



The Messengers of Peace Award

Resource Booklet 2

*Peace is defined as the **absence of disturbances** or being in a state of **tranquillity**. Peace also relates to a state of **harmony** in personal relations and the relations among people.*



Messengers of Peace Award

Dear Scouts and Scouters,

The Messengers of Peace Award is a programme initiative from World Scouting, which is open to all youth members of Scouting Ireland. It aims to promote world peace through the positive activities of young people. With scouts all over the world having the possibility of taking part, the Award enables thousands of actions which will help encourage peace, development, and social justice. Check out this video which explains what the Award is all about: youtu.be/9acT1dym9tE

The Award is very simple. All you need to do is to complete a community project which involves over ten hours of commitment from each youth member. It is international recognition for local action. The resources in this pack show how you can achieve the award in each section.

Messengers of Peace is part of the Better World Framework, which Scouting Ireland recently signed up to. Information on the Messengers of Peace Award, and the other parts of the Framework, the World Scout Environmental Programme and the Scouts of the World Award (Venture Scouts and Rover Scouts only), is available on scouts.ie.

Yours in Scouting,



David Shalloo

Chief Commissioner (Youth Programme)

Messengers of Peace

The Activity:

*Complete a Messengers of Peace
service project*



Messengers of Peace is an excellent way for Venture Scouts to develop in the Social and Character areas by engaging in practical projects that address local social needs.

SPICES Objectives

Social: Get involved in your community

Character: Try to help where you see injustice or inequality

Fiontar

Suas: Help choose the service project. Take on a specific job for the service project.

Trasna: Help choose and organise the service project.



Plan

Introduction

The Messengers of Peace Award aims to promote world peace through the positive activities of young people. Any Scout who has voluntarily invested more than 10 hours in a community service project is eligible for the award. This can be anything from running a 'legal awareness camp' for the disadvantaged in your local community, to coordinating a book donation for a school in need.

Any community project that brings a positive change to an area - its health, environment, social circumstances, safety or addresses conflict – is a Messengers of Peace project. Since 2012, Scouts across the world have been sharing their community service initiatives online on scout.org. To date, more than 620,000,000 service hours have been registered in over 40,000 community service initiatives.

Requirements

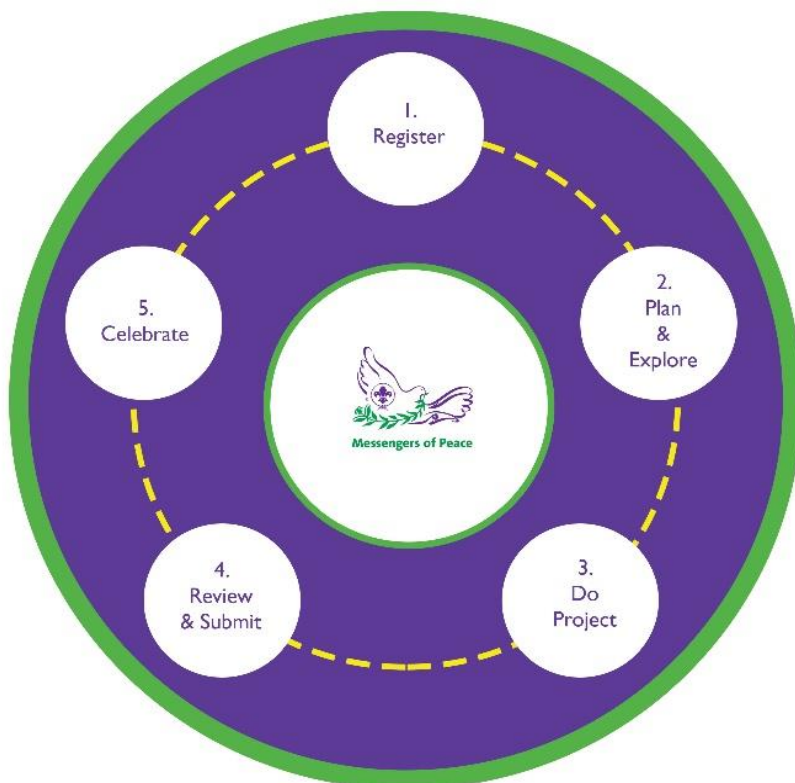
Complete a service project which involves at least 10 hours of effort. Your project should include the following:

- Service to a community: The project should address a need in the community.
- Sustainable: It should have a lasting impact
- Personal Progression: All of the Ventures should be involved in organising and doing the project.

Plan

Steps to getting the Award:

1. The Unit firstly registers by emailing betterworld@scouts.ie (include your Group details, numbers of Venture Scouts participating, and your planned project)
2. Plan: Learn about a social issue (several meetings) and plan ways in which you can help (several meetings)
3. Do: Activity Crews undertake a community project (two weekends)
4. Review: Evaluate your project and commit to maintenance (meeting, on-going). Submit an application.
5. Celebrate your achievement!



PLAN:

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Making Connections and Rewriting Injustice

Aim: To highlight how products bought in the **Global North** have links to Injustice in the **Global South**.

Time: 45 mins

SPICES: Social, Intellectual, Emotional

Sustainable Development Goals: 1. No Poverty, 2. No Hunger, 3. Good Health, 4. Quality Education, 8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 12. Responsible Consumption, 13. Climate Action, 15. Life on Land, 16. Justice

Materials: Info sheet + Link Cards

Definitions:

- Global North: Represents the economically developed societies of Europe, North America, Australia, Israel, South Africa, and others.
- Global South: Represents the economically developing countries of Africa, India, China, Brazil, Mexico, and others.
- Consumer: A person who buys goods and services.
- Producer: A person who makes goods and provides services for consumers.
- The Human Development Index: A composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the GDP per capita is higher.

Definitions: (cont'd)

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): The Democratic Republic of Congo is extremely rich in natural resources but has had political instability, a lack of infrastructure, issues with corruption and centuries of both commercial and colonial extraction and exploitation with little holistic development. As of 2016, DR Congo's level of human development is 176th out of 187 countries, according to the Human Development Index.
- The Fair Trade Movement: The fair trade movement aims to improve labour and environmental standards, and educate workers to improve their skills, products and subsequently profit – through both practical interventions and international policy reform.
- Fair Trade Product: A product that was produced in accordance with the principles of The Fair Trade Movement.
- The European Union (EU): A partnership between 28 European countries. It was created after World War II to avoid conflict in Europe by promoting cooperation. Ireland joined in 1973. The EU has a single European currency, the EURO, and the EU population is about 700 million. The EU aims to create a single Europe-wide market in which people, goods, services, and money move freely. The EU is the world's largest donor of international aid. The EU is very strong in policies related to fisheries, agriculture and international trade. Some policies disadvantage countries in the Global South as they create unfair rules that benefit EU producers.
- Endangered Animal: A species at risk of extinction because of human activity, changes in climate, changes in predator-prey ratios, etc..
- Pollution: The introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment.
- Cartel: A coalition of political or special interest groups having a common cause, formed especially to regulate prices and output in some field of business.



