

VADEMECUM FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

International Relationships

IUEGS, long before one could speak of a 25 member Europe, is a concrete entity of this opening to others for each one of the countries of this exceptional territory. Far beyond the European Community, that is throughout Europe that we want to create a network. Because cultural diversity is such that we wish for a maximum of boys and girls the possibility to discover and create "my brothers' Europe". What a great richness are all these particularities that can already be found in each one of our countries and that multiply to quite infinity full of all human experience for almost 2000 years !

IUEGS is the natural context of our scout practice, unhappily, except big meetings such as Eurojams, meetings are quite rare and very punctual. However, each one has had the opportunity to realize the benefit of these meetings. But then, daily obligations are heavy and far away geographic contacts get loose. This document is written to enable all those who want to build a fraternal relationship with Union members, either a personal one, by patrol or by team, unit, group, district or province. To reach a successful relationship, it has to live in time. For this, method, perseverance and, of course, enthusiasm have to become real!

A lot of examples are given in the following pages, so it is useless to go further on this point. However, it is important to take into account interdependence between IUEGS associations. Some associations are old, others are younger, other ones are in a growing phase and others are only thinking of possible creation. The experience regarding each one of these phases is useful for all of us but contacts have to exist in order to share one's knowledge.

Very often, twinings can be transformed into sponsoring to help starting associations get structured. This is the aim of this document.

At each promise, we sing "our brothers' Europe will be born tomorrow", it is now the moment to act so that each member of IUEGS can participate to this great construction.

Jacques Mougnot
Federal Commissioner

1 – PEDAGOGICAL INTEREST OF DEVELOPPING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN IUEGS ASSOCIATIONS

1.1. SPIRIT

If you have read the introduction of this document carefully, you easily understand that an international activity cannot be improvised. Father Sevin used to say "one has to have already thought about one's action".

What you project is a particular occasion to develop numerous qualities in your scouts or guides (cf paragraph 1.2.). The most important is to be sure that through this international activity you are going to let a spring come out for all those who will participate as well as for all those you are going to meet. Consequently, you can see there a great factor of influence for your unit and for the whole Movement, for which you will be ambassadors.

As long as...(because there are conditions) :

- the reasons of this project have to be serious (for example : no use to go camping abroad if you only want to change your mind !) ; one does not go abroad each year... normally ;
- your activity has to be very well prepared (for your unit and the partner unit) and your unit level has to be good (as the branch you belong to requires it) ;
- the rule of the game has to be the scout law, common to all ;
- spirits have to be well prepared to the differences they will meet, to pedagogical shades that can appear, to last minute and no predicable troubles that can happen ;

- the project must be carried on by the whole unit (not only by the leader staff) ;
- the project must be supported from the beginning by prayer (this has to be prepared too).

1.2. EDUCATIONAL ASPECT

What are the benefits of an international activity?

First of all, it should be stated clearly that one receives at least as many benefits as from a national activity. A Summer camp remains a Summer camp, should it take place near home or abroad; a well prepared camp abroad gives the opportunity to develop the classical aspects: respect of the law, the five aims, personal progression. Apart from that, an international activity can offer the following specific benefits:

