sup>31</sup>.
- When designing World Initiatives, the WSB should consider the integration levels that NSOs are adopting and provide relevant guidance. Levels of integration include complete adoption, partial adoption (e.g., introduction by an NSO but optional for Scout groups), and integration of specific elements or using the initiative to inspire local activities. Furthermore, World Initiatives should be designed within the understanding that most NSOs will implement them using their own or minimal funding.

**B. Support for community-level projects of NSOs:** Scouts for SDGs provided funding for 66 community-level projects (*Deliver*) for NSOs. This support was reported as greatly appreciated by NSOs in the Arab and Africa regions. However, NSOs described funding needs in their countries as immense and, therefore, sought further support where possible. Although the average grant was roughly USD 16,000, around half of the grants were for less than USD 10,000, limiting the scope of the projects. Suggestions included:

- Alwaleed Philanthropies and the WSB to consider larger funding allocations for community-level projects in future phases of Scouts for SDGs.
- Extend community-level funding to regions other than the Arab and Africa regions.
- Consider providing guidance to NSOs on the priorities of Scouts for SDGs, in terms of the areas suggested to focus on, based on prioritisation and where impact has been greatest, as discussed above.

30. This question has been adopted from its original form ("What are the capacities and needs (met and unmet) of NSOs for adopting Scouts for SDGs?") as the evaluators believed the existing capacities are already well described in this report and a focus on unmet needs was more useful.

31. For example, an NSO commented that the Earth Tribe website (<https://earthtribe.scout.org/>) was "empty" and does not feature all the available resources, nor does it provide any information on NSOs that have implemented Earth Tribe.



**C. Capacity building for NSOs:** Scouts for SDGs was found to have contributed to the capacity development of NSOs globally, with a focus on the Arab and Africa regions. This supported the NSOs in improving the delivery of quality Scouting, not only for the SDGs but across all Scouting activities. It was suggested that more “stocktaking” was required on the capacity support that had been provided to NSOs, their current status, and further capacity support needs. Suggestion included:

- Scouts for SDGs should consider developing an approach to further support the capacity needs of priority NSOs (i.e., those in the Arab and Africa regions). This could include a stocktaking exercise and further tailored support to NSOs, such as through WOSM services.
- Scouts for SDGs should consider funding a system or mechanism to improve the monitoring and tracking of the capacity development of priority NSOs to better understand previous capacity support received and any requirements needed for the future.

**D. Advocacy on Scouts for SDGs:** The advocacy supported by Scouts for SDGs provided visibility for Scouts at the global and regional levels, with inputs provided into global processes and practices. According to partners involved in the global youth agenda, this advocacy could be further developed to extend the impact of Scouts on issues that are key for young people, such as education, the environment, and sustainability. Suggestions included:

- The WSB should work with their global and regional youth representatives to develop a set of priority areas, identify opportunities for influence, and create relevant policy briefs to ensure consistent messaging.
- For Skills for Life and Health and Wellbeing, World Initiatives that will be launched in 2023, consider the advocacy opportunities that exist to provide further visibility and strengthen Scout’s messages on these key areas.
- Scouts for SDGs should continue to fund advocacy and representation work, also considering the relatively low cost (some USD 10,000 per year) compared with the benefits seen to date, demonstrating significant value for money.

**E. Supporting the “backbones” of Scouts for SDGs:** Scouts for SDGs provided funding to support the “backbones” of Scouts for SDGs, including the Scouts for SDGs hub, grant management, communication activities, the World Initiatives, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation. This funding was found to have been key in supporting the WSB and RSCs in implementing Scouts for SDGs and increasing their capacity, visibility, and performance in general. At the same time, these processes and activities could be further optimised as described in sections 3.1 and 3.2. Suggestions included:

- Scouts for SDGs should continue to fund the “backbones” of Scouts for SDGs, including the Scouts for SDGs hub, grant management, communication activities, the World Initiatives, and monitoring and evaluation.
- The WSB should review and consider the suggestions for improving project processes (3.1) and efficiency (3.2) described above.



## Case studies

### Madagascar

#### Background

Scouting in Madagascar has existed for 100 years. Centenary celebrations will be commemorated between 2023 and 2025, despite the NSO in Madagascar only becoming a full member of WOSM in 1959. The NSO includes three NSAs: *Antilin'i Madagasikara* (Catholic Scouts Association), founded in 1923; *Tily eto Madagasikara* (Anglican/ Protestant Scouts Association and the largest), founded in 1924; and *Kiadin'i Madagasikara* (non-denominational Scouts Association), founded in 1933. The three NSAs are present in 22 administrative regions of Madagascar. They are coordinated by a provincial team and overseen by an executive team at the national office, which is headed by a commissioner general, an elected post that rotates between the three NSAs. The commissioner general is assisted by national commissioners. As of 2022, there were 42,224 youth Scouts, and 9,024 adult Scouts in Madagascar. As of the time of writing, two more NSAs were in the process of being accredited with the NSO.

The NSO implements various WOSM initiatives and has implemented two key activities with funding from Scouts for SDGs. One was the "Primary school handwashing project" during the COVID-19 pandemic, which was implemented from October 2020 to April 2021 with a budget of USD 3,938 and reached over 5,000 beneficiaries. The initiative involved the fabrication and installation of handwashing facilities in schools, coupled with visits to schools to demonstrate proper handwashing and awareness raising about hygienic practices and soap distribution. The second activity was for NSO organisational capacity building with a budget of USD 24,910, which encompassed four parts: promoting the SDGs through a "Better World Village", developing a strategic plan, revising the youth programme, and a peace camp training.

Aside from specific funded activities, the NSO also participated in other SDG-related activities, including partnerships and storytelling for the SDGs: youth training based on the international leadership training model; "Food for Life" training, an initiative by the Africa RSC; development of a humanitarian policy to provide guidance on responding to cyclones that the country is prone to; peace, development and environmental protection, which was a civic initiative by the Ministry of Education; promoting SDGs among the Scouts (i.e. sensitisation of the SDGs and how to apply to them in everyday activities); and Earth Hour, in partnership with WWF and Friends of the Earth initiative (*Namako ny Tany*).