Definitions: (cont'd)

- Workers/Trade/Labour Union: An organization of workers formed to protect the rights and interests of its members.
- Asian Floor Wage: A wage for garment workers across Asia that would be enough for workers to live on.
- Living Wage: The minimum income necessary for a worker to meet their basic needs.
- Child Labour: Child labour is any kind of work that deprives a child of their childhood, their potential and their dignity. It is work that exceeds a minimum number of hours and that is harmful to a child's physical and mental development. It may include work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and work that interferes with schooling.
- Forced Labour: Forced labour is when a person is forced or threatened into providing labour or services and is not free to stop. It often occurs when employers take advantage of vulnerable people, such as those affected by poverty, high rates of unemployment, discrimination, corruption, political conflict, or lack of education or knowledge of their rights. Migrants are particularly vulnerable, but individuals may also be forced into labour in their own countries.
- Food Miles: Refers to the distance food is transported from the time of its production until it reaches the consumer. Food miles are one factor used when assessing the environmental impact of food, including the impact on global warming.

Steps:

Step 1: Cut up the link cards and put them into a bag.

Step 2: Ask each Scout to take a card from the bag.

Step 3: The Scouts must match their cards to form a coherent paragraph.

Step 4: After the Leader has checked the groups' paragraphs, the groups must read them aloud. Individual Scouts call out what their cards say, in order.

Step 5: Discuss what has been said following the sample questions below...

- What did the **consumers** (Emma, Mark, etc.) have in common with one another?
- What did the **producers** (Devi, Camilla, etc.) have in common with one another?
- Did the consumers and producers have anything in common?
- How were the producers and consumers connected?
- Were you surprised by how the producers and consumers were linked?
- Is anyone to blame for the producers' situations?
- How can the consumers help the producers?

Step 6: Get the groups to re-write the paragraphs, knowing what they now know, to make the outcome more favourable for the producers.

Step 7: Ask the groups to read out their new paragraphs.



Link Cards:

Mark eats muesli for breakfast every morning.
The muesli contains nuts and figs.

The figs were grown on land that is occupied by Israeli people.

Israel has moved into Palestinian territories against international law.

The EU continues to trade with Israel for many products including figs.

Palestinian people are forced off their land by the Israeli army.

Mohammed gets beaten and imprisoned for fighting back and throwing a stone at a soldier.

His education suffers because his prison does not provide any education for children.

Link Cards:

Emma likes having the latest phone, she gets a new one each year.

Mobile phones need the mineral “coltan”.

80% of the world’s coltan is found in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which has a trade deal with the EU.

The eastern DRC is in civil war, many armies are fighting for control of the area.

The armies use the profit from the coltan mines to fund their wars.

Philippe is 13 and works in the mines where over 1 in 3 of the coltan miners are children.

The coltan miners buy their food from local traders.

Sometimes the traders sell animal meat, which can include the lowland Gorilla, an endangered animal.

Link Cards:

Ciaran loves Chinese food. His favourite dish is Shrimp fried rice.

Over a quarter of all shrimp is now farmed
to keep up with demand.

To support the demand in Europe,
the EU negotiates for the cheapest shrimp from countries like Ecuador.

To sell more shrimp, businesses clear the trees along the coast to make more
shrimp farms.

Emilia was born on this land, but now she has to move to make way for new
farms.

The shrimp farm pollutes the sea,
and there aren't any fish for Emilia's community.

Emilia must work in the shrimp farm to survive.

Link Cards:

Sarah is having a party. She's decided to make a guacamole dip for the nachos.

The avocados she buys are from Mexico.

Many forests have been cut down in Mexico to make way for profitable avocado farms.

Camilla had to drop out of school to work at one such farm after her father was kidnapped by a local cartel.

The farmers have to purchase illegal weapons in order to protect themselves.

Camilla's fingernails have been ruined from working with pesticides.

She wants to move to the U.S., but cannot afford to leave home, and is worried about the wall Trump says he will build.

Link Cards:

Gary drinks coffee while he studies.

The coffee he drinks has come from the Ivory Coast.

Emmanuel works as a coffee picker there.

When his older brother became ill, Emmanuel had to leave school to work.

For every €2 Gary spends on coffee, Emmanuel earns only 17 cents.

His brother's medicine is expensive, and the family struggle to afford tuition fees for his younger siblings.

When times are bad, Emmanuel earns only 4 cents for every €2 Gary spends on coffee.

Link Cards:

Emily loves sport.
Her parents bought her a pair of €100 Nike runners for Christmas.
In 2014, Nike spent \$100 <i>every second</i> on advertising.
Devi, who made Emily’s runners in a factory in Cambodia, is on strike.
Devi and his co-workers are campaigning to increase their individual <i>monthly</i> wages from \$74 to \$88.
Devi’s cousin was fired from a factory nearby for joining a workers union.

Link Cards:

It's a Friday night, and Dan is at a nightclub with his friends.

They decide to try cocaine for the first time.

The cocaine they buy has been brought to Ireland from Colombia, where 240 square miles of rainforest were cleared for coca plant farms.

The chemicals used to process the cocaine were dumped into the rivers that once provided a water source for the rainforest.

Cynthia's family used to catch and sell fish from the river, but the clearance of vegetation has changed the river's course, and the pollution has led to fewer fish.

Cynthia can no longer make ends meet from fishing, and has had to turn to the gangs for money.

Original Text:

Mark eats muesli for breakfast every morning. The muesli contains nuts and figs. The figs were grown on land that is occupied by Israeli people. Israel has moved into Palestinian territories against international law. The EU continues to trade with Israel for many products including figs. Palestinian people are forced off their land by the Israeli army. Mohammed gets beaten and imprisoned for fighting back and throwing a stone at a soldier. His education suffers because his prison does not provide any education for children.

Emma likes having the latest phone, she gets a new one each year. Mobile phones need the mineral “coltan”. 80% of the world’s coltan is found in the Democratic Republic of Congo which has a trade deal with the EU. The eastern Democratic Republic of Congo is in civil war, many armies are fighting for control of the area. The armies use the profit from the coltan mines to fund their wars. Philippe is 13 and works in the mines where over 1 in 3 of the coltan miners are children. The coltan miners buy their food from local traders. Sometimes the traders sell animal meat which can include the lowland Gorilla, an endangered animal.

Change names to fit respective programmes

Ciaran loves Chinese food. His favourite dish is Shrimp fried rice. Over a quarter of all shrimp is now farmed to keep up with demand. To support the demand in Europe, the EU negotiates for the cheapest shrimp from countries like Ecuador. To sell more shrimp, businesses clear the trees along the coast to make more shrimp farms. Emilia was born on this land, but now she has to move to make way for new farms. The shrimp farm pollutes the sea, and there aren’t any fish for Emilia’s community and now she must work in the shrimp farm to survive.

Original Text:

Sarah is having a party. She's decided to make a guacamole dip for the nachos. The avocados she buys are from Mexico. Many forests have been cut down in Mexico to make way for profitable avocado farms. Camilla had to drop out of school to work at one such farm after her father was kidnapped by a local cartel. The farmers have to purchase illegal weapons in order to protect themselves. Camilla's fingernails have been ruined from working with pesticides. She wants to move to the U.S., but cannot afford to leave home, and is worried about Trump's wall.

