PESTEL analysis
Number of people who responded to the Form: 60

Distribution of participants by Ages:
18-26: 6 people
- ✔ 27-37: 18 people
- ✔ 38-47: 15 people
- ✔ 48-57: 16 people
- ✔ 58 or more: 4 people

Distribution of participants by Levels within the organization:
- ✔ Local or group level: 18 people
- ✔ Intermediate or support level: 7 people
- ✔ National or management level: 35 people

1 Venture

OPORTUNITIES

RISKS

Politics

Opportunities

- Due to the increase in the migration problem throughout the Region, Scouting can collaborate with the integration of children, youth and adults in host countries
- To turn the NSOs into an actor in Public Policy issues related to childhood and youth at all levels of governments (Nac. Reg. And Local) and with civil society
- The public function tends towards decentralization, access to public bodies will be easier
- Existence of various regional collaboration mechanisms that can contribute resources through projects
- Democratically elected governments favor the organization of civil society
- There is an increase in the number of young people and women who are part of governments, they may have a greater affinity towards Scouting as a youth organization.
- Most governments take actions to support the SDGs, Scouting can be an ally in these actions.

Risks

- The political ideology of some governments in turn perceives Scouting as a political adversary
- Existence of government policies that generate adverse economic impacts (inflation, devaluation, migration, unemployment, disinvestment) which affect the people who make up the NSOs and the management of the NSOs.
- Government transitions generate instability and non-continuity in the relationships that the NSOs have established
- High levels of corruption put the resources available for Scouting at risk
- Political movements and social activism based on radical positions can involve people belonging to Scouting bringing radical positions into NSOs.

Economics

Opportunities

- The decrease in COVID cases and the progressive increase in vaccination has led to the reactivation of economic activity in many countries in the region.
- The demand for fuels has increased the price of oil, which will benefit the countries that produce it. In the Region, several countries have economies dependent on oil sales, so their economic recovery will be faster and this will be a factor that the NSOs of those countries can take advantage of to regain membership.
- Availability of subsidies and financial support from the government, foundations, NGOs and sponsors for non-formal education projects, compensation for the effects of the pandemic, mental health, environmental protection, SDGs, leadership, and others related to Scouting.
- The pandemic has generated an increase in entrepreneurship due to job losses. Scouting can include entrepreneurship skills development in its program.

Risks

- Unemployment of young people and adults that keeps them from investing their free time in Scouting
- Economic effects of the pandemic affecting family income and their ability to participate in scouting activities
- Economic effects of the pandemic affecting the income of NSOs and their ability to implement projects and provide services
- The devaluation of the legal tender in each country, the difficult access to the purchase of foreign currency (for example dollars with which to pay for world and regional membership, insurance and international scout events)
- The increase in the price of oil generates an increase in the cost of living, which affects the availability of resources in families to be able to cover the costs to participate in scout activities

Socials

Opportunities

- Health and safety care has become a priority issue in society. Scouting offers young people a safe and healthy space
- The advance in vaccination has opened the possibility of resuming face-to-face activities, young people are looking for spaces to live with their peers and carry out outdoor activities, Scouting offers a program that combines both aspects.
- Society has become more aware of the SDGs as a common agenda. Through them, a greater projection of the social commitment of the Scouting can be given
- The participation of young people in various spaces of society has increased. Scouting can become an ally of other youth organizations to work for common causes.
- The increase in migration in many countries of the region opens the opportunity to integrate children and young people into the scout groups of the new country in which they live.
- People in vulnerable situations have been greatly affected by the pandemic, Scouting can be an important actor in supporting these people by making the Program reach them through alliances with organizations that work with them.

Risks

- Social fear of contagion by COVID-19 may reduce the interest of potential members of Scouting
- Generalized violence and insecurity that affect the development of educational experiences, especially in public spaces
- Social polarization and social inequalities could project an "elitist" image of Scouting, reducing its possibilities for growth.
- Corruption and low levels of trust in institutions could affect the good governance of NSOs and their credibility in society.

Technological

Opportunities

- Increase in the use of virtual and digital technologies by a large percentage of the population, for work and educational activities
- Greater territorial scope for carrying out activities thanks to virtuality, increasing participation
- Reduction of operating costs, thanks to the implementation of virtual events and activities
- Many processes are susceptible to being digitized and the cost of access to them has been decreasing which increases the accessibility to them on the part of the NSOs.

Risks

- The digital divide persists in the countries of the region as there are not the same opportunities for the entire population in terms of connectivity, access to equipment and digital training, which may exclude sectors within the NSOs
- Increase in exposure to risks related to the use of digital and virtual technologies (cyberbullying, information theft, data handling, impersonation, etc.)

Enviroment

Opportunities

- There are deficiencies in the environmental education that is provided in formal education, the Scouting can position itself as a support to reinforce environmental education
- The commitment to the SDGs and in particular to actions to combat climate change, developing actions, generates a positive image of Scouting.
- Every day more spaces and greater awareness about environmental protection are generated

Risks

- The impacts of natural hazards affect the communities where Scouting has a presence
- Harmful environmental practices and weak public policies in this regard affect the quality of life of all members of the Scouting
- The reduction of green areas, parks, nature reserves affect the development of outdoor life in Scouting
- Restricting the uses of public spaces limits Scouting activities

Legal

Opportunities

- Increase in legislation in favor of child and adolescent protection
- Increase in legislation to protect and encourage volunteering
- Laws that protect Scouting and support its management (tax exemption)
- Laws that protect minority rights and promote non-discrimination
- Regulations to promote social service in students
- Regulations for conducting post-pandemic face-to-face meetings

Risks

- Laws that over-regulate the management of NGOs
- Laws in force that have the potential to harm Scouting directly or indirectly
- Promulgation of new laws and their impact on Scouting (a permanent assessment must be made of bills and new laws)
- Regulations on volunteering that involve aspects that are difficult for NSOs to achieve, such as life insurance for them, restriction of the number of hours of service, etc.
- Judicial convictions against NSOs
- Extensive application of civil liability by courts