## **Contribution to the SDGs: Achievements at the individual, community, and national level**

The activities implemented with funding from Alwaleed Philanthropies resulted in various changes. For instance, the handwashing devices, soap distribution, and awareness raising led to improved hygiene practices among the school children. In one school, eight handwashing devices that were distributed are still functional to date. The activity also increased the visibility of the Scouts in the community, which in turn prompted some school children to join Scouting, thereby increasing the Scout membership. A headteacher in one of the primary schools stated: "Those who have joined Scouting are much more disciplined compared to the rest of the children in the school... [and] Scouting activities are undertaken every Sunday afternoon with the children, for example sensitising them about dangers of drugs." The work done by the Scouts in schools was also recognised by the government of Madagascar and led to a partnership between the NSO and the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

## **Building a strong NSO movement and promoting the SDGs**

Capacity building in the NSO was required due to past fragmentation among the NSAs. This activity involved awareness raising and training of NSA senior executives on governance and the interests of the World Scouting. Key results achieved included improved governance and cohesion among the NSAs with a rotational leadership structure among the NSAs; increased recruitment of Scouts in the NSAs, with over 5,000 Scouts introduced to the BWF; development of the NSO's Strategic Plan (2020 – 2025); development of a revised youth programme tailored to the country's needs, with a new coordinated youth programme for the NSA under the leadership of a youth advisor; and creating peace camp training following the revised youth programme, which was led by the Africa RSC. The capacity building also enabled the NSO president (commissioner general) to ensure alignment between the NSO and the SDGs (a key focus being SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities), having a budget to support further SDG activities, and partnerships to support the activities of the NSAs.

The NSO also went a step further and translated the SDGs into the national language, Malagasy. This was done by a volunteer team from each NSA. The NSO also printed booklets that for sale to Scouts at subsidised prices. In addition, the Scouts for SDGs project created awareness among Scouts on the importance of linking their activities to the SDGs. In the revised youth programme, they ensured that the SDGs were linked to all field actions, and there was a focus on linking their internal documentation and guidance to the SDGs.



## Scouts for SDGs: Benefits for Scouts

The Scouts for SDGs project also resulted in several important benefits for the Scouts, ranging from an increased knowledge of the SDGs to the implementation of their own SDG-related initiatives. One Scout, for instance, shared how knowledge gained from the training on SDGs was used to raise awareness among his fellow Scouts on environmental protection using social media platforms. For another Scout, who is also a teacher, the training enabled him to share the knowledge gained with his friends and fellow colleagues, which in turn helped him be more assertive and build trust with his colleagues. Another Scout stated that the training enabled him to join the WOSM's services pool of consultants, stating that: *"I got courage to be a WOSM's youth representative and now I've been on-boarded into the WOSM Services pool of consultants."* For another Scout, involvement in the Scouts for SDGs project encouraged her to engage in entrepreneurship, establishing her own company that provides online English classes. Subsequently, she also plans to create a digital school. For another Scout, the project led to greater gender awareness, enabling her to train girls on being more assertive and engaging in advocacy with her NSA to ensure greater gender equality.

## Creating change at the community level

Scouts involved in Scouts for SDGs were found to have made impressive efforts in communities where they live. One Scout, for instance, constructed a small bridge in his village to help people safely cross a flooded ditch and mobilised Scouts from his unit to volunteer in a hospital in the aftermath of Cyclone Freddy in early 2023. During and after the cyclone, a Scout group shared food with school children in one primary school in Antananarivo. This was greatly appreciated by the headteacher who invited the Scouts for subsequent visits to the school to coordinate other food distribution efforts. The Scouts later started a kitchen garden in that school to teach the students about food self-sufficiency with the school cafeteria using the vegetables grown, which helped reduce the school's food costs.

One of the aftermaths of cyclone Freddy was that the environment was littered with debris. This prompted one Scout to create an online challenge, recruiting youth from his community to participate in removing the debris. This was documented on the Scouts for SDGs hub, which created visibility about the work of Scouts of Madagascar. The governor of Antananarivo was said to have been aware of the initiative. Another group of Scouts decided to make soap after entrepreneurship training to generate income for themselves. During the 35th anniversary of the Rovers, they decided to distribute soap for free to the community as part of awareness raising on proper hygiene practices during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Another Scout unit outside of Antananarivo participated in an ecology festival by organising a tree planting event. The Scouts were encouraged to ride their bicycles to the venue as a way of protecting the environment. The unit received a grant from an NGO not based in Madagascar for this activity and was, therefore, able to continue to raise awareness about environmental conservation in their community.

Schools have also benefited from the Scouts for SDGs activities. For example, after COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, one school in Antananarivo was supported through the provision of handwashing stations. Scouts also raised awareness about hygiene practices among students, as mentioned above. Handwashing activities and hygiene practices continue in the school and the children are encouraged to continue these practices at home.

## Scout partnerships for SDGs: working with NGOs and the UN at the local and national level

The Scouts for SDGs project in Madagascar encouraged the NSO and NSAs to engage in partnerships to address the SDGs. One such partnership was between the *Tily* NSA and an NGO called CRAAD-OI. The focus of the partnership was to address climate and ecological challenges, especially due to deforestation (SDG 13 on climate action). The partnership focused on three objectives: optimising the scope and impact of advocacy and mobilisation actions for climate justice, organising action research on the impacts of climate change and deforestation as well as on measures adapted to the specific contexts of the respective pilot regions, and developing communication and advocacy tools based on the results of action research.

The NSO also partnered with international NGO Medair to help Scouts develop humanitarian skills to effectively respond to cyclones (in line with SDG 11.5 on reduce the adverse effects of natural disasters). Medair established an emergency response team in the country with Scouts representing 50% of the team. Medair has provided emergency response team training to Scout volunteers, which has since grown into a pool of volunteers in eight regions. A total of 276 volunteer leaders were trained, the majority being Scouts. The Scouts were able to gain the knowledge gained about humanitarian responses, which also led to the development of a humanitarian policy by the NSO.

In 2024, the NSO will host the Africa Scout Conference. This resulted from the above-mentioned partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A partnership was also established between the Scouts and the UN to develop a nutritional programme to help communities become self-sufficient in food. In addition, Scouts for SDGs has partnered with the UN Development Programme under an MoP to promote peace in the context of the presidential election in late 2023. Scouts are, therefore, able to make a greater impact in UN projects through their reach and ability to raise awareness in hard-to-reach communities.