Gary drinks coffee while he studies. The coffee he drinks has come from the Ivory Coast. Emmanuel works as a coffee picker there. When his older brother became ill, Emmanuel had to leave school to work. For every €2 Gary spends on coffee, Emmanuel earns only 17 cents. His brother's medicine is expensive, and the family struggle to afford tuition fees for his younger siblings. When times are bad, Emmanuel earns only 4 cents for every €2 Gary spends on coffee.

Emily loves sport. Her parents bought her a pair of €100 Nike runners for Christmas. In 2014, Nike spent \$100 every second on advertising. Devi, who made Emily's runners in a factory in Cambodia, is on strike. Devi and his co-workers are campaigning to increase their individual monthly wages from \$74 to \$88. Devi's cousin was fired from a factory nearby for joining a workers union.

Original Text:

It's a Friday night, and Dan is at a nightclub with his friends. They decide to try cocaine for the first time. The cocaine they buy has been brought to Ireland from Colombia, where 240 square miles of rainforest were cleared for coca plant farms. The chemicals used to process the cocaine were dumped into the rivers that once provided a water source for the rainforest. Cynthia's family used to catch and sell fish from the river, but the clearance of vegetation has changed the river's course, and the pollution has led to fewer fish. Cynthia can no longer make ends meet from fishing, and has had to turn to the gangs for money.

The cocaine markets of North America and Europe are fuelling the destruction of rain forests in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. In Colombia alone, the United Nations estimated that 240 square miles of land were under coca cultivation (for cocaine) in 2010. In Afghanistan, the cultivation of opium poppies for the global market for heroin has caused the same problem.

Tips & Project Ideas:

Use your purchasing power to ensure the products you purchase are produced ethically: Use websites such as *Shop Ethical!* or *Rankabrand.org* to help you find ethically certified products.

Ask your workplace, school, church and local shops and cafés to switch to ethically sourced coffee.

Additional Resources:

- Shop Ethical! Website: <http://www.ethical.org.au/3.4.2/>
- Rankabrand.org Web link: <https://rankabrand.org/>
- Animation Explaining The Asian Floor Wage: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZTn8jD2GcRA>
- The Asian Floor Wage Website: <http://asia.floorwage.org/>
- Guardian Article on Avocado Cartels: <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/may/18/avocado-police-tancitaro-mexico-law-drug-cartels>
- Guardian Article on Avocado Debate: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/aug/12/hispanics-handle-unpalatable-truth-avocado-toast>
- Animation Explaining The Asian Floor Wage: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZTn8jD2GcRA>
- The Asian Floor Wage Website: <http://asia.floorwage.org/>

Activity 2: The Disappeared

Aim: To highlight human rights abuses as an injustice and to get the group thinking about what can be done.

Time: 45 mins

SPICES: Social, Intellectual, Emotional.

Sustainable Development Goals: 10. Reduced Inequalities, 16. Justice

Materials: Info Cards, A2 Sheets, Markers, Polaroid Camera/Camera + Printer.

Definitions:

- Concentration Camp: A guarded compound for the detention or imprisonment of aliens, members of ethnic minorities, political opponents, etc..
- 'The Troubles': An ethno-nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland during the late 20th century. Also known internationally as the 'Northern Ireland Conflict', it is sometimes described as a 'guerrilla war' or a 'low-level war'. The conflict began in the late 1960s and it is usually deemed to have ended with the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. Although the Troubles mainly took place in Northern Ireland, at times the violence spilled over into parts of the Republic of Ireland, England and mainland Europe.
- Crimes Against Humanity: A crime or series of crimes, directed against a large group because of religion, ethnicity, country of origin, or other reason unconnected with any individual's responsibility for having committed a criminal act.

Steps:

Step 1: Divide the group in three.

Step 2: Give each group an info card, an A2 sheet, and some markers.

Step 3: Separate the groups.

Step 4: The groups should read their info card.

Step 5: The groups should then write down any injustices that occurred in the stories, and what caused these injustices.

Step 6: Reunite the groups and invite them to share their findings.

Step 7: Discuss the following...

What was unfair in the stories?

Do forced disappearances still take place?

Where in the world do they happen?

What are the reasons?

Are they fair/just?

What should be done to prevent this happening again?

What role could young people have in this prevention plan?

Step 8: Take everyone's photograph and have them printed, writing on each '*If I disappeared, I would never...*'.

Step 9: Invite individuals to complete the sentence.



Info Cards:

The Disappeared in Argentina: In 1976 the military took power in Argentina, they started a campaign to wipe out any opponents to their rule. In seven years, between 10,000 and 30,000 people were kidnapped. Some of these people were members of organisations the government didn't like and had probably taken part in a protest. In some cases, they were just friends or family of people who disappeared. People didn't know what happened or wouldn't speak about it, for fear of it happening to them. Mothers who went looking for their sons and daughters also disappeared. After 1983 when the military left government, a national inquiry found over 340 secret concentration camps where the disappeared were tortured, heavily drugged and murdered. The mothers of many disappeared began to march every Thursday in the main square of the Capital city Buenos Aires wearing white head scarves which they embroidered the names and memories of their loved ones onto. They have since become a powerful organisation fighting for justice on many issues.

The Disappeared in Northern Ireland: In Northern Ireland during the period known as *The Troubles* (between the late 1960's and ending in 1998) there was a campaign of violence between groups that believed Northern Ireland was part of either the UK or the Republic of Ireland. These paramilitary groups included the **Irish Republican Army (IRA)** and the **Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)**. The conflict caused many deaths on both sides, as well as kidnappings, robberies, assaults and disappearances. Most of the "disappeared" were people accused of being informers for the other side, they were murdered and their remains buried in hidden locations. Since the peace process people are trying to find out what happened to the "disappeared" so they can give them a proper funeral. Recently some of the groups who were fighting have worked with the government to recover some of the remains. The remains of many "disappeared" victims are still missing.



Info Cards: (cont'd)

The Disappeared in Australia: In Australia it used to be normal for Aboriginal children to be taken away from their families, especially if they were of “mixed race”. This meant if one parent was an Aborigine and one was a white Australian. This practice ended in 1969. There were many reasons given for it, including the need to integrate Aboriginal people into society and for maintaining white “racial purity”. The children were often brought up in state or religious institutions where they were punished for speaking their own language or practicing their beliefs. Most were raised to become house servants and farm labourers. In 2008, the Australian Government apologised. The previous government were unwilling to do so because they felt they would get sued for huge amounts of money. The children who disappeared are known as the “stolen generation”. Much of the culture of the Aborigines has also disappeared because there was nobody to carry it forward.



