



23rd World Scout Jamboree Final Report

Frequently used acronyms

16NJ	16th Nippon (National) Jamboree
21WSJ	21st World Scout Jamboree
22WSJ	22nd World Scout Jamboree
23WSJ	23rd World Scout Jamboree
30 APRSJ	30th Asia-Pacific Regional Scout Jamboree
APR	Asia-Pacific Region
CMT	Contingent Management Team
EMC	Emergency Management Center
FAB	Faith and Beliefs
GDV	Global Development Village
GS	Guest Services (Department)
HoC	Heads of Contingent
HOD	Heads of Department
HoHo	Home Hospitality
HR	Human Resources (Department)
IAR	Interamerican Region
IST	International Service Team
JCT	Jamboree Core Team
JDT	Jamboree Delivery Team
JiJ	Join-in-Jamboree
JMT	Jamboree Management Team
JOTA	Jamboree-On-The-Air
JOTI	Jamboree-On-The-Internet
JPT	Jamboree Planning Team
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MOP	Messengers of Peace
NSA	National Scout Association
NSO	National Scout Organization
SAJ	Scout Association of Japan
SC	Sub Camp(s)
SIS	Safety Intelligence Section
WAGGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
WOSM	World Organization of the Scout Movement
WSB	World Scout Bureau
WSC	World Scout Committee/World Scout Conference
WSF	Word Scout Foundation
WSJ	World Scout Jamboree
WSPU	World Scout Parliamentary Union



Preface (Message from Camp Chief)

Camp Chief, 23rd World Scout Jamboree
President, Scout Association of Japan

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This report contains comprehensive data about the 23rd World Scout Jamboree held from 28th of July to 7th of August 2015 at Kirara-hama in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, in which some 34,000 Scouts and Scouters from 155 countries and territories participated. As the host of the Jamboree, the Scout Association of Japan was delighted that so many Scouts and Scouters gathered in Japan for an event that entailed a long journey for most visitors from overseas.

Since this report mainly consists of a compilation of objective data on the 23rd World Scout Jamboree, readers may find it difficult to appreciate the sheer dynamism of the Jamboree unless they were Participants. For the Participants, the report may trigger recollections of the enthusiasm and excitement they experienced at the Jamboree. I believe the photobook, which was sold separately to this report, will convey something of the thrill of the Jamboree to non-Participants.

This report will also be helpful as a reference for future World Scout Jamborees. In the review of the operation of this report, the intention is to present an objective appraisal rather than subjective views. I hope this report will be utilised by as many people as possible.

The road from preparation to completion of the 23rd World Scout Jamboree was long and hard. We had to deal with numerous problems, including financial ones. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to all the people who ensured the success of the Jamboree through various acts of kindness and support. Publication of this report completes all the procedures for the 23rd World Scout Jamboree. It is my earnest desire that this report will contribute to the success of future World Scout Jamborees.

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1. Abstract of the Event and the Preparation

1.1 Scout Movement and World Scout Jamboree

The World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) is the one of the world's largest youth movement with over 40 million members from 161 countries and territories as of 2015. The Mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people, through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society. Here in Japan about 130,000 members from all 47 prefectures are registered in the Scout Association of Japan.

The World Scout Jamboree (WSJ) is a World Scout Event held according to "The Guideline for Hosting the World Scout Jamboree" designated by the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM). According to the guideline, the host country is requested to hold a Pre-Jamboree as a rehearsal.

The Scout Association of Japan (SAJ) has held 16 National Jamborees, but the 14 National Jamborees held before the decision was taken to hold the 23rd World Scout Jamboree (23WSJ) in Japan were operated by Japanese style operation of the events.

From the 15th National Jamboree in 2010, the operation system and programme of WSJ were employed and the 16th National Jamboree in 2013 was held as the Pre-Jamboree rehearsal, at the same venue and with the same operation as 23WSJ. In addition, to prepare to welcome more countries and cultures in readiness for 23WSJ, the Pre-Jamboree was held as the 30th APR Scout Jamboree with the cooperation of WOSM Asia-Pacific Region (APR).

Drawing on the experience of these Jamborees, 23WSJ was held in Japan in 2015.

were set to arrive one day earlier and depart one day later in order to support overseas Contingents in setting up and taking down their tents.