## Contribution to the SDGs

While challenges such as the level of poverty in the country, which creates innumerable needs for the communities, and difficulties in implementation continue to impact the Scouts for SDGs project, the Madagascar Scouts have made a wide range of contributions to the SDGs, including:

- Kitchen gardens, food distribution and partnership with UNICEF to promote better nutritional practices were part of activities contributing to SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production).
- Campaigns and awareness raising on water, sanitation, and hygiene contributed to SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation).
- Scouts who engaged in entrepreneurship activities contributed to goal 8 (decent work and economic growth).
- Scouts also were involved in activities on reforestation and addressing pollution through clean up campaigns, which contributed to SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land).
- Partnerships with different stakeholders, such as with the Ministries of Education and Youth and Sports, CRAAD-OI, WWF, UNICEF and Medair created greater visibility through various activities, contributing to goal 17 (partnerships for the SDGs).



## Côte d'Ivoire

### Background

The Ivorian Scouting Federation (*Federation Ivoirienne du Scoutisme*) is the NSO of Côte d'Ivoire and has been a member of the WOSM since 1972. It is composed of three recognised NSAs: the Catholic Scouts Association, the Methodist Scouts Association, and the secular Unionist Scout Association. At the time of writing, two other NSAs were in the process of joining and being recognised as constituent members of the NSO federation: the Muslim Scout Association and the Evangelical Scout Association.

Scouts for SDGs started in 2018, following funding provided by Alwaleed Philanthropies. Prior to this, the SDGs initiative had gained traction as part of WOSM's BWF initiative, which helped create awareness about the SDGs among Scouts in Côte d'Ivoire. Although loosely coordinated, the NSO ensured that Scouts engaged in various SDG-related activities through the NSAs, such as tree planting (a popular activity), (SDG 15: life on land), and cleaning and raising awareness among Scouts about good hygiene practices (SDG 6: clean water and sanitation).





## Scouts for SDGs

With the received funding, the NSO was able to structure support towards specific SDG projects. The first project to be implemented with Scouts for SDGs funding (USD 10,100) was "Dialogue for Peace" (SDG 16: peace, justice, and strong institutions), which aimed at ensuring peaceful relations in the run up to the 2020 general elections. Embedded within this was Dialogue for Peace training that was conducted with representatives from all the five official and potential NSAs. Training was structured around different WOSM initiatives (e.g., Earth Tribe, Messengers of Peace, etc.), and the development of Scouts for SDGs as a specific programme, which encompassed sensitisation of the SDGs coupled with interactive exercises and games. After the training, a competition was run with three winners awarded grants of between USD 20 and USD 50 to undertake SDG-related projects in their respective communities.

Following these activities, several other Scouts for SDGs funded and non-funded projects were carried out by the three affiliated NSAs. These included: "Precious Plastics Cote d'Ivoire," (USD 7,321), a project that taught young people to set up a system for collecting plastics, sorting them for recycling (Unionist Scout); a project that entailed working with Cub Scouts to learn about gender equality through games (Catholic Scouts); and projects aimed at motivating Scouts to help their immediate communities respond to COVID-19 through production of face masks, purchase of buckets, and sensitisation activities (Evangelical Scouts).<sup>32</sup> Spreading awareness of the SDGs was also key to the growing success of the Scouts for SDG project and has been facilitated by a capacity building funded project (USD 5,000) on storytelling in which all five NSAs participated by sharing SDG stories and publishing them on social media and on the Scouts for SDGs portal.

## Scouts for SDGs: Benefits for Scouts and their communities

The involvement of Scouts in the Scouts for SDGs led to various changes at the individual, community, and NSA/NSO levels, and demonstrated how many Scouts are inspired to undertake projects in their communities without receiving funding. One example was of a Scout leader, who went back to his former high school and initiated an environmental club whose aim was to ensure that the school and Scout club members were able to operate within a clean environment. As a result, he has helped the school start kitchen gardens and plant trees. He has also ensured that the school was clean, and - to the satisfaction of the school's administration - helped it adhere to school environmental regulations established by district authorities.

Another Scout leader started Scouting in her school, after she noticed behavioural issues among the children. Later, when the Scouts for SDGs project started, she used this as a focus to initiate activities with children, raising awareness about the SDGs and how they could make the world a better place. Some of her activities included lessons once a week where the students engaged in activities that taught them the importance of conserving energy.

Scouts for SDGs also helped Scouts and Scout leaders on an individual level. For some, it helped them be more assertive and build their confidence. For example, one Scout stated: "*My biggest achievement has been to overcome shyness, and I now face people confidently.*" For others, engaging in Scouts for SDGs led them to start their own businesses after receiving entrepreneurship training, which was offered in collaboration with the government's youth employment agency. The entrepreneurship training was called *Dji dji-Mie* (strong woman) and specifically targeted women and girl Scouts.

32. See also <https://web.facebook.com/ScoutUnioniste/videos/162913634788119>

## **Scouts for SDGs: Strengthening the NSO and the Scouting movement, creating partnerships**

Activities initiated as part of Scouts for SDGs led to increased visibility and an improved image for the NSO (and the NSAs by extension). They helped showcase that Scouts in Côte d'Ivoire are active and engage in community-related projects, changing public perception that they only engage in camping activities. Scouts for SDGs, and the support received in creating a national SDGs plan, also led to the better coordination of the five official and potential NSAs under the one coordinating body of the NSO.

Thanks to the increased visibility and activities around Scouts for SDGs, a new partnership was created with the Ministry of Youth, Sport, and Recreation. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Scouts was the only youth organisation that initiated handwashing and distributed masks, prompting the ministry to give the Scouts the mandate to provide civic education targeting over 500,000 youth starting December 2023 in three regions: Abidjan, Bouake, and Sassandra. Previously, this task was carried out by the military. Training provided by the Scouts for SDGs project also had a positive influence on the skills and capacities of the Scout leaders, especially in terms of project management at NSA level.