Info Cards: (cont'd)

The Disappeared in Europe: There are an estimated 10,000 refugee children missing across Europe. Many of these children arrive at European 'hotspots', such as the shores of Greece and Italy, having made a dangerous voyage across the Mediterranean by boat. Facilities at European hotspots have been described as "squalid" and "deplorable", they lack reliable access to food and water, sanitation, access to physical and psychological health care and access to education. Children arriving at hotspots do not have guaranteed access to age-appropriate information about applying for asylum, the Dublin transfer and family reunification processes, or a guardian or legal representative to help them understand their rights. Smugglers discourage them from registering at borders and hotspots or legally applying for asylum. The children's distrust in European child protection services and the legal relocation/reunification process is compounded by reality that the Dublin transfer system carries a lengthy waiting period of up to 12 months. As a result, 50% of these unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) go missing from hotspots within 48 hours of arriving. Fearful of the unjust legal system and desperate to reach their chosen destination, many are willing to trust smugglers and traffickers to transport them, many of whom force them into slavery.

Fact!

August 30th each year is International Day of the Disappeared. Forced disappearances are listed as a “crime against humanity” in the International Criminal Court.

Links and Resources:

- 10,000 Missing Children Irish Campaign Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YuC75n_DTEs
- 10,000 Missing Children, Al Jazeera Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEFfbP-3OBw>

Activity 3: Dodgeball Bailout

Aim: To explore what it means to be in debt.

Time: 1 hour

SPICES: Social, Physical, Intellectual, Character, Emotional

Sustainable Development Goals: 1. No Poverty, 2. No Hunger, 3. Good Health, 4. Quality Education, 8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth, 16. Justice

Materials: Dodgeballs, cones/chalk/tape

Definitions:

- Debt: A duty or obligation to pay money, deliver goods, or render service under an express or implied agreement.
- Bankrupt: A person, business, etc., that is unable to pay debts.
- Bailout: Loaning or giving money to a company, a country, or an individual in order to try save them from bankruptcy.
- The European Union (EU): is a partnership between 28 European countries. It was created after World War II to avoid conflict in Europe by promoting cooperation. Ireland joined in 1973. The EU has a single European currency, the EURO, and the EU population is about 700 million. The EU aims to create a single Europe-wide market in which people, goods, services, and money move freely. The EU is the world's largest donor of international aid. The EU is very strong in policies related to fisheries, agriculture and international trade. Some policies disadvantage countries in the Global South as they create unfair rules that benefit EU producers.
- The G8:
The countries of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Definitions: (cont'd)

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF): has 187 member countries working for global cooperation in finance and economics. The aim is to promote trade, employment and economic growth. The IMF was set up in 1944, based in Washington D.C. The IMF has high influence in world affairs and some say it is dominated by Western countries: the USA has the largest vote. The IMF encourages economic policies that promote the free market and private companies. The IMF can influence governments to cut public spending, e.g. in health and education, in order to pay back loans. Some say the IMF responds to problems rather than preventing them.
- The World Bank: Based in Washington D.C., was founded in 1944 to rebuild economies after World War II. Its aim is to tackle world poverty. It provides loans and technical advice to countries in the Global South. The World Bank has 187 member governments but the most powerful are '**the G8**'. Each country is a shareholder of the Bank, and each country has shares based roughly on the size of its economy. The USA holds 16% of votes, followed by Japan, Germany, the UK and France. The World Bank is the biggest lender of loans in the World and attaches policy conditions to countries borrowing money from it.
- The World Trade Organisation (WTO): A forum where countries agree trade rules. The WTO was created in 1995. It currently has 153 member governments and is based in Geneva, Switzerland. In theory, all countries have an equal voice at the WTO. However, in reality rich countries can dominate because they can afford to send many trade experts to meetings to fight for their interests. Trade negotiations called the Doha Development Agenda (or Doha Round) started in 2001 to enhance development and participation of poorer countries. However, the negotiation has led to much disagreement between Global North and South regarding imports, exports, prices and produce.

Steps:

Step 1: In a room, or open space, place or draw a line down the centre of the space using a rope/chalk.

Step 2: Divide the group into two teams.

Step 3: Explain the rules of dodgeball: They have to throw the ball from one team to the next trying to hit an opponent before the ball bounces. If you're hit once, you have a personal debt and keep one arm behind your back. If you're hit a second time, you have a national debt hop on one leg (as well as keeping one arm behind your back). If you're hit a third time, you have to sit on the ground and are 'bankrupt'. When sitting on the ground, the player can try to catch the ball with both hands. If they succeed, they shout 'bail-out!' and are back in the game.

Step 4: When the game is over, discuss the following...

- What is debt?
- What sorts of debts exist (mortgage, car loan, credit cards etc.)?
- How did it feel to be burdened with 'debt' during the game?
- What does it mean to be bankrupt?
- What is a bail-out?
- Do you think rich or poor people have debts? Why?
- Do countries have debts? Why?
- If countries/people don't have enough money, where can they get it?
- Is it fair that they take loans and have debts?
- Who is affected when this happens?
- If countries or people get into debt, whose fault is it?
- Do you think it's wrong not to re-pay a loan?

Step 5: Read the following extract to the group...

Steps: (cont'd)

Step 5: Read the following extract to the group...

“As I write this letter I am hoping that sleep can provide me with some escape from the anxiety and pain that the economic situation is causing me and my family. Until recently I have been able to pay for my home and provide for my young children. The part-time job I had has completely finished, and I have found myself and my loved ones having to cope with a new torment – hunger. Today I have had nothing to give my children only bread and cereal. My savings are gone. I dread what each day will bring.”

Step 6: Discuss the following with the group...

What country do you think the person who wrote this letter is from?

Do you think this ever happens in Ireland? Why/why not?

How does this letter make you feel?

Step 7: Reveal to the group that this extract was adapted from a letter sent to the Editor of the Irish Times on Friday 26th August 2011, from Kerry, Ireland.

Step 8: Debt is only one cause of poverty. Brainstorm, as a group, some other factors that can lead to poverty (e.g. Lack of Education, Unemployment, Drugs, Corruption, Politics, History, Population, Health, External Factors, Climate Change, etc.). Briefly discuss each point.

Steps: (cont'd)

Step 9: Read the following to the group...

7,941 people were homeless in Ireland in the week of June 19-25th 2017 – the highest figures ever recorded. The number of families becoming homeless has increased by over 27% since June 2016. One in three of those in emergency accommodation is now a child.

Step 10: Ask the Scouts to go home and consider what has been discussed in relation to Ireland's current homelessness crisis. This may be a point of discussion for your next meeting.



Activity 4: An Alternative Future

Aim: To empower Scouts to be agents of change, bridging the gap between their '*probable futures*' and their '*preferred futures*'.

Time: 40 minutes

SPICES: Social, Intellectual, Emotional

Sustainable Development Goals: All

Materials: Sample Chart, flipchart paper, markers.

Step 1: In lodges, draw a large 'V' on a flipchart.

Step 2: On the far side of the left line, write or draw in the main events that are likely to happen in the next 30 years. These can be either personal, local, national or global events and should include both positive and negative elements. This is the '*Probable Future*'.

Step 3: Next, on the far side of the right-line of the 'V', draw or write their '*Preferred Future*', i.e. what events you would like to see happen in the world during our lifetime.

Step 4: Finally, each group suggests how to '*Bridge the Gap*' – this means things which will need to change in their personal lives, local communities, and in the world so that the Preferred Future can be reached.

Step 5: Allow the lodges to look at each others' charts and give feedback.