- Saturday, 25th July**
Staff arrival
- Sunday, 26th July**
IST arrival and training
- Monday, 27th July**
IST training, Japanese Participants arrival
- Tuesday, 28th July**
Overseas Participants arrival
(partially Japanese Participants)
- Wednesday, 29th July**
Overseas Participants arrival (AM),
tent set-up, Opening Ceremony
- Thursday, 30th July**
Programme (Module)
- Friday, 31st July**
Programme (Module)
- Saturday, 1st August**
Programme (Module)
- Sunday, 2nd August**
Inter-religious Ceremony, Cultural Exchange
Day, Arena Event
- Monday, 3rd August**
Programme (Module)
- Tuesday, 4th August**
Programme (Module)
- Wednesday, 5th August**
Programme (Module)
- Thursday, 6th August**
Programme (Module), Hiroshima Peace
Memorial Ceremony (NSO representatives)
- Friday, 7th August**
Programme (Module), Closing Ceremony
- Saturday, 8th August**
Overseas Participants departure
(partially Japanese Participants)
- Sunday, 9th August**
Japanese Participants and Staff departure

97.7% of participating Scouts evaluated "Very Satisfied" or "Somewhat Satisfied" with the Jamboree, according to the survey conducted on 31st July, 1st and 5th August, at the World Scout Centre and surrounding area. (N=691)

1.2 Outline of 23WSJ Execution

1.2.1 Duration & Schedule

Date: 12 days from Tuesday, 28th July to Saturday, 8th August 2015

*Including arrival and departure days according to the previous WSJ schedule description

*Arrival day for Jamboree Delivery Team (JDT) and International Service Team (IST) was set as 26th July.

*Japan Contingents, as contingents from the host country,

1.2.2 Venue

Place: Kirara-hama, Ajisu, Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

Coordinates: N 34°01', E131°23'

Altitude: 2.7 m–15.8 m

1.2.3 Participation, Eligibility, and Structure

Participation: 33,628 Scouts and leaders from 155 countries and territories. (For details, see the data provided at the end of this document.)

* Of which 6,651 from Japan, 26,780 from overseas, 197 from WOSM and SAJ HQ.

* 25,649 Participants, 7,979 Staff (IST and others)

Eligibility: Male and female Scouts from 14 to 17 years old at the start of the Jamboree were eligible as Participants. Unit leaders, Contingent Management Team (CMT), International Service Team (IST) and other staff were at least 18 years of age, older than the age of participating Scouts.

Structure: A Unit consisted of 4 adult leaders and 36 Scouts in principle. A Unit consisted of 4 patrols, each consisting of 9 Scouts and an adult leader.

1.2.4 Jamboree Logo and Theme

Logo: as shown below

Theme: “和” WA: a Spirit of Unity

The Kanji Character “和”(WA) was the theme for the Jamboree. The goal of 23WSJ was to unite all young people in Japan where tradition and technology meet, with the aim of achieving peace and harmony of humankind and creating a better world.

In Japanese, “和” means unity, harmony, cooperation, friendship, peace, sum and a spirit of unity. Also, “和” encapsulates the culture of Japan.



1.2.5 Concept

The Jamboree Theme, WA: a Spirit of Unity is accomplished through these three concepts.

1. Energy: Energy of youth and the dynamism of the Scout Movement. The Scout Movement facilitates intellectual, physical, social, mental and emotional growth of youth, and this dynamism united with the energy of youth enriches abilities that contribute to society.

2. Innovation: Tradition and technology meet and inspire innovation. Tradition cultivated in the course of history and new science & technology interact and inspire youth.

3. Harmony: Understanding diversity in pursuit of the peace of humanity. Recognising and respecting differences of culture, ethnicity (background), religion, values and ways of life and understanding diversity will lead to harmony among people.

1.2.6 Visitors

There were 78,660 Visitors in addition to the 33,628 participating Scouts and leaders from 155 countries and territories. Details are as below. (Visitors excluding participating Scouts and leaders)

• Guests, Invitees	960
• External & Cooperative Organisation	4,000
• Day Visitors	73,700
(including 62,501 Visitors for Yamaguchi Jamboree Festival)	
	Total 78,660

Day Visitors registered through WSJ

Thursday, 30th July	1,306
Friday, 31st July	1,168
Saturday, 1st August	4,614
Monday, 3rd August	1,617
Tuesday, 4th August	991
Wednesday, 5th August	803
Thursday, 6th August	682

Total 11,181
[Read more on 7.1]

1.3 Bidding Process

According to the SAJ long-term strategy plan, the Scout Association Japan (SAJ) investigated the possibility of making a remarkable contribution to the world. In 2004, SAJ decided to bid for the hosting of the 22nd World Scout Jamboree to be held in 2011.