- **Heart opening:** meeting European Scouts from other countries enriches us, widens our heart, opens our spirit little by little to other horizons.
- **Tolerance and respect:** the other one being different from me, I first accept this. Far from being an obstacle, this difference leads me to respecting my neighbor. I learn to discover others' richnesses, to appreciate my neighbor as he is, wanting to see positive aspects in him rather than negative ones, letting apart all "a priori" and 'clichés' discovered during meetings (clichés that are often attributed to each nation will often happen to be deformations of reality). Yet actual political Europe is trying to make the borders disappear, and the tendency would be to forget one's own history. So, let us keep in mind that we have to serve our country first. One can respect a foreign culture only by respecting one's own first. Our difference makes us able to enrich the others.
- **Sense of adaptability:** in different circumstances that are the fact of any international activity, I can find the best of everything (as Joan of Arc used to say), I become more flexible, more receptive (but I do not reject my own convictions, the habits that I have freely chosen and that are good for me !).
- **Taste of discovery:** in the line of scout tradition, I like to learn new things to observe situations that I did not know yet... "Stranger" and "strange" are two words of the same family: I become richer by accepting to try to understand what is strange for me, and I learn to have "listening dispositions". This can start by meeting the immigrated communities of my own town, of my own parish.
- **Linguistic and cultural aspect:** by making efforts to speak another language, by getting nearer to another mentality, I learn not to make an absolute of my language or country mentality and, at same time, I enrich my knowledge and develop my human experience.
- **Service of God:** this can be compared to the apostles' work at the beginning of Christianity. In our world, the gap between Christians and non Christians is stiffer and stiffer. We have to unite our strengths to fight together against the common evil. "Where one or two are united in my name, I am among them". We have to help the child find his individual salvation, be he from my country or from another one.
- **Ecumenical aspect:** in many countries of the Union, we may meet and discover other Christian confessions than ours: orthodox, Greco-catholics, Protestants, catholics. Following the Holy Father's steps, we move forward as explorers to show that it is possible to make unity between Christians. In this way, we take part concretely in the construction of Europe and in its new evangelization.
- **Scouting:** there are many scout associations, but many have lost one or several principles elaborated by BP, along their history. We have to testify of authentic scouting in Europe and throughout the world. It is impossible to make good work with bad tools! But scouting is not at a standstill. We have to remain open-minded in order to learn from others, keeping in mind the life of the children we are in charge of, in order to make it more interesting. Our Movement is a brotherhood of knighthood and also a big game. So we are God's knights. Our promise and our law lead us to practise friendship, brotherhood and service in common.
- In the end, concretely, it is obvious that **discovering** the country, discovering its inhabitants, richnesses of diversity and awareness of the European dimension of the Movement are the most important aspects.

Finally, the objective is to make Guides and Scouts aware that Europe is a historical, cultural, social and spiritual reality. We'll have to make them discover all that constitutes fundamental unity of European peoples and countries and, at the same time, their country's specificity and its place in Europe.

2 – ACTIVITIES

2.1. ON NATIONAL LEVEL

National teams that wish to give the opportunity to experience and reinforce the international dimension of our Movement have, in their hands, several possibilities to do so, here are some examples:

- To present to all national teams of IUEGS associations, a national game that has been built and can be built again, can be adapted elsewhere... and to present its result.
- Participation, welcoming in training camps (even in 3rd degree camps for associations that organize some) (when national laws allow it).
- Participation in training camp organization, in other IUEGS associations than theirs.
- Participation to pilgrimages like Vézelay or Rangers' meetings.
- To make youngsters become sensitive to this international dimension of the Movement thanks to magazines.
- To organize Eurocamps gathering 3 to 5 units from different associations.
- To have these units participate in a project that can be played beyond borders.
- To facilitate partnerships between provinces and associations or between associations.

2.2. ON DISTRICT AND PROVINCE LEVEL

The main experience that can be lived is twinning or partnership with a province / district of another association. This project has, of course, to be seriously studied in district / province council. Reflection has to go far, this means not only for a few months but at least for a middle term.

The reflection has to deal with:

- What are the district/province's expectations? (and what are the partner district / province's expectations?)
- How is it possible to implicate all branches of both sections Guide and Scout?
- What are the concrete actions that can be led on short or long term (units twinning or coaching, twinned road, Eurocamps...)?
- Constitution of a specific team
- What financial means are needed? How to get them?

How to choose the country, district / province?

- The ideal would be a twinning after personal meetings during international activities (Eurojam), during a training camp, during pilgrimages like Vézelay... The twinning may also occur between neighbor provinces near a border. But if you want to test the adventure and if you have not done the necessary meeting yet, you may get in touch with the Federal Commissioner who will designate a member of his team to study your project with you and see to whom it can be offered.