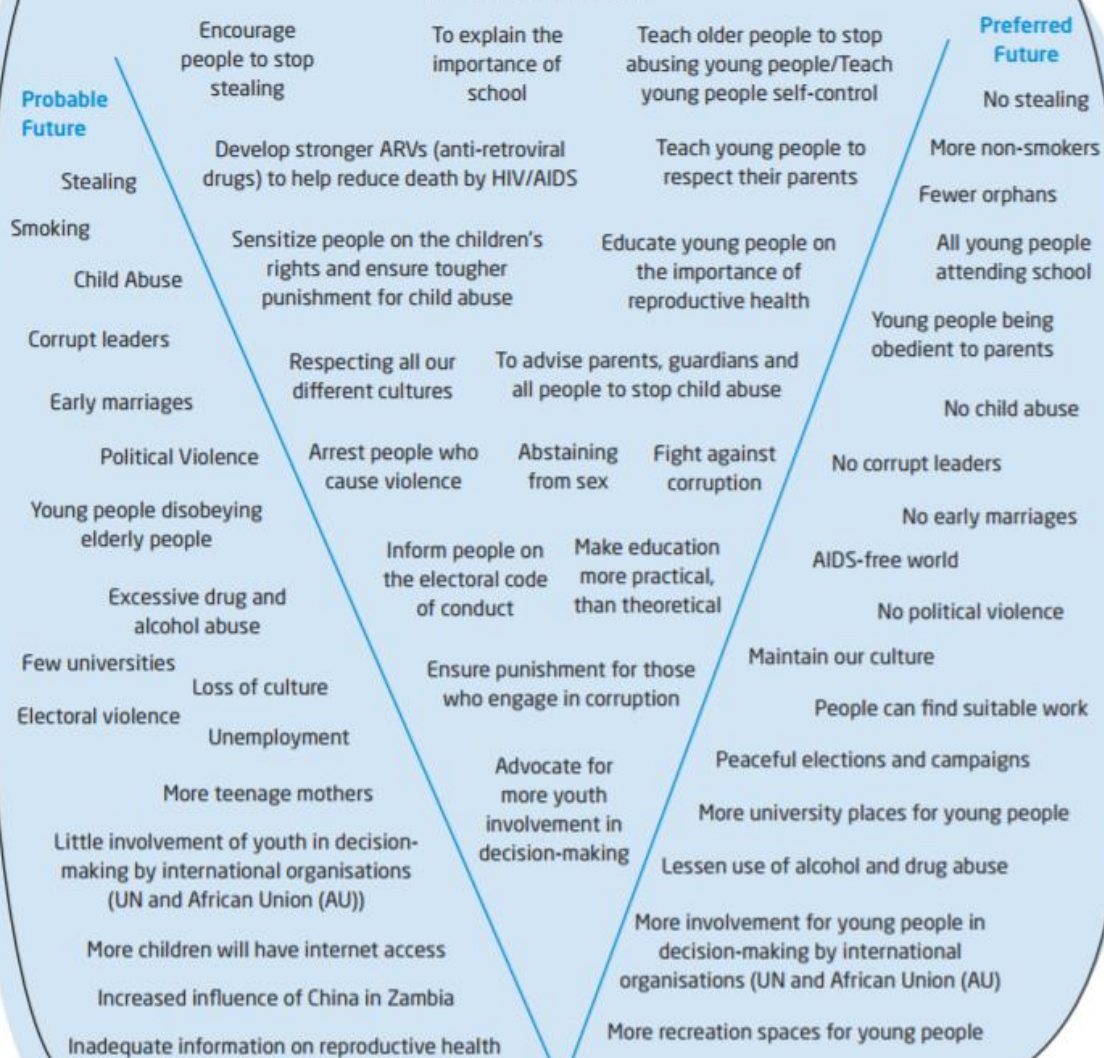
Step 6: Now display the '*Alternative Futures*' poster and explain that it shows ideas from Zambian youth. Invite the group to compare this to the world that they themselves imagined – both the '*Probable World*', the '*Preferred World*' and how to bridge the gap. What are the most common themes (e.g. education, employment, sex, drug and alcohol abuse, etc.)?

Step 7: Reflect on how these charts can help your group to develop service projects.

*See following page for '**Sample Chart**'*

Responses from Zambian youth

What needs to happen



Activity 5: A Picture Says 1000 Words

Aim: To show the power of photography in crisis situations, but to also reflect on the fact that one photo is only a single part of a bigger picture.

Time: 1 hour

SPICES: Social, Intellectual, Emotional, Spiritual.

Sustainable Development Goals: 10. Reduced Inequalities, 16. Justice

Materials: Photographs provided, notepads/paper, pens.

Step 1: Sit the group in a circle. Take one of the photographs provided and pass it around. Allow Scouts a set maximum amount of time to reflect on each image silently. They may write any thoughts they have on a notepad or paper, or just hold the thoughts in their head.

Step 2: When everyone has seen the photograph, discuss the following...

- What is happening?
- Where could it be happening?
- Why might it be happening?
- Who could the people in the photo be?
- What emotions are evident?
- What evidence is there, if any, of conflict in the photograph?
- Are there any significant contrasts in the image?
- How does the image make you feel?
- Who might the photographer have been?
- Why do you think this photo was taken?
- How do you think the photographer felt taking the photo?

Step 3: Invite Scouts to share what they have written.

Step 4: Read aloud the tagline that accompanies the image, and discuss the following...

- Does this change any answers to the previous questions?
- Does this change how you view the image? If so, in what way?

Step 5: Repeat Steps 1-4 for the remaining photographs.

Step 6: After all the photographs have been passed around, discuss the following...

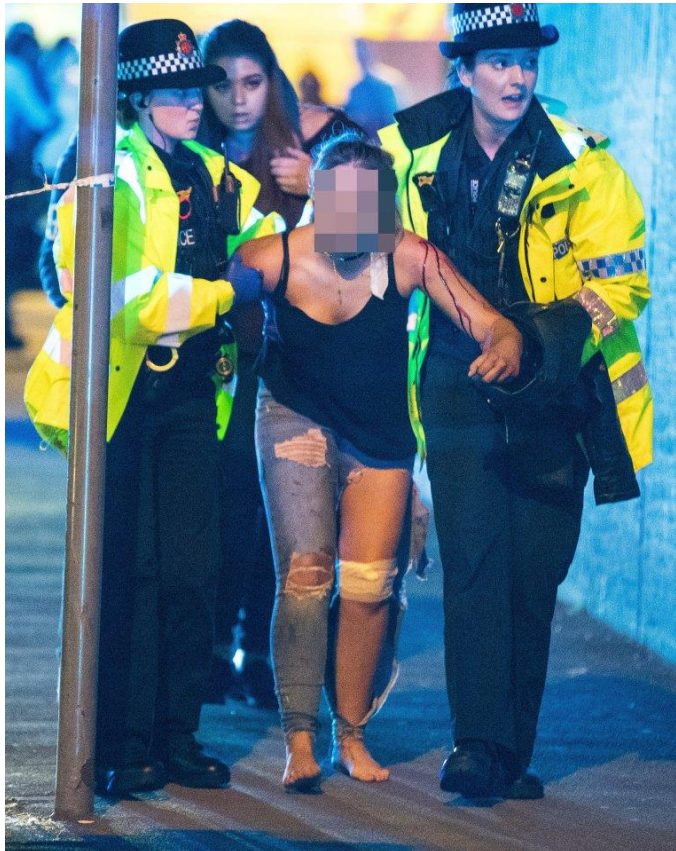
- Was there anything all the photos had in common?
- How were the photographs different from one another?
- What do these things tell us about conflict?
- Did some images have more in common with one another than with others?
- What are the group's thoughts on the role of photography in conflict?