### **Contribution to the SDGs**

As demonstrated by the examples above, activities carried out by the Scouts as part of Scouts for SDGs have had wide-ranging impacts. In combination with individual projects they have, in most cases, contributed to two or more SDGs. These include:

- Plastic recycling project contributing to SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 14 (life below water)
- Project raising awareness about cancer (focusing on breast and bone cancers) – SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities). The idea came from the community perceptions that cancer only affected certain people, and thus the project involved raising awareness and tackling stigmas.
- Another non-funded project called "Christmas for All" targeted the police and health workers during the festivities to underscore their importance in communities. This contributed to SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions). This also led to a partnership with health workers and the police, (SDG 17: partnerships for the SDG goals), who are now regularly involved in some Scouts activities.
- A project held during the International Peace Day also contributed to SDG 16. Scouts distributed peace cards to the community and initiated dialogues with citizens.
- Another Scout leader had a project called "Fit O", which combined fitness and environmental awareness raising about the dangers of plastics at the beach. It lasted for two months and contributed to SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and SDG 14 (life below water).
- In another initiative, Scouts provided a day of training on menstrual hygiene, which contributed to SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) and SDG 5 (gender equality).

## Scouts for SDGs project motivating wider action and change

Scouts for SDGs resulted in a partnership between women and girl Scouts and the government's Youth Employment Agency, as mentioned above. Recognising the gap in entrepreneurial skills among the Scouts, a Scout leader approached the agency to request the training. The entrepreneurship training was an initiative that specifically targeted women and girl Scouts.

Following the training (which was combined with leadership training), Scout leaders made efforts to fundraise USD 2,000 for a competition for women and girl Scouts to compete for funds to establish their own businesses.

A Scout leader's effort at his former school to initiate an environmental club, as described above, also prompted the school's teachers to see the value of Scouting. They are now not only embracing environmental awareness, but also seeking ways to integrate Scouting into the school's co-curricular activities.



# Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

## Background

In 2016, Mohammed bin Salman, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia launched the Vision 2030 plan<sup>33</sup>. The plan's key objective to create a new development model for Saudi Arabia with a vision of gathering 1 million individuals to volunteer per year. In response to this, Alwaleed Philanthropies, a Saudi foundation, proposed to support and empower youth in the areas of volunteer work as an active contribution to the realisation of the Kingdom's Vision 2030. They were subsequently assigned to lead this plan by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour. The partnership between Alwaleed Philanthropies and global Scouting contributed to this vision, particularly through its focus on Scouting for young women in Saudi Arabia.

Scouting has existed in Saudi Arabia since the 1950s, led by the Saudi Arabian Scout Association,<sup>34</sup> but only recently broadened to include girls and women. Scouts for SDGs was the first of its kind in Saudi Arabia that aimed to increase the participation of Rover-aged girls women (17-26 years) in Saudi Arabia and youth volunteerism through global Scouting. Through the "Saudi Universities Rovers" project, the focus was specifically on the higher education sector and targeted female university students aged 18-26 years. It aimed to create new Scouting groups of Rovers in Saudi universities to support the participation of women and youth in the local and international Scouting activities, and to prepare them to participate in non-profit development projects. The project received USD 346,251 funding from 2020-2023.

Through training and support, the goal was also to develop female leadership within the Scouts in Saudi Arabia in order to set up a pool of female leaders. The project was strongly aligned with the volunteer programmes at Saudi universities that considered volunteering as part of their students' academic curriculum and subsidised staff involvement in the activities.

Scouts for SDGs in Saudi Arabia is supported by a partnership between the WOSM, the Saudi Arabian Scout Association, the Girl Scout Committee as part of the Association and the Princess Noura University (PNU) as a pilot university. Later, it also targeted five other universities: Imam Abdul Rahman Bin Faisal University, King Saud University, King Khalid University, the Prince Sultan University and, Dar Al-Hekma University (with the latter two not participating to date) as well as Diriyah Gate Development Authority (which has previous experience working in schools on issues mainly related to the environment and culture)<sup>35</sup>.



33. The Saudi Vision 2030 plan rests on three main pillars: making the country the "heart of the Arab and Islamic worlds," becoming a global investment powerhouse, and transforming the country's position into a hub connecting the Afro-Eurasian supercontinent.

34. <http://www.scouts.org.sa>

35. Diriyah is one of several UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the Kingdom. Source: <https://dgda.gov.sa/our-company/our-vision-impact.aspx>

## **Saudi Universities Rovers project: achievements and results at the individual, community, and global level**

The results of the project to date are incremental. Through the pilot project at PNU, young women of Rover age and their leaders were integrated into the Scouts in Saudi Arabia. A new Scouting programme was being integrated within the universities. The Girl Scout Committee facilitated the further development of the initiative by supporting a new cohort of young female leaders and making a significant contribution to volunteerism as well as SDG 5 (gender equality).

**Training young women to become Scout leaders:** In 2021, different project stakeholders started to design the curriculum and implementation plan for PNU as a pilot and lead for the other four universities. A capacity building training programme, in line with the Saudi NSO system and curriculum, was used to train the young women to become Scout leaders. The training was divided into two phases and delivered by regional leaders, coordinators from the university and the Girl Scout Committee. The training was administered in a short period in recognition of the huge gap in the human resource capacity to support girl Scouting to grow. As a result, 28 female Scout leaders were certified at advanced levels of Scouting leadership (Wood Badge) with many more involved in the training process.

## **Building a strong NSO movement and promoting the SDGs**

**Establishing new Rover Clans and their expansion across a university:** In addition to a new female Scout leader training, Scouts worked with PNU to establish new Rover Clans (Scouting group for university-aged students) for female Scouts. Rover Clans were established in the university's five biggest faculties. Each Clan was led by two leaders assigned to lead and facilitate the programme for 20 students. Since then, the project has continued to support the expansion of the Rover Clans across all the university's faculties with an estimated 200 PNU students now enrolled in Scouting.

**Scouts for SDGs: Benefits for Scouts and their communities:** As a result of the Scout / Rover membership, young women Scouts reported having increased their knowledge of life skills, with improved leadership, training, and communication skills, and in their planning and execution of new social initiatives. Through the newly-established Rover Clans, various activities were carried out through weekly meetings, workshops, and activities, celebrating national, regional, and international days and engaging students in national, regional, and world Scouting activities. An estimated 300 students and community members were reached in total, and mobilised in different local and national events. These included the celebration of World Cancer Day, International Recycling Day, Arab Scout Brothers Day, among many others.

This led to increased networking with global Scouting and Saudi Scouts, as well as a greater sense of connection with local communities as highlighted by the experience of a female Scout leader: *"We have been active in the community sharing messages about Scouting and people have been very welcoming and interested to explore Scout's values and mission."*

**The new public face of female Scouting in Saudi Arabia:** As a result of the project, the new female Rovers are now interacting with external communities, recognised as Scouts for the first time, and appreciated for the work they carry out publicly, such as trips to hospitals to visit children and provide entertainment, as well as other community work.