2.3. ON STAFF LEVEL

- After meeting, scout or guide leaders may use means of communication (letters, phone, e-mails) to exchange ideas.
- To welcome an assistant from another association in a camp : this decision has to be taken by the staff and after speaking about it in Court of Honor for troops and companies, then the Commissioners' agreement is needed of course. As soon as the assistant's name is known, it is necessary to give him/her the program as quickly as possible, the theme and the camp objectives concerning the unit... and to precise carefully with him (her) what will be his role, his place, his particular responsibilities. Very often he will be requiring a training. You will have to see how it is possible during the camp to find time to answer his questions, to explain such or such choice ... As a matter of fact, it is necessary for the staff to think about this before, so that this experience might be good for the unit and for the assistant who has to be involved (you may offer him to be responsible for a part of an evening, for the menu of a meal, for an Olympic game...).
- It is also possible to welcome foreign students who are rovers, leaders in their country and who may so join a unit in your district during the year. In this case, you must study how these foreign students may come in touch with the association of the country where he is going to study, particularly thanks to the web sites of the associations and of its groups.

To welcome an assistant must of course be done according to the law of the welcoming country.

Of course, the inverse is obvious too: to help as an assistant in another association's unit. Don't forget it if you go abroad for your studies.

NB: of course this kind of experience needs a particular vigilance by the national teams.

- Do not lose any occasion to make contacts: for example during a training abroad.

2.4. ON COMPANY AND TROOP LEVEL

2.4.1. Unit twinning

Twinning with an IUEGS unit is a great adventure.

This enables a Company / Troop to live thoroughly the European dimension of our commitment. Apart from changing country, we offer you ten twinning rules.

Twinning is a commitment to:

1. Correspond at least once a term, the whole unit with the other unit.
2. Camp with the twinned unit (at home or in their country) within the two coming years.
3. Seriously prepare the camp, have trained staff, and trained boys or girls.
4. Follow the same scout law and promise under national and European flags.
5. Make personal contacts from Scout to Scout or Guide to Guide with the twinned unit.
6. Prepare a document in order to present one's unit in its town, its context (photo album, video film, Internet site, other...).
7. Learn a minimum of words in the twinned unit's language (knowing how to introduce oneself, to thank and encourage! It's a good beginning and requires no particular talent!).
8. Live a year of unit's life studying the other unit's country: culture, history, religion, thought trends...
9. Prepare, at least, a big game or an evening in common and two traditional dances from one's country in order to teach them to the twinned unit.
10. Live a summer camp together, a second one and then... friendship has no limit, has it?

Organization of twinned camps

It is certainly the most enriching and scout activity that can happen on international level. It is also the one that needs the most work.

- How and where to look for?

First of all, in the Court of Honor, you choose in which association you want to find a unit. Your choice will depend on your tastes, your language capacities, your financial possibilities (be careful, the further the country is, the more expensive the transport costs are), a.s.o.

Then ask your national team or national center to know if you can find a unit fulfilling what you'd like.

The ideal being (as for districts and provinces) that this twinning should come after a personal meeting during international activities (Eurojam), meeting during a training camp, during pilgrimages like Vézelay / Ranger meeting... but if you want to test the adventure and you have not found the necessary contact, get in touch with the Federal Commissioner who will designate a member of his team study with you to whom your project can be offered.

- When to look for?

You have to plan 2 or 3 months for research and correspondence (internet can be very useful).

As it is indispensable for scouts and guides to have their whole year program based on the summer camp, you have to start building your project early enough. So, in September you must have found the twinning unit already.

- Preparation of the twinned camp

It is important to meet the partner unit's leader at least once during the year (a meeting of both High Patrols can be planned if costs allow it).

Together, you choose the camp place that can be :

- either in one of your countries (one unit welcoming the other one),

- or in a third place (the two units discovering another country) ; this solution being far more difficult than the previous one.

Make your best to visit the camp place together, in a season that gives you an idea of how the place will be in camp period: not under snow for a camp that will take place in July !

In the program, you must plan times of meetings, of exchanges, of discovery, but do not try to do everything together: you may get bored by the others because of different habits, unknown eating uses... It is better to do little but well. Choose a few activities in common like exploration, camp fire, Olympic games, a solemn Holy Mass, a.s.o. and prepare them carefully. Do not hesitate to send two patrols together for an activity (exploration for example); this will enable scouts / guides to create good relationships between them.