Although, at the 37th World Scout Conference held in Tunisia in 2005, it was decided to hold the 22nd World Scout Jamboree in Sweden.

Thereafter, SAJ organised the 23WSJ Bidding Committee (chaired by Mr. Osamu Hirose, Vice-chairman, SAJ at the time) in order to bid for the hosting of the 23rd World Scout Jamboree not only to contribute to the world but also to revitalise Scouting in Japan and increase membership.

Prefectural Scout Councils were invited to nominate candidate venues. Following a presentation on the three candidate venues in March 2007, the 23WSJ Bidding Committee held discussions. Then, by the decision of the Executive Board and the Board of Trustees of SAJ, Yamaguchi Prefecture was selected as the candidate site for 23WSJ.

On 17th July, 2008 at the 38th World Scout Conference held in Jeju - Korea, Japan was selected as the host country of the 23WSJ in 2015 by ballot.

The World Scout Jamboree would be hosted in Japan for the first time in 44 years since the 13th World Scout Jamboree was held at the Asagiri Highland, Shizuoka Prefecture, in 1971.



1.4 Preparatory Phase

In 2008 after the selection of Japan as the host of 23WSJ, in order to make effective preparation, “23WSJ Preliminary Committee” (chaired by Mr. Minoru Nishimura, Executive Director, SAJ at the time) was organised with 12 members, and the necessary structures were established by August 2009.

As a result, SAJ established executive organisations, which included JMT, JCT, JDT, Departments, and

the Japan Preparatory Committee, as well as the Japan Committee for 23WSJ, a supporting organisation created by the political and business communities, related government ministries and agencies, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Yamaguchi City and SAJ.

The term of the Preliminary Committee was from 1st April to 31 August 2009.

The executive organisations had held 10 joint meetings among JMT, JCT and 23WSJ Preliminary Committee by November 2011, and reviewed the plan proposed at the bidding and prepared for its execution. In addition, the Executive Committee for the 16th Nippon (National) Jamboree (16NJ), which would be the Pre-Jamboree for 23WSJ, and the 23WSJ Executive Committee were organised.

1.5 Pre-Jamboree Executive Committee and Departments

In order to prepare for 30APRSJ/16NJ, the Executive Committee (chaired by Mr. Kenji Horie) was organised in 2011, consisting of 16 members, and held 14 meetings. Also, 9 meetings with Heads of Department were held in preparation for 30APRSJ/16NJ as the 23WSJ rehearsal. As the Pre-Jamboree was also the 30th APR Scout Jamboree, Mr. Abdullah Rasheed, Regional Director of APR Office, was invited to serve as a member of the Executive Committee.

There were 17 departments for the Pre-Jamboree, three more compare to 23WSJ. Each Head of Department was a member of JCT and promoted preparation with the Executive Committee.

1.6 Establishment of the 23WSJ Executive Committee

Concurrently with the preparation for the Pre-Jamboree, the 23WSJ Executive Committee (chaired by Mr. Minoru Nishimura) was organised to start working on items outside the scope of the Pre-Jamboree.

After the Pre-Jamboree, the membership of the 23WSJ Executive Committee was increased to 19. A Japanese head (JCT) was assigned to each Department to move forward with preparation.

From one year prior to the Jamboree, overseas Heads of Department joined the 23WSJ Executive Committee to welcome Scouts from around the world.

Various preparatory meetings were held: the Executive Committee met 11 times from December 2011, the Heads of Department met six times after the Pre-Jamboree, and each Department met six times. These meetings were held every three months. A Heads of Department Meeting was held in the month following a meeting of the Executive Committee, each Department met in the month following a Heads of Department Meeting, and the Executive Committee met in the month following meetings of the Departments. This cycle ensured sharing of all the information on the preparation throughout the organisations involved in the preparation.

1.7 Japan Committee for 23WSJ



The Japan Committee for 23WSJ was established in June 2010 by the political and business communities, related ministries, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Yamaguchi City and SAJ, with the aim of achieving the success of 23WSJ by providing active support for preparation and execution of 23WSJ, in order to promote matters related to the support from the Japanese government, related ministries, local government, organisations and companies, matters related to facilitating participation from around the world, matters related to the support towards the executive organisations stipulated by WOSM approved, and other matters necessary for the preparation.