Step 7: Assign one Scout to each photograph. Invite them to go home and research that image, bringing their findings back to the group for discussion at the next meeting.



Photos:

Image 1: Wounded Teen following Terrorist Attack at Ariana Grande Concert, Manchester 2017



Photos:

Image 2: Turkish Soldier Carrying Dead Body of 3-Year Old Syrian Refugee Alan Kurdi, 2015



Photos:

Image 3: Ireland Becomes the First Country to Legalise Same-Sex Marriage through Popular Vote



Image 4: 1972 Kim Phuc in a napalm attack in South Vietnam by Nick Ut



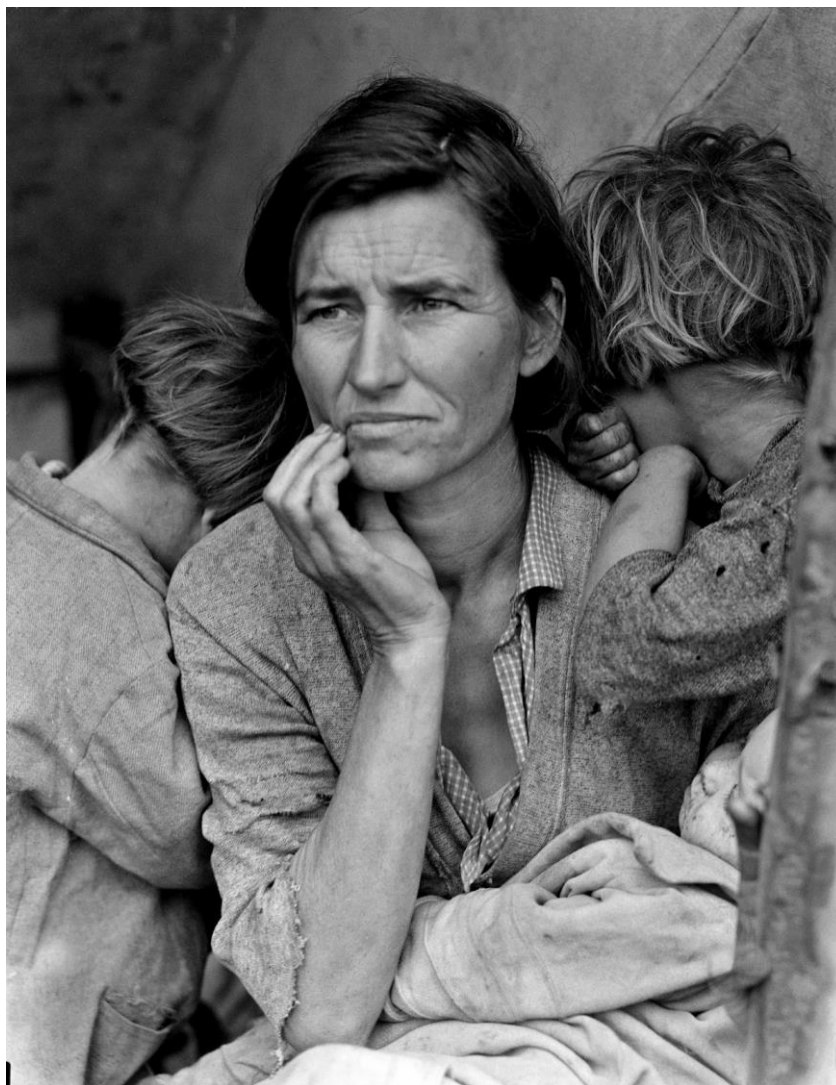
Photos:

Image 5: Chibok girls reunite with family after Boko Haram kidnapping, 2017



Photos:

Image 6: Migrant Mother and her Children during the Great Depression (1936), California, U.S.A.



Photos:

Image 7: Adolf Hitler Entertains a German Child at his Alpine Lodge in Bavaria, 1932.



Image 8: Scott Jones kisses girlfriend Alex Thomas after she was knocked to the ground by a police officer's riot shield following hockey tournament riot, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2011.



Photos:

Image 9: The young pacifist [Jane Rose Kasmir](#) planting a flower on the bayonets of guards at the Pentagon during a protest against the Vietnam War on October 21, 1967.



Photos:

Image 10: [Tank Man](#), the unknown rebel who stood in front of a column of Chinese tanks in an act of defiance following the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989.



Activity 5: First to Fifty

Aim: To explore different aspects of peace, conflict, and development throughout history, and in the present day. This exercise is intended as a springboard for project ideas.

Time: 1 hour +

SPICES: All

Sustainable Development Goals: 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 12. Responsible Consumption, 16. Justice, 17. Partnerships for the Goals

Materials: Origami paper, internet access, A4 paper, colouring utensils.

Rules:

- Divide the section into patrols.
- Each patrol should be given a single die and a copy of the task list.
- Patrol members must take it in turns to roll the die.
- The first time a patrol member rolls, they must complete the task that corresponds to the number displayed on the die.
- If a Scout asks for help to complete a task, their patrol must assist them. If you refuse, you will be disqualified instantly.
- The die cannot be passed along until the Scout has completed their task.
- Once the task has been completed, the die should pass to the next patrol member.
- When rolling the die for a second time, the Scout must add the new number onto the old number. The sum of these two numbers corresponds to the task the Scout must now complete.
- The first Scout to reach, or surpass a sum of fifty has won, once they complete the final task on the list.



Tasks:

1. Name all of the SPICES.
2. Who founded the Scouting Movement?
3. What does WOSM stand for?
4. Who are the WAGGGS?
5. Who are the Messengers of Peace?
6. Make a human pyramid with six people.
7. Who are the UN?
8. Draw the symbol for the 'HeForShe' campaign.
9. What are the SDGs?
10. List all ten of KAICIID's principles of peaceful dialogue
11. Give someone a compliment.
12. Do a good turn.
13. What is the Lumela - Fáilte Project?
14. Draw an outline map of Lesotho.
15. Draw and colour the flag of Lesotho.
16. What is the HDI?
17. List all 17 SDGs.
18. Where does Lesotho rank on the HDI?
19. Find a traditional Basotho blanket design online. Recreate it on paper and ask your patrol to help you colour it in.
20. Tie a friendship knot in someone outside of your patrol's neckerchief.
21. Read the following article, summarise it, and share with the group - <https://intercontinentalcry.org/maya-weavers-propose-collective-intellectual-property-law/>
22. Find a traditional Mayan clothing design online. Recreate it on paper and ask your patrol to help you colour it in.
23. What does *Fairtrade* mean?
24. Name three celebrities who work with the UN as Messengers of Peace.
25. Show the following trailer to your patrol - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ze72rpWp_Dg



Tasks:

26. Show the following trailer to your patrol -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Co1lptd4p4>

27. Tie a friendship knot in two neckerchiefs of Scouts outside your patrol.

28. Make a human pyramid with ten people.

29. Make a selfless wish.

30. Dispose of a piece of litter.

31. List five things you own that you can live without.

32. List five things you have that you would never sell.

33. Who is Malala Yousafzai?

34. Who is Yeonmi Park?

35. What do Malala Yousafzai, Yeonmi Park, and Emma Watson have in common (apart from their gender)?

36. Tie a friendship knot in five neckerchiefs belonging to Scouts outside of your patrol.

37. Find a product you purchase on a regular basis on *Shop Ethical!* or *Rankabrand.org*'s website, and take an in-depth look at its ethical rating.