Make participants sensitive to the linguistic aspect (by games dealing with scout vocabulary), to the camp place discovery on historical, geo-political, cultural, folk points, a.s.o. You can make yourselves familiar with the partner association by taking out a subscription for each patrol to their magazines. You can also take out a subscription to your magazines for the patrols or leaders of the partner unit.

Exchange the maximum of information on the composition of your units (number of patrols, ages, technical levels, names, photos...).

Prepare your camp finances: selling hand made objects at your group feast or others.

- Running of the twinned camp

The most delicate point is welcoming: this must be very well thought. Do not forget the fact that the scouts / guides who arrive have been traveling; maybe they are tired and disorientated by different environment and language. Ideal solution: to offer a good welcoming meal to the partner unit (with little personalized things like "souvenirs").

For constructions, do not insist: each patrol has to have its patrol corner to keep its unity. It is a method need.

Take care that the camp should keep a scout camp rhythm, adding some activities in common. Guides / scouts should not spend more than one third of camp time out of the camp. However, the patrol exploration can be a strong moment, especially if the preparation during the year was very well done (place recognition by leader staff, documentation gathered by patrols, guiding scheme...). For the whole camp preparation, refer to the instructions given by your national team...

As for an ordinary camp, it is necessary to have a patrol leaders' council every day; you have to pay attention more than ever to the twinning implications: they must be positive. Do not hesitate to discuss about all difficulties (understanding, harmony, differences hard to accept...) as soon as they come out, day by day. Don't let situations get worse and worse, do not dramatize either, be listening.

As much as possible, respect the program planned during the preparation. Do not forget that canceling an activity can deeply disappoint the partner unit that expected a lot from it because it had been very well prepared. Of course act with flexibility and diplomacy !

At the end of camp, everybody may desire to exchange badges. So it's better to prepare it, taking badges in double for example!

Do not forget that, even if you don't feel it because you are in the heart of the action, you are together witnesses of scout brotherhood and that what you live is written as a part of the large second evangelization of Europe.

Conclusion of the twinned camp

Once the camp is finished, it is important to keep in touch with the partner unit:

- First because "Scout/Guide does not half do things".
- Then because "Scout/Guide is courteous and chivalrous/generous".
- And because "Scout/Guide is the brother/sister of each other Scout/Guide" : links created must not be broken with no reason but must live longer.

2.4.2. Camp abroad

This is when a unit (or several units together) goes abroad for a camp with no particular contact with the country's association.

At first, it seems easier to organize than a twinned camp. Indeed, you don't have to care about another unit, a program to harmonize... You are more free to organize your camp as you want. This can be misleading. A serious preparation is indispensable, in any case.

First of all, why do you want to camp abroad rather than in your own country? Are you quite sure that your pedagogical reasons are worth doing so? Isn't it an evasion? (I do not really know what to write in my camp program, we'll certainly find things to discover abroad!). A camp abroad, indeed, is not an activity that can be done to compensate a disappointment, a lack of imagination, or simply an activity that can fascinate young teenagers whom we are in charge of!

If you know exactly why and how you want to make your unit camp abroad, you will have to face two possibilities:

- Either the FSE is not settled in this country, then the only interest is the country itself with the possibility of meeting other scout Movements (this is the case of the British Islands at the moment) ;
- Or the FSE is settled in this country; then for courtesy reasons (cf. article number 5 of the law) the country association must be informed. You must be well informed of the camping laws in this country in order to avoid blunders. A unit that camps abroad is under the responsibility of the welcoming association. And why not plan one or two contacts with the European Scouts of this country, not necessarily making a twinning? This can be a fire camp in common, a week-end with families, a big game, a Holy Mass together... this is a very enriching way and it gives a great desire to meet again, to keep written contacts, to invite these new friends to your own country.

There can also be – as an exploration – a scout unit of the country (not FSE) visiting you or a meeting with local leaders.