Through their participation in the JOTA-JOTI event, the world's largest online and on-air and digital Scout event, the female Rovers were also involved in the promotion of Scouting showcasing female Scouting in Saudi Arabia at the national and global levels for the first time. A total of 100 Rover from PNU participated in JOTA-JOTI online in 2021. The female Rovers highlighted how the event allowed them to represent their country and network with other Scouts and Rovers, learning more about global Scouting and the SDGs.

**Supporting women in leadership roles:** Through the training, Scouts for SDGs is also helping women step into leadership roles. For example, one of the young women who participated in the capacity building training was able to apply and put into practice the knowledge she learned as a trainer herself and is now leading national training sessions across Saudi Arabia.

Another example is a Scout leader from PNU, who was the first Saudi female Scout to participate in the official Saudi Scouts delegation to the 5th Arab Scout Youth Forum, a major regional event conducted every three years. She had the chance to connect with 200 young leaders' participants representing 19 NSOs from different Arab countries and to represent the vision of the Kingdom in empowering youth, as well as contributing to the forum's recommendations for the next Regional Conference.

## Contribution to the SDGs

Scouts for SDGs is beginning to make initial and important contributions to the SDGs, not least to SDG 5 (gender equality) with the establishment of Scouting for Rover-aged girls and women in Saudi Arabia, as was commented by a female Rover: *"All our activities are related to sustainable development, but we are just starting our activities ... we are still at the beginning of our journey, at the stage of building the Rovers"*. Through the community service aspect and activities undertaken, Scouts are becoming involved and are contributing to change.

While challenges remain to fully integrate girls and women with the Saudi Arabian Scout Association, the project demonstrated strong interest by many students and university staff, particularly women, in joining the Scouts and becoming more involved in the community through the Scouts mission and activities. The investment also created a solid foundation for Scouting with the volunteering programme of PNU. As a result of the success of PNU's pilot project, the foundations were built to continue expanding Scouting in four more universities, scaling up the model for implementation and further expanding girl Scouting in the Kingdom.



## Tunisia

### Background

The Tunisian Scouts, *Les Scouts Tunisiens* (LST) was formed in 1933 and represents the largest civil society organisation in Tunisia. It has more than 33,000 members, mainly children and youth, in 24 districts and 403 Scout groups. Scouts for SDGs supported "Future Leaders", a LST project that was established in 2007 and supported by an international partnership between LST and the Danish KFUM-Scouts<sup>36</sup>. Since 2018, Future Leaders has received financial support from three donors: a grant of roughly USD 1.5 million from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Danish Arab-Partnership Programme, a grant of USD 35,300 from the Eric Frank Trust; and a series of grants from Scouts for SDGs totalling USD 206,801 over a five-year period (in addition to a further USD 200,000 for LST from another fund of Alwaleed Philanthropies).



<sup>36</sup> The Danish KFUM-Scouts, established in 1910, is a Danish Scout movement with almost 30,000 members - the majority being children and youth - in 34 districts with over 400 groups.



## Future Leaders

The overall strategy of Future Leaders remained constant throughout the project period. It aimed to empower Tunisian Scouts through education as active global citizens and create social change in the communities in which they live within and beyond Scouting. The project focused on four main components: social entrepreneurship, becoming democratic change agents, empowerment through civic society platforms, and public diplomacy activities. Future Leaders aims to achieve change at three levels:

- At the individual level, youth acquire skills and competencies as active citizens, knowledge of their rights and the basis of and social entrepreneurialism, which they can use in the development of their own projects.
- At the organisational level, LST becomes a well-structured and competent organisation with comprehensive offerings for children and youth, where they can use their skills and learn new ones.
- At the societal level, LST, with the support of the Danish KFUM-Scouts, works to make young people aware of their right to participate in decision-making processes and enabling them to influence the society around them and effect change.

The goals of the project are achieved through activities, such as training sessions on social entrepreneurship and leadership, as well as seminars on social awareness, advocacy, strategy development and leadership in Scout groups. In addition, several events and forums were organised around citizenship, dialogue, advocacy and youth involvement in both Denmark and Tunisia.

The project contributed to the larger development agenda and through different activities helped achieve a more sustainable future within the framework of SDGs through its four main components:

### Empowerment through civic society platforms

A key initiative of this component was the development of the “Family Scouting” concept. Family Scouting consists of Scouting activities that involve children and parents. Learning from the experience of the Danish KFUM-Scouts, where the concept of family scouting is well-established, such activities were piloted by 11 local Scout groups across six districts in Tunisia in 2019 and was being mainstreamed across Scouting in Tunisia.

This component also worked on unifying all Scout groups into one structure for a stronger Scout organisation, presenting the results of a consultative process to the High Commission of LST as a way of supporting change within the LST.

## Social entrepreneurship

Despite having many young and highly educated people, Tunisia suffers from a lack of jobs and opportunities. Developing social entrepreneurship was, therefore, one of the most important components of the project given the direct impact it had on society by helping many young Tunisians create their own work opportunities. The social entrepreneurship component supported young people in acquiring knowledge that allowed them to be entrepreneurs and realise their own projects, as well as deliver social impact. It consisted of three elements: training of trainers, project management training, and awareness seminars where youth were trained in these areas.

Through these activities and seminars, participants gained skills and knowledge on how to develop their own local projects and apply for funds to support them from a funding pool. Small-scale projects gave individuals and groups of volunteer Scouts the opportunity to identify issues, choose partners, and implement activities on their own. Small-scale projects were linked to the SDGs, such as health and wellbeing (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), and climate action (SDG 13). Instructors and coaches were trained to support new entrepreneurs and help them at the local level in their communities. The trainers and participants in the training sessions were primarily young people. In addition, many participants were non-Scouts.

The project supported youth entrepreneurs in establishing contacts with several banks: *Banque Tunisienne de Solidarité* and *Banque des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises* that provide small loans to small businesses. Thus, the project has created new opportunities for entrepreneurs to finance and launch their business plans and, ultimately, contribute to a sustainable Tunisia, as this stakeholder commented: *“Through these activities, the project has helped promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and employment in Tunisian society. This is directly in line with SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth”*.