38. Make an origami crane. Now teach someone else to make an origami crane.

39. Who was Sadako Sasaki?

40. What was the Enola Gay?

41. Watch the following video with your patrol -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyWLvrWBKHA>

42. Ask the person next to you to tell you one thing they've learned today.

43. What is Direct Provision? Where is your local Direct Provision Centre?

44. List the most vulnerable groups of people in your community.

45. Recite the Scout Promise and Law.

46. List all the community groups you can think of in your local area.



Tasks:

47. Do five rounds of the Boogaloo with the section.
48. Make five origami cranes and tie friendship knots in five neckerchiefs of Scouts outside your patrol.
49. Watch the following video with your patrol -
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LKBNEEY-c3s>
50. Get every member of your section, including Scouters, to sign a pledge to complete a Messengers of Peace Project. Display this Pledge in the meeting place.

Additional Links/Resources:

- There You Go! Satirical Animation Narrated by David Mitchell:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uFU2iQcFv7U>
- The European Refugee Crisis and Syria:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvOnXh3NN9w>
- Iraq, ISIS, Syria and War:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?annotation_id=annotation_242802163&feature=iv&src_vid=RvOnXh3NN9w&v=AQPIREDW-Ro
- Conflict in Israel and Palestine: Crash Course World History 223:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wo2TLIMhiw>





Appendix

- What are the Sustainable Development Goals?
- UN Declaration on a Culture of Peace
- What counts as a Messengers of Peace project?
- Section-Specific Objectives
- Five Steps to Becoming a Messenger of Peace
- 10 Principles of Peaceful Dialogue

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

In 2015, countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Scouts from different countries, along with citizens from all around the world, had a particular and specific contribution in defining these goals.

Always bear these goals in mind when planning your projects. Ask yourselves...

- How many of the SDGs does our project cover?
- In what way is our project related to the goal?
- How does our project contribute to advancing this goal?

Click on the icons in the following link to find out more - <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>



UN Declaration on a Culture of Peace

On September 1999, the United Nations proclaimed Resolution 53/243 A. Declaration on a Culture of Peace to provide guidance for governments, international organizations, and civil society in promoting and strengthening a Culture of Peace. The Declaration of a Culture of Peace defines a Culture of Peace as a set of values, attitudes, traditions, modes of behaviour, and ways of life based on:

- Respect for life, ending of violence and promotion and practice of non-violence through education, dialogue and cooperation;
- Full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
- Full respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- Commitment to peaceful settlement of conflicts;
- Efforts to meet the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations;
- Respect for and promotion of the right to development;
- Respect for and promotion of equal rights and opportunities for women and men;
- Respect for and promotion of the right of everyone to freedom of expression, opinion and information;
- Adherence to the principles of freedom, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation, pluralism, cultural diversity, dialogue and understanding at all levels of society and among nations; and fostered by an enabling national and international environment conducive to peace.



Participants in the Messengers of Peace programme should foster this culture of peace throughout their projects.

A lack of peace may arise from...

- **Lack of resources** resulting in poverty, hunger, poor health, limited education, limited access to water, no access to energy;
- **Lack of mutual understanding** among people that cause discrimination, conflicts due to religion, ethnicities, and gender;
- **Lack of information or understanding** resulting in erroneous use of resources and poor health conditions;
- **Poor or wrong use of resources**, leading to climate change, destruction of nature, conflicts due to limited resources, and irresponsible consumption.

Be sure to consider these things in the *exploration* stage and/or when *planning* your project.

As active citizens and with the support and participation of community members, Scouts can contribute small and big actions and initiatives, such as:

- **Raising awareness about a Culture of Peace and Dialogue**, introducing the concepts through activities, events, and Programmes enabling young people to acquire knowledge, develop specific skills, and practice them at a personal level and in interaction with others for mutual understanding.
- **Supporting youth and people and communities in need or affected by conflict, violence, or disasters** by undertaking community development actions to provide them access to better resources or improving their quality of life.
- **Supporting youth affected by conflict situations to become leaders of positive change** by including them in personal development activities.
- **Promoting the dissemination of information related to the correct use of resources**, specially advocating for the correct and sustainable use of environmental resources, economic growth, and youth employability.
- **Connecting with local Scouts and community members to exchange ideas and promote collaboration** among one another both at the national and international levels.

By engaging in and supporting any of these activities, Scouts contribute to building a Culture of Peace in their community. In many or most of the cases these actions will contribute directly or indirectly to achieving the SDGs. If we succeed, positive change and peace will become a natural part of our local culture and tradition.

What Counts as a Messengers of Peace Project?

Each Scout or Group can turn inspiration into action by choosing specific areas of work to develop their efforts for community development.

The Messenger of Peace Initiative recognizes the following areas of work:

- **Strengthening capacity** (e.g. projects for renewing an NSO's youth programme, or providing training for Adults in Scouting)
- **Inspiring Messengers of Peace** (e.g. projects related to spreading the Messenger of Peace network)

Special projects (including, but not limited to):

- **Support to youth in (post-)conflict zones** (e.g. projects related to supporting refugees)
- **Disaster response** (e.g. projects related to providing immediate support to disaster-affected communities, or projects related to preparing Scouts for disaster response)
- **Environment** (e.g. projects related to reforestation, or cleaning up a river bed)
- **Peace and culture of dialogue** (e.g. projects related to providing training to young people about peace and dialogue).

Messenger of Peace also recognizes that Scouts might select one or more of the SDGs as inspiration for the work in specific projects.

These actions could be organized as:

- **Community development actions:** tackling local issues, e.g.: improvement actions in local infrastructure, prevention, or conservation, building capacity for local communities based on shared development areas from the SDGs.
- **Training experiences** for young people, adults, Scouts, non-Scouts working together or independently;
- **Large Group gatherings** to raise awareness, disseminate a call of action, or develop capacity like youth events, special exhibitions, Scout camps, adult gatherings;
- **Informative, raising awareness or promotion** in local centres, education centres, governmental institutions, and other venues;

Section-Specific Objectives

Personal:

- I believe each person deserves to be treated with equal respect, appreciating cultural diversity and standing up for it, facilitating dialogue.
- I stand for diversity, human rights and international cooperation, promoting friendship dialogue and understanding.
- If I disagree with some of the rules of my society, I evaluate them and consider the possibility of changing them, if necessary, through dialogue.
- I'm always willing to help others even if it requires hard effort.