A particular point to understand: once in the country, it is important to strongly insert yourselves into it. If you only have a quartermaster able to show with his fingers that he wants four kilos of fruit, you will miss the essential! Better stay at home. But if you succeed in making a fire camp for the village inhabitants in both languages, an accurate exploration on the region habits, participating in a local pilgrimage with neighbor people... then, it is worth camping abroad! Yet it's less simple as it seems to be.

N.B. Instructions and recommendations given in previous chapters, especially twinned camp ones, keep being valid in the spirit. The point is to adapt them to this new context! And remember that your unit is considered as a display of the Movement: we rely on you!

Now, here are some instructions for what concerns pedagogical preparation:

The simple fact of camping abroad is full of interest for scouts or guides and corresponds to their thirst of adventure. But, in order to take full advantage of the pedagogical impact of a camp abroad, it is not enough to transfer abroad a camp that could have taken place – in the same way – in your country. If basic activities are the ordinary activities of a normal scout camp, it is obvious that the discovery of the country and its inhabitants is very important as well as getting aware of the European dimension of the Movement.

Basic activities are those of a scout camp: camp in wild nature, constructions, going camping, camp games including scout techniques.

The discovery of a country and of its inhabitants starts during the previous scout year: in the yearly program you have to plan activities that enable to discover the country you will camp in: history, geography, language, money, local life habits, etc... some units or patrol have made excellent booklets to present the country.

Going and coming back trips must not be a waste of time; this is an occasion to visit towns or monuments on the way.

Exploration is the main activity of the camp. It will have been prepared by all the work done during the year. To be successful, it must have been carefully prepared by the leader staff; this has been thought from the very beginning of the preparation, exploration places must have been chosen and visited at same time as the

camping place. The reports of the exploration (photos, video, written file) have to be chosen so that scouts or guides will be able to think about what they've discovered.

These activities are the occasion to prepare certificates such as exploration, knowledge of the world, translator, etc.

Finally, this aims at making guides and scouts realize that Europe is a historical, cultural, social and spiritual reality. One will have to make them discover all that constitutes the fundamental unity of European countries and peoples and, at the same time, understand better what makes the specificity and place of their country in Europe.

2.4.3. Welcoming a unit from other countries

This kind of international activity offers a big interest: the more one goes for it the more he receives! Opening our heart to others by welcoming them, this is always very positive in itself. But this, of course, requires a serious commitment on several aspects: time of preparation, administrative processes, complete availability during the stay and adaptability to changes...

To invite people from a country with visas requires a lot of time: they first need an official invitation (sent by post, not by fax) giving family names, Christian names, addresses, dates of birth, passport numbers and dates of the stay (which means that this list must be written in the invited country and sent early enough). With this invitation, they have to go and queue up (sometimes for many weeks) at the welcoming country's embassy to get their stay visas and then in each crossed country's embassy to get transit visas. More or less 3 months are necessary for the whole process. Moreover, letters often take a long time to go and come back.

Inviting units can require other processes: ask the person in charge of international relations in your National Center or in your national team, to precise risks you run inviting somebody, signing down a transport contract often written in an incomprehensible language.

Guests may arrive late: everything can happen, even a 24 hour delay. Do not project a too tight program because all can be canceled if the bus doesn't arrive. On the contrary, let a day off at the beginning of the stay that may allow travelers to rest if they arrive on time.

During the stay, take as a principle that you are totally available. Do not hesitate to inform many people so that they may hand over: it is not necessary to be a scout to guide a tour of a town or a great monument! It is also good to let your guests free to do what they want from time to time (to let them rejoice managing in an unknown town – with a good map – or to let them buy some souvenirs).

What usually comes out from these invitations is a great joy coming from mutual discovery, everybody giving the best of oneself and receiving a lot. Educational aspects developed in paragraph 1.2. are really present in this kind of activities.

NB 1: At end of your activity, remember to make a detailed balance sheet and do not hesitate to share your experience, your discoveries to help those with whom you made the road take advantage of them. An article in your magazines will be welcome!