## Becoming democratic change agents

One of the main strategic priorities of Future Leaders was youth involvement, with the objective to further develop LTS as a platform for youth. Engaging youth as development actors rather than passive recipients of development interventions allowed them to take direct ownership of development processes and the needs of their communities and the country, as this Scout leader confirmed: *“The project has enabled youth to take the lead in social change processes in their communities. More than 10,000 youth in Tunisia have been trained in active citizenship, advocacy, and social entrepreneurship”*.

Local forums were established, which provided training to young people across the country. This provided opportunities for youth in hard-to-reach areas to participate in national initiatives and motivate them to start and facilitate change in more remote parts of the country. This component also ensured volunteer ownership of the activities by involving youth at all levels of project coordination and management, which built their confidence and capacity to assume leadership roles.

The fourth component, public diplomacy supported the other three components with campaigns, conferences, and awareness-raising across Tunisia.

## Contribution to the SDGs at the organisational, community, and individual levels

Future Leaders contributed to an evolution at the LST organisational level, particularly in decision-making as highlighted by this stakeholder: *“Throughout the project period, we observed a shift in the age and gender distribution of people in senior decision-making positions, such as boards of directors or other organisational positions, which can be considered a trend”*.

There was also an increase in the representation of women in leadership positions within LST, both at the local and organisational levels: *“One indicator of this is the results of the LST national council and high council elections. The total number of board members is 25, including 5 women, as of 2021, and the High Council has a total of 100 members, including 35 women”*. This contributes to SDG 5 (gender equality).

At the community level, hundreds of small-scale projects were launched by youth with the support of funding from Scouts for SDGs. These included projects to support schools, such as the development of renewable energy solutions, refurbishment projects (for neighbourhood streets and local parks), the creation of safe and creative spaces in the form of parks for social and sports activities, canine rabies vaccination awareness campaigns, creating a public library in a sub-Saharan village, and establishing an entertainment space inside a children’s hospital in Siliana, among many more.

In 2022, activities under social entrepreneurship and democratic change agents had a positive influence throughout Tunisian society in both face-to-face encounters, online and through workshops, seminars, and visits to schools. The different activities spread awareness about challenges such as climate action and the prevention of violence against women. In total, 17,910 people benefitted from these activities in 2022, with a total of nearly 100,000 project beneficiaries reached since 2018.

Future Leaders supported Scouts and non-Scouts in becoming more confident and skilled as active citizens in their communities. Participants of Future Leaders also launched their own initiatives and became young leaders themselves. While it has been challenging for the LST to measure change in behaviour among the beneficiaries, the different activities were found to have raised awareness on key issues facing Tunisians, such as those mentioned above.





# ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Persons interviewed

The following table provides details on the persons who participated in interviews or group discussions for the evaluation.

Country	NSO staff management, governance	Scout leaders	Scouts	Beneficiaries	Partners	Donors	Other stakeholders	Total
Chile	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	11
Côte d'Ivoire	1	16	4	46	1	0	0	68
Greece	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
India	12	4	11	1	0	0	0	28
Magagascar	7	14	0	2	1	0	5	29
Portugal	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Saudi Arabia	5	5	0	1	4	4	0	19
Tunisia	5	10	3	0	1	0	0	19
UAE	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	10
Global	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>200</b>
							WSB & WSF global staff	10
							WSB RSC staff	5
							<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>

## Annex 2: Evaluation tools

### Interview guide – WSB staff

Could you please describe your role with the Scouts for SDGs project?

1. If you have been involved in a global / regional (or possibly at the national level with an NSO) Scouts for SDGs project(s), could you please describe it further? Of the 17 SDGs, has there been a particular focus?
2. What have been the main achievements / benefits of the Scouts for SDGs project(s) that you are aware of [for example in the region]?
3. In which of the SDGs has these achievements/benefits mainly been? [Reference to the 17 SDGs and their different focuses]
4. What were the factors that supported the achievements/benefits seen?
5. What were the factors that hindered the achievements/benefits seen?
6. Did you see examples where these project(s) have motivated or encouraged NSOs to do other activities linked to development and sustainability?
7. How have you seen the links between national, regional, and global initiatives on SDGs?
8. How were the project processes for the Scouts for SDGs project(s) in working with NSOs [or directly if managing a Scouts for SDG grant] – applying for grants, managing the grants, reporting, etc.? How could they be improved? [if relevant for WSB staff]
9. In your opinion, what are the unmet needs for NSOs in adopting Scouts for SDGs? What more needs to be done?

## **Interview guide – NSO staff**

1. Could you please describe your role with the Scouts for SDGs project?
2. Could you please describe the main activities of the Scouts for SDGs project(s) of your NSO you have been involved with? Of the 17 SDGs, has there been a particular focus?
3. What have been the main achievements / benefits of these project(s) for your NSO and Scouts?
4. In which of the SDGs has these achievements/benefits mainly been? [Reference to the 17 SDGs and their different focuses]
5. What were the factors that supported the achievements/benefits seen?
6. What were the factors that hindered the achievements/benefits seen?
7. Did these project(s) motivate or encourage your NSO to do other activities linked to development and sustainability?
8. How has your NSO Scouts for SDGs project(s) been linked and/or supported to regional or global initiatives on SDGs?
9. How were the project processes for the Scouts for SDGs project(s) – applying for grants, managing the grants, reporting, etc.? How could they be improved?
10. What are the unmet needs for your NSO in adopting Scouts for SDGs? What more needs to be done?

## **Interview guide – Youth sector**

Could you please describe your role with the Scouts for SDGs project?

1. Could you please describe what you know of the Scouts for SDGs activities? [with reference to the youth advocacy and communication activities]
2. What have been the contribution of Scouts to the SDG agenda for you?
3. In which of the SDGs has this contribution been to? [Reference to the 17 SDGs and their different focuses]
4. What were the factors that supported the contributions seen?
5. What were the factors that hindered the contributions seen?
6. What would be the sustainability potential of the contribution of Scouts to the SDGs?
7. What more needs to be done by Scouts in relation to the SDGs?

## **Online group discussion – Scouts and Scouts leaders**

1. We understand that all the Scouts and Scout leaders here today have been involved in a Scouts for SDGs project. Could you all briefly describe the projects to us?
2. What would you each describe as the main benefits of this project for yourselves as Scouts?
3. Did the projects have benefits for the wider community (or other beneficiaries, such as other young people) that you are aware of?
4. Were there any challenges for your Scout group/troop in implementing your Scouts for SDGs project?
5. Is your Scout group/troop continuing with Scouts for SDGs activities? Did this project motivate you to do other activities linked to development and sustainability?
6. What would you suggest could improve similar Scout projects in the future?



## **FGD guide – Scouts and Scouts leaders**

1. We understand that your Scout group/troop was involved with Scouts for SDGs project. Could you briefly describe the project to us?
2. What were the benefits of this project for yourselves as Scouts?
3. Did the project have any benefits for the wider community (or other beneficiaries, such as other young people) that you are aware of?
4. Were there any challenges for your Scout group/troop in implementing your Scouts for SDGs project?
5. Is your Scout group/troop continuing with Scouts for SDGs activities? Did this project motivate you to do other activities linked to development and sustainability?
6. What would you suggest could improve similar Scout projects in the future?

## **FGD guide – community beneficiaries**

1. We understand that you were involved with a Scouts project in your community. Could you briefly describe how you were involved?
2. What were the benefits of the project for your community?
3. What about yourself? Did the Scouts project change anything for you?
4. Now the Scouts project has finished, what has remained for your community? Are there benefits that are still continuing?
5. What would you suggest could improve similar Scout projects in the future?

## **FGD guide – Scouts and Scouts leaders**

1. We understand that your Scout group/troop was involved with Scouts for SDGs project. Could you briefly describe the project to us?
2. What were the benefits of this project for yourselves as Scouts?
3. Did the project have any benefits for the wider community (or other beneficiaries, such as other young people) that you are aware of?
4. Were there any challenges for your Scout group/troop in implementing your Scouts for SDGs project?
5. Is your Scout group/troop continuing with Scouts for SDGs activities? Did this project motivate you to do other activities linked to development and sustainability?
6. What would you suggest could improve similar Scout projects in the future?

## Annex 3: Evaluation matrix

Topics	Indicators
<b>1. What are the results of Scouts for SDGs?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is the level and quality of Scouting’s contribution to the SDGs (Including perspectives of the project participants and beneficiaries)</li> <li>b. What are the outcomes and early indication of impact?</li> <li>c. To what extent have the targets for Scouts for SDGs been met?</li> <li>d. What is the reach and scale of Scouts for SDGs?</li> <li>e. What is the perceived value of Scouts for SDGs for the global youth agenda?</li> <li>f. How valid and reliable are existing Service hours, projects, and possibly other self-reported data?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Level and quality of Scouting’s contribution to the SDGs</li> <li>b. Identification of outcomes achieved and early indications of impact</li> <li>c. Extent to which Scouts for SDGs targets have been met (based on reconstructed results matrix, see annex 2)</li> <li>d. Estimated reach and scale (number of NSOs, Scouts, beneficiaries) of Scouts for SDGs</li> <li>e. Estimated perceived value of Scouts for SDGs for the global youth agenda</li> <li>f. Assessment of validity and reliability of Service hours, projects, and other self-reported data</li> </ul>
<b>2. What is the (social) return on investment for Scouts for SDGs?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How much input/resources were spent on Scouts for SDGs at NSO, Regional, and Global levels? What are the breakdowns and averages per educational “initiative” and “challenge”?</li> <li>b. What is the value for money for Scouts for SDGs?</li> <li>c. To what extent do global, regional and NSO level activities (such as capacity strengthening, advocacy, and communication) facilitate results on the ground?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identification of input/resources spent at NSO, Regional and Global levels; breakdowns and averages per educational “initiative” and “challenge”</li> <li>b. Estimation of value for money for Scouts for SDGs</li> <li>c. Extent to which global, regional and NSO level activities facilitate results on the ground</li> </ul>

Methods	Sources of information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>b. All methods</li> <li>c. Review of existing data</li> <li>d. Review of existing data</li> <li>e. Interviews and existing data</li> <li>f. Review of existing data, interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts, and Scout leaders, beneficiaries, and partners</li> <li>b. All sources and stakeholders</li> <li>c. All sources and stakeholders</li> <li>d. Scouts for SDGs baseline and portal</li> <li>e. Interviews and documentation</li> <li>f. Interviews and documentation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Review of existing data, interviews, financial analysis</li> <li>b. Review of existing data, interviews, financial analysis</li> <li>c. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts Grants Portal</li> <li>b. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts Grants Portal</li> <li>c. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts and Scout leaders, beneficiaries, and partners</li> </ul>

### 3. What lessons could be applied to improve Scouts for SDGs in the future?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How could project processes be improved? (including assessing NSOs' awareness of grant opportunities and their experience in applying, managing, and reporting on them)</li> <li>b. How can resources be used more efficiently?</li> <li>c. What are the contributing factors to positive and negative results from the project? (include list of local partners, level of community engagement, etc.)</li> <li>d. What are some good practices (particularly at NSO and regional levels) that could be shared?</li> <li>e. What are the capacities and needs (met and unmet) of NSOs for adopting Scouts for SDGs?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Propositions for improving Scouts for SDGs processes</li> <li>b. Propositions for using resources more efficiently</li> <li>c. Identification of contributing factors to the project: a) positive and b) negative</li> <li>d. Identification of good practices for Scouts for SDGs</li> <li>e. Interviews and existing data</li> <li>f. Identification of capacities and needs of NSOs for adoption of Scouts for SDGs: a) met and b) unmet</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>b. All methods</li> <li>c. Review of existing data</li> <li>d. Review of existing data</li> <li>e. Interviews and existing data</li> <li>f. Review of existing data, interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>b. All methods</li> <li>c. Review of existing data</li> <li>d. Review of existing data</li> <li>e. Interviews and existing data</li> <li>f. Review of existing data, interviews</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Document review, interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>b. Review of existing data, interviews, financial analysis</li> <li>c. All methods</li> <li>d. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>e. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Project documentation, NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts, and Scout leaders</li> <li>b. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts Grants Portal</li> <li>c. All sources and stakeholders</li> <li>d. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts, and Scout leaders, beneficiaries, and partners</li> <li>e. NSO, WSF and WSB staff, Scouts, and Scout leaders, beneficiaries, and partners</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>b. All methods</li> <li>c. Review of existing data</li> <li>d. Review of existing data</li> <li>e. Interviews and existing data</li> <li>f. Review of existing data, interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Case studies (and associated methods), interviews, online group discussion</li> <li>b. All methods</li> <li>c. Review of existing data</li> <li>d. Review of existing data</li> <li>e. Interviews and existing data</li> <li>f. Review of existing data, interviews</li> </ul>

## Annex 4: National Scout Organisations

1	Angola	Africa
2	Benin	Africa
3	Botswana	Africa
4	Burkina Faso	Africa
5	Burundi	Africa
	Cabo Verde	Africa
7	Cameroon	Africa
8	Comoros	Africa
9	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Africa
10	Eswatini	Africa
11	Ethiopia	Africa
12	Gambia	Africa
13	Ghana	Africa
14	Guinea	Africa
15	Guinea-Bissau	Africa
16	Kenya	Africa
17	Lesotho	Africa
18	Liberia	Africa
19	Malawi	Africa
20	Mauritius	Africa
21	Mozambique	Africa
22	Namibia	Africa
23	Niger	Africa
24	Nigeria	Africa
25	Rwanda	Africa
26	Sao Tome and Principe	Africa
27	Seychelles	Africa
28	Sierra Leone	Africa
29	South Africa	Africa
30	South Sudan	Africa
31	United Republic of Tanzania	Africa
32	Togo	Africa
33	Uganda	Africa
34	Zambia	Africa
35	Zimbabwe	Africa
36	Chad	Africa
37	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa



38	Gabon	Africa
39	Madagascar	Africa
40	Senegal	Africa
41	Algeria	Arab
42	Bahrain	Arab
43	Egypt	Arab
44	Iraq	Arab
45	Jordan	Arab
46	Kuwait	Arab
47	Lebanon	Arab
48	Libya	Arab
49	Mauritania	Arab
50	Morocco	Arab
51	Oman	Arab
52	State of Palestine	Arab
53	Qatar	Arab
54	Saudi Arabia	Arab
55	Sudan	Arab
56	Syrian Arab Republic	Arab
57	Tunisia	Arab
58	United Arab Emirates	Arab
59	Yemen	Arab
60	Afghanistan	Asia-Pacific
61	Australia	Asia-Pacific
62	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific
63	Bhutan	Asia-Pacific
64	Brunei Darussalam	Asia-Pacific
65	Cambodia	Asia-Pacific
66	Scouts of China	Asia-Pacific
67	Fiji	Asia-Pacific
68	Hong Kong	Asia-Pacific
69	India	Asia-Pacific
70	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific
71	Japan	Asia-Pacific
72	Kiribati	Asia-Pacific
73	Republic of Korea	Asia-Pacific
74	Macao	Asia-Pacific
75	Malaysia	Asia-Pacific

76	Maldives	Asia-Pacific
77	Mongolia	Asia-Pacific
78	Myanmar	Asia-Pacific
79	Nepal	Asia-Pacific
80	New Zealand	Asia-Pacific
81	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific
82	Papua New Guinea	Asia-Pacific
83	Philippines	Asia-Pacific
84	Singapore	Asia-Pacific
85	Solomon Islands	Asia-Pacific
86	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific
87	Thailand	Asia-Pacific
88	Timor-Leste	Asia-Pacific
89	Viet Nam	Asia-Pacific
90	Armenia	Eurasia
91	Azerbaijan	Eurasia
92	Belarus	Eurasia
93	Georgia	Eurasia
94	Kazakhstan	Eurasia
95	Republic of Moldova	Eurasia
96	Russian Federation	Eurasia
97	Tajikistan	Eurasia
98	Ukraine	Eurasia
99	Austria	European
100	Bulgaria	European
101	Croatia	European
102	Cyprus	European
103	Czechia	European
104	Estonia	European
105	Finland	European
106	Greece	European
107	Hungary	European
108	Iceland	European
109	Ireland	European
110	Latvia	European
111	Liechtenstein	European
112	Lithuania	European
113	Malta	European
114	Monaco	European
115	Montenegro	European
116	Netherlands	European

117	North Macedonia	European
118	Poland	European
119	Romania	European
120	San Marino	European
121	Serbia	European
122	Slovakia	European
123	Slovenia	European
124	Sweden	European
125	Switzerland	European
126	Türkiye	European
127	United Kingdom	European
128	Belgium	European
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	European
130	Denmark	European
131	France	European
132	Germany	European
133	Israel	European
134	Italy	European
135	Luxembourg	European
136	Norway	European
137	Portugal	European
138	Spain	European
139	Antigua and Barbuda	Interamerican
140	Argentina	Interamerican
141	Aruba	Interamerican
142	Bahamas	Interamerican
143	Barbados	Interamerican
144	Belize	Interamerican
145	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Interamerican
146	Brazil	Interamerican
147	Canada	Interamerican
148	Chile	Interamerican
149	Colombia	Interamerican
150	Costa Rica	Interamerican
151	Curaçao	Interamerican
152	Dominica	Interamerican
153	Dominican Republic	Interamerican
154	Ecuador	Interamerican
155	El Salvador	Interamerican
156	Grenada	Interamerican

157	Guatemala	Interamerican
158	Guyana	Interamerican
159	Haiti	Interamerican
160	Honduras	Interamerican
161	Jamaica	Interamerican
162	Mexico	Interamerican
163	Nicaragua	Interamerican
164	Panama	Interamerican
165	Paraguay	Interamerican
166	Peru	Interamerican
167	Saint Lucia	Interamerican
168	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Interamerican
169	Suriname	Interamerican
170	Trinidad and Tobago	Interamerican
171	United States of America	Interamerican
172	Uruguay	Interamerican
173	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Interamerican





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World Scout Bureau  
Global Support Centre  
Kuala Lumpur  
Suite 3, Level 17  
Menara Sentral Vista  
150 Jalan Sultan Abdul Samad  
Brickfields  
50470 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA

Tel.: + 60 3 2276 9000  
Fax: + 60 3 2276 9089  
worldbureau@scout.org  
scout.org

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World Scout Foundation  
Fondation du Scoutisme Mondial

WSF Legal Seat  
Rue Henri-Christiné 5  
1205 Geneva, Switzerland

WSF Branch Office (*postal address*)  
Ahoristrasse 3  
3718 Kandersteg, Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 705 10 90  
info@worldscoutfoundation.org  
www.worldscoutfoundation.org