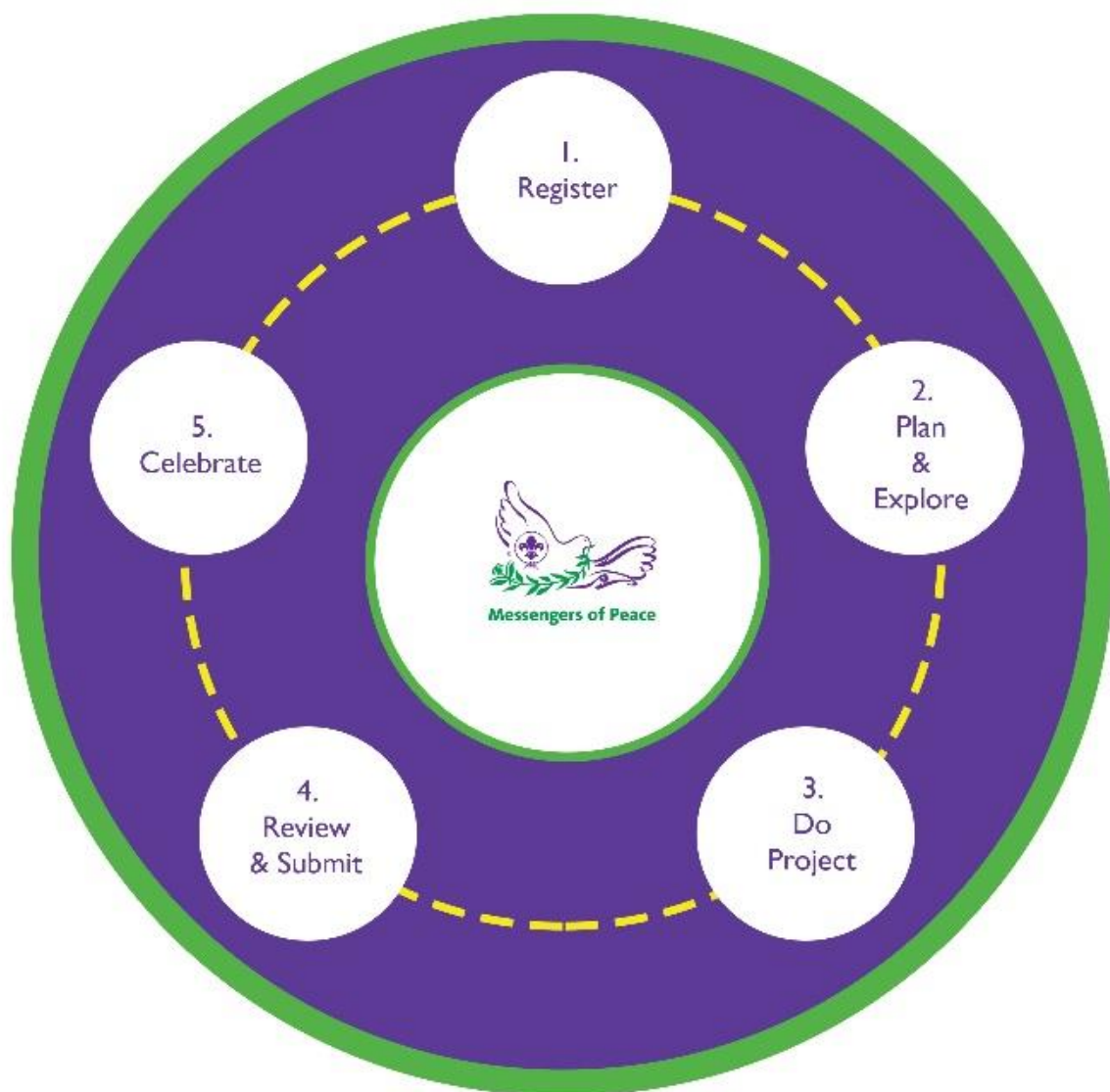
Community:

- I commit myself in different ways to help understand social differences and local issues.
- I take part in service actions where I live, study, and/or at work.
- I actively participate in campaigns organised jointly with local Scouts, NSOs and local groups to improve the development of my community.

Collective:

- I contact international Scouts, external organisations and community groups to address local issues that affect us globally.
- I invite others to engage and participate in community service projects, promoting the exchange of initiatives, best practices and achievements using technology and traditional media resources.

Five Steps to Becoming a Messenger of Peace



Five Steps to Becoming a Messenger of Peace

1. Register & Plan: Explore and research local problems, people in action and good practices.

This is the moment to **identify** community needs, **contact** community members to **understand** what their interests are, gather information about your ideas, **explore** innovative and sustainable solutions already in place, and **imagine** the positive change you want to achieve.

What can Scouters do?

- Introduce them to the four steps to become a Messenger of Peace.
- Introduce them to the Global Network of Service via social media and scout.org.
- Introduce them to the SDGs and how to contribute to them.
- Encourage them to get in contact with community members and explore what could be a relevant issue to tackle.
- Identify objectives from personal progression and agree on them.

Five Steps to Becoming a Messenger of Peace (cont'd)

2. Plan & Explore: Identify your motivation and talents. Choose a field of action. Select useful knowledge, skills and ideas to apply.

In this step, Scouts will **focus** their attention on specific fields of action and concrete activities to achieve specific outcomes for positive change. It is the moment to **identify** what talents and skills they can offer and what new knowledge they need to acquire. It is the time to **plan** the resources they will need. During this step, Scouts should **contact** community members more closely to **define** common goals. It is also the time to find **partners** to join the effort, from local Scouts to the international community.

What can Scouters do?

- Support Scouts to analyse all the information gathered.
- Support Scouts to identify a specific field of action.
- Help Scouts to define the impact they want to achieve with the community development action.
- Provide support in the planning process: time, resources, budget, monitoring.
- Help Scouts to identify knowledge and skills they need to acquire to succeed in the project.
- Provide feedback on Scouts' personal progression.

Five Steps to Becoming a Messenger of Peace (cont'd)

3. Do: Plan your actions, execute, monitor, evaluate and report.

Time to ACT and get plans going. Scouts will finally get their hands on the activities and projects they have been planning.

What can Scouters do?

- Support Scouts in monitoring the plans and activities.
- Provide support to maintain good quality.
- Provide feedback on the progress of the project and activities.
- Recognise and encourage good practices.
- Evaluate the outcomes of the project.
- Celebrate and recognise efforts.
- Provide feedback on personal progression.

4/5. Review, Submit & Celebrate: Share what you did, your experiences, outcomes and lessons learned.

The 10 Principles of Peaceful Dialogue

1. Establishing the safe space
2. To agree that the main purpose of the dialogue is learning
3. Use of appropriate communication skills.
4. Set the proper ground rules
5. Take risk, surface feelings and confront perceptions with honesty
6. The relationship comes first
7. Gradually address the hard questions and gradually depart them
8. Do not quit or avoid the difficult issues
9. Expect to be changed: once participating in the dialogue, expect to be changed.
10. Bring the change to others