NB 2: It is obvious that this kind of activity can only be built with the agreement of both associations of the concerned units, and with the requested training for the leaders.

2.5. ON PATROL LEVEL (if the unit doesn't commit itself into a twinning or in the organization of a twinned camp)

- Twinning (not immediately leading to a camp project but possibly leading to a family welcoming a patrol member during holidays, for example).

- Correspondence with exchanges of construction plans, recipes, songs, games ...
- Linguistic stay in a family of a scout from the other patrol.

2.6. ON CLAN/FIRE LEVEL

- **Making a road abroad**

A project of road abroad enables you to live thoroughly the European dimension of our commitment. This kind of project raises a big enthusiasm and it's very formative to be able to drive it to the end.

Some precautions are nevertheless necessary. Objectives have to be well drawn up in Clan or Fire because the priority remains to live a thorough year with Road pedagogy. The major risk is that material and financial organization should interfere with the yearly program. Abroad, everything is more complicated ! This is why the chief must feel at ease with his function and he'd better organize such a project after having led a simpler road before. Then it would be a pity to go abroad with a newly born Clan or Fire without having previously tasted the simple and beautiful style of a simple road on the "Camino" on in one's country.

Thus, for Rovers, the priority is given to Santiago roads so that boys may perceive the richness of Christian inheritance in Europe, on this great tradition road with numerous monuments and testimonies of faith. Moreover, the tradition wants them to walk twice on Santiago roads before they enter Santiago. But Santiago roads can be found before Spain and France: numerous guiding books show these routes.

If there are members of our association in the country that you have chosen, of course, do not hesitate to come in touch with them so that they may walk with you. The European dimension of our Movement will then be more important for your Rangers or Rovers. If there are scouts from other associations, try to meet them, at least for an evening in common.

- **Twinned road : what kind of road, how to decide, when to decide ?**

The ideal is to launch the project at the end of the summer road, during the last Clan/Fire Council for example. One year is necessary – at least – to build a serious project... compatible with our method. At the very beginning of the year, new members in the Clan/Fire are told about this project and are immediately involved into the organization. Once the decision is taken, tasks are dealt out in the Clan (program, material to find, finances, sponsors, communication contacts to be taken, cultural searches...). A point of Clan/Fire's progression must be done once a month.

In the **choice of the destination**, be careful with the distance that implies a big financial cost. This important project mustn't become more important than the yearly rhythm. Even if each one keeps this project as a main objective, it is important that financial actions should not replace week-ends or free services.

To get ready for the summer road, nothing is as good as a road during the year. Be careful then not to empty the cash desk!

In fact, everything is possible as long as you keep to the road spirit, that is to say: daily Holy Mass, Prayer hour for Rovers or Rangers, service, testimony, adventure...

- **Should we have the whole road together or only a few days of it ?**

A twinned road means a great welcoming spirit. Languages, culture, songs, eating customs are all very interesting elements to discover, but hard to live all along the road. Advice: divide the road into a twinned part and a non twinned part (for example separate walk and service) OR propose days of independent walk (each one

apart because each unit needs to meet in intimacy). Besides, you will meet people of your welcoming country more easily if you don't have any in your group and everybody will have the opportunity to test his language talents.

- **Preparation : schedule proposal**

> Summer – September:

- Choice of the country and of the dates, inform your national team.
- Check that your staff is trained enough for this project and plan training if necessary.
- Inform parents right from the beginning of the project.
- Everyone's motivation enables to define the road theme.
- Contact units that have yet organized a road abroad or having had an experience abroad (maybe in the country you are going to), their experience can be interesting.
- Make inquiries on the laws of the chosen country.

> October :

- Choice of transport means that will determine major part of the **budget**, looking for possible subsidies. Transport booking as soon as possible.
- Collect information about the country, especially on its geography, in order to choose road itinerary and places for service. Do not hesitate to contact communities of congregations that you know in your country and that are settled in the country in which you wish to go.
- If you have no **Religious Adviser**, look for a priest who can go with you, religious people are often quite available during summer. This presence, even more than in your country, is necessary for spiritual support of Rangers and Rovers, for Holy Mass and to help the Clan/Fire leaders if needed. Skeptical parents will then be reassured.