Mr. Yoshiro Mori, former Prime Minister, was appointed President of the Japan Committee for 23WSJ; Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister, as Honourable Chairman; and Mr. Fujio Mitarai, Honourable Chairman of Japan Economic Federation (*Keidanren*), as Chairman. The Japan Committee for 23WSJ consisted by about 130 members.

Starting with the inaugural meeting on 15th June 2010, the general assembly of the Japan Committee for 23WSJ was held seven times, on 17th December 2010, 6 December 2011, 18th April 2013, 9th May 2014, 15th May 2015 and 11th March 2016. The Japan Committee for 23WSJ provided vigorous support to 23WSJ.

In regard to the financial support, the Financial Committee was established in November 2010, chaired by Mr. Bunmei Watari, Adviser of JX Holdings, Inc., and consisting of 47 members.

The Financial Committee reviewed the budget and the support from the government and the business community, and met four times, on 18th November 2010, 13th November 2013, 16th April 2014 and 4th March 2015.

1.8 Cooperation of the Host Prefecture and the Host City

At the host venue, preparation for welcoming 23WSJ was carried out. Both the Yamaguchi Prefectural Board of Education and the Yamaguchi City Board of Education assigned staff for the preparation of 23WSJ.

At the Yamaguchi Prefecture Government, the Board of Education established the World Scout Jamboree Support Office in April 2013. At the Yamaguchi City Office, the Board of Education established the Preparatory Office in April 2012, which became the World Scout Jamboree Support Office in 2014. With the launch of these dedicated organisations within local governments, the preparation at the venue achieved remarkable progress and provided great support for the Pre-Jamboree and 23WSJ.

In addition, the Yamaguchi Support Committee for the World Scout Jamboree (chaired by the Governor) was established by the political and business communities and related organisations.

The inaugural meeting was held in March 2012, and general assemblies were held in March 2013, 2014 and 2015 to review the status of preparation and determine the necessary support. After 23WSJ, the final general assembly was held in February 2016, for evaluation of the host venue and wrap-up.

1.9 Cabinet Agreement

To make 23WSJ successful, support from the Japanese government was indispensable. Therefore, SAJ requested the Ministry of Education, Culture,

Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) to obtain the Cabinet Agreement and made various arrangements. MEXT negotiated with all government offices, and the Cabinet Agreement was obtained as below on 16th December 2011.

Regarding implementation of the 23rd World Scout Jamboree

16 December, 2011 (Heisei 23-nen)

Cabinet Agreement

The related administrative agency shall provide necessary cooperation to the 23rd World Scout Jamboree to be held in Kirara-hama, Yamaguchi-city, Yamaguchi Prefecture, in 2015 by the Scout Association of Japan.

(Reason)

The Scout Movement is an educational movement of youth organisations that aims to educate youth in order that youth, with self-motivation, can be healthy, cultivate abilities to serve society and useful skills for life, and understand and practice sincerity, courage, confidence, international friendship and humanitarianism.

The World Scout Jamboree is an international event held as a part of the Scout Movement with about 30,000 youths gathered from 161 countries and territories, which aims to deepen international understanding, to accomplish neighbourly friendship through camping and to contribute to world peace on the basis of training of youth bonded through international friendship. The outcome of such event will contribute greatly to sound upbringing of our youth and to international goodwill.

The World Scout Jamboree is held every 4 years. In Japan this will be the first World Scout Jamboree for 44 years, since the 13th World Scout Jamboree in 1971.

This project, operated as an international project involving consideration and cooperation across all levels of civil society, needs cooperation with the related administrative agencies to ensure its smooth implementation in order to realise the specified purpose. Therefore the Cabinet Agreement is requested.

(Translated by Jamboree Office)

1.10 Pre-Jamboree

SAJ organises the Nippon (National) Jamboree every 4 years and the 16th Nippon (National) Jamboree (16NJ) was to be held in 2014. However, 16NJ was moved one year forward to 2013 to be held as the 23WSJ Pre-Jamboree for rehearsal of 23WSJ so that necessary improvements could be made.

In November 2008, SAJ requested WOSM Asia-Pacific Region (APR) for cooperation in order to

make the Pre-Jamboree the “APR Jamboree” and run the 23WSJ rehearsal with participation from many countries, cultures and overseas participants. As a result, at the 6th APR Summit Meeting in Nepal in March 2009, APR Scout Committee decided that the Pre-Jamboree for 23WSJ /16NJ would be held as the APR Scout Jamboree.

The Pre-Jamboree for 23WSJ was held as 16NJ, and also as 30APRSJ. Details are as following:



Date: 9 days from
Wednesday, 31st July to
Thursday, 8th August 2013

Place: Kirara-hama, Ajisu,
Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi
Prefecture, Japan (same
venue as for 23WSJ)

Participation: 14,340 persons from 53 countries and
territories (of which 1,391 from overseas)

Participants	10,285	(1,038)
Unit leaders	1,427	(158)
CMTs	435	(89)
Staff	2,193	(106)
Guests	1,448	

The Pre-Jamboree was planned to be an opportunity for reviewing the plans and identifying problems in the run-up to 23WSJ. Also, for publicising the role of the Scout Movement and its specific activities to society at large. The Pre-Jamboree was held in cooperation with local communities, related organisations and other bodies for further development of the Scout Movement.

In this regard, at 16NJ, by adding new approaches to

the existing elements cultivated in previous National Jamborees, opportunities to experience international activities were offered not only to the Scouts from around the world but also to Japanese youth.

The specific characteristics of the Pre-Jamboree were as follows:

- Activities in accordance with the plan for 23WSJ were offered at the same venue, at the same time of the year, and with the same operation as 23WSJ.
- Participants' eligibility was expanded compared with that of World Scout Jamborees so that more youths could attend the Jamboree, as it was also served as the Nippon (National) Jamboree.
- Activities by patrols consisting of youths of different ages were emphasised.
- The "Join-in-Jamboree (JIJ)" programme was offered to youths who were unable to participate in the Jamboree so that they were able to experience the activities of the Jamboree.
- Contingents were able to take part in the operation, such as by offering Contingent programmes.
- WOSM and Heads of Contingent for 23WSJ visited the preparation towards 23WSJ.

1.11 Modification of the Plan after the Pre-Jamboree

(1) President's Advisory Board

30APRSJ/16NJ was evaluated by President's Advisory Board and improvements for 23WSJ were suggested at the 16NJ Executive Committee meeting in September 2013.

Based on this, meetings of the Advisory Board for 23WSJ Camp Chief were held from November 2013 to February 2014 and improvements for 23WSJ and elements to be added were considered.

(2) Partial Change of the Heads of Department

Although the Pre-Jamboree was operated with 17 Departments, it was modified for the preparation for 23WSJ. Departments were consolidated into 14, of which 10 Heads of Department remained in their posts.

(3) Modification of the Site Layout

Based on the evaluation of the Pre-Jamboree, locations of the Arena, the Headquarters, and the Jamboree Hospital were changed.

Since the Arena was located at the southeast corner of the site at the Pre-Jamboree, it took about 1 hour to each Sub Camps. Considering the time required for Participants, who would be twice as many as at 23WSJ, the location of the Arena was changed to the central part of the site.

The Headquarters, located in the Kirara-dome at the Pre-Jamboree, which was distant from the Sub Camps where Participants spent their daily life, was moved near to the Sub Camps at 23WSJ.

The Jamboree Hospital, located between the Dome and Sub Camps at the Pre-Jamboree, was moved to the central part of the site for Participants' easy access, considering that the site would be larger for 23WSJ than for the Pre-Jamboree.

(4) Installation of Large Tents

During the Pre-Jamboree, the lack of shade in the Sub Camp area where Participants lived led to several cases of heat exhaustion. A sudden torrential downpour was also occurred.

As a countermeasure, for 23WSJ, large tents (30m × 80m), one for each hub (four Sub Camps), were installed with support from the government.

Lightning conductors were installed adjacent to the large tents, which had a combined capacity sufficient to shelter 8,000 people.

(5) Food Menu

In order to use the time effectively, distribution of packed lunches was planned for 23WSJ and the same operation was applied for the Pre-Jamboree. However, the menu was reconsidered because of the negative review of the packed lunch due to frequent provision of sweet bread rolls.

1.12 Promotion for 23WSJ



After the decision on Japan's hosting of 23WSJ, promotional teams visited regional conferences and regional Jamborees, etc. held in six regions from 2009. Early-stage information, including information on the Pre-Jamboree, was disseminated by taking the opportunities of these meetings and events.

At the 39th World Scout Conference held in Brazil in January 2011 prior to the 22nd World Scout Jamboree, 23WSJ team solely focused on hearing the requests of Contingents.

In March 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred. While many countries provided support to Japan, concerns were expressed about the holding of 23WSJ in Japan. In particular, there was a tendency worldwide to believe that the whole of Japan was affected by the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, and this had a great adverse impact on the promotion plan.

Moreover, the decline of the world economy due to the financial turmoil after the collapse of Lehman Brothers resulted in rapid appreciation of the yen against the dollar. The participation fee per

person of JPY100,000 (category D) seemed expensive when translated into other currencies, and thus the circumstance was not favourable for promotion of 23WSJ.

For 22WSJ held in Sweden in the summer of 2011, 966 people participated from Japan. At the same time 23WSJ team observed the Jamboree and promoted 23WSJ 2015 in Japan as well as expressing appreciation for the support received from many countries in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Full-scale promotion was resumed at the 24th APR Scout Conference in November 2012 in Bangladesh, and 23WSJ team attended the six regional conferences. At the plenary session of each conference, they made presentations featuring PR information with a promotional video, a copy of which was subsequently given to each Contingent. These meetings were also good opportunities to collect information on the anticipated number of participants from each Contingent.

The 40th World Scout Conference held in Slovenia in August 2014 was the final opportunity for the promotion.

1.13 Information and Advertising Materials



As much information and promotional materials as possible were distributed in order to organise Contingents and PR activities of NSOs. These materials were also offered on the Jamboree website.

As use of websites was a great success for 21WSJ and 22WSJ, we referred to these precedents for provision of information.

Jamboree Bulletins (Jamboree information) were

issued, from No.1 in July 2012 to No.7 in June 2015, in order to disseminate the latest information to NSOs and Contingents. Jamboree Bulletins were also posted on the website.

Together with the initial Bulletins, the 23WSJ Design Guideline was published so that NSOs could use the Jamboree logo in various ways, with coherence with the official publication.

Information that needed to be provided between the issues of Bulletins was communicated in the 23WSJ Circular, which was published 3 times, in January, June and December 2014.

1.14 Heads of Contingent Visits



23WSJ Study Visit was organised to offer Heads of Contingents who did not participate in the Pre-Jamboree an inspection opportunity for three days from 5th to 7th August 2013. 25 persons from 12 countries participated in the Study Visit and their comments were collected.

The first Heads of Contingent Visit was held for three days from 4th to 6th April 2014 at Yamaguchi Seminar Park and the Jamboree Site, with 174 participants from 41 countries and territories. The main contents were as follows:

- Introduction of key members
- Introduction of each participating Contingent
- Inspection tour of the Jamboree Site
- Sub Camp life
- Programme outline and Join-in-Jamboree
- Site planning and facilities
- Food supply
- Safety control
- Sharing of other information at group sessions

The second Heads of Contingent Visit was held for three days from 27th to 29th March 2015 at Yamaguchi Seminar Park and the Jamboree Site, with 259 participants from 25 countries and territories.

The operation was similar to that of the first such meeting. Considering that 23WSJ would be held in 4 months' time, plenty of information was provided to keep everyone abreast of the latest developments. The main contents were as follows:

- Latest information from each Department
- Information from Yamaguchi Prefecture
- Site tour
- Tasting of the Jamboree food
- Information from embassies in Japan
- Detailed information and Q&A at group sessions
- Individual consultation for Contingents

The fee for each HoC Visit included transportation to and from Fukuoka Airport, Yamaguchi-Ube Airport or Shin-Yamaguchi Station, meals during the meeting, and accommodation. According to the choice of accommodation (dormitory in Seminar Park, hotel, own arrangement), the fee was set from JPY20,000 to JPY35,000.

84% of Heads of Contingents evaluated the two Heads of Contingent Meetings as “Very Helpful” or “Helpful”.

22WSJ held in Sweden in 2011.

From 17th to 23rd June 2011, three members of WSC and a staff in charge of World Scout Events at WSB visited Japan to confirm the progress of preparation and inspected the Jamboree Site and Hiroshima Peace Programme, in consideration of the great earthquake.

From March 2012 to March 2016, Ms. Mari Nakano, a WSC member, reported the progress of preparation and the situation of its implementation at WSC meetings held in spring and autumn.

From 19th to 23rd April 2012, a WSC member