> November :

- Get a maximum of contacts on the place itself, read tourist books with possible presentation by each team scout/guide on a theme (language, gastronomy, history, local scouting) to share out in the year. This work can be written again in the road booklet. It can be a good thing to learn a minimum of words in the twinned unit's language. (knowing how to introduce oneself, thank and encourage ! It's a good beginning and requires no talent).

> December :

- Take advantage of feasts to try to earn some money.

> January :

- In case of a twinning, encourage exchanges with the welcoming country's young people (e-mails, letters and photographs).

> February :

- Road's frame is precisely defined.

> March :

- Choice of bivouac places during the road, meetings and tourist stops, choice of services... Everything is ready to send your road booklet to your commissioners and remember to send administrative declaration file in use for your country's laws.

> April :

- Collect of texts, vocabulary, map, history... for road book. Don't forget to take an Ordinary of the Holy Mass in your language and local language. You can find this on various internet sites. Make photocopies for each of you and for your hosts.
- Get sure that everybody has necessary documents (passport, visa, identity card, E 111 document, health file, going abroad authorization for minors...)

> May :

- Road booklet finish.
- Parents' meeting.

> June

- Last purchase and repartition of material to bring with. Among other things a mobile phone with international cover and little gifts from your country to give to your hosts. Do not forget pocket ready

money for local purchases and international help out Blue Card (ask banks for withdrawal commissions or store payments).

- **During the Road**

Plan a walk, a service (this can be done for the scout association of the welcoming country; needs are sometimes big), tourist stops, testimonies, evening of faith testimony ...

A road abroad needs more efforts from each one. Do not overestimate your Rangers /Rovers. A 15 day long road (without transport) seems to be long enough to fully live a road abroad.

- **Mistakes to avoid**

- Once more, be careful that this project should not "spoil" your usual year activities that are essential for road style! For exceptional project, exceptional mobilization.
- In the preparation, be careful not to let your local contacts make all the work for you.
- Don't forget to translate evening sketches or choose to present games, dances instead of sketches that nobody except you will understand!
- Don't build the project too late. At least one year is required.
- Be too ambitious: it is easy, at the beginning of the year, to build projects on a sheet. The leader's is to find the equilibrium between the youngsters' eagerness and the grownups' realism.
- Do not confound a summer road with a tourist travel... or a humanitarian service or an adventure raid.
- Do not forget any of the 5 aims of Scouting.
- Do not charge parents with the whole expenses and use all possible actions to earn money.

- **After the road : how to keep in touch ?**

- Internet is a very good way of keeping in touch; each one will be free to exchange with the persons met, it is nevertheless important to write a thanking letter on return.
- Following of this great experience if contacts have been kept would be to invert roles during one of the following years, the Clan/Fire that was welcomed, welcomes the Clan/Fire that welcomed them.
- Do not forget, in Clan/Fire Council, to make a detailed report (this page can be used again to make this report) and above all, share your experience: write an article for one of your association magazines, in a local newspaper, bear testimony towards other Clans/Fires.

NB 1: You are invited to read also paragraph 2.4. regarding troops and companies' twinning that will complete this sheet.

NB 2: It is obvious that this kind of activity can only be proposed if both associations give their agreement and if both leader staffs have the required training.

3 – PRACTICAL INFORMATION

3.1. MATERIAL AID

Do not hesitate to ask for subventions, these have to aim at precise projects and not seem as a request for living. These demands must be done as soon as possible in the year.

(Each association will here complete its national specificities regarding subventions)

3.2. EACH COUNTRY PARTICULAR LEGISLATION AND RULES

(Each association will have this part in charge)

3.3. HOW CAN IUEGS SUSTAIN THESE ACTIVITIES

- The Federal Commissioner's team is a center that can coordinate requests for twinning, camps, meetings, and answer questions regarding different countries and their profile, possibilities, to put different association members in touch.
- It sustains and gives encouragements to international activities launched by associations and can be an information relay for the other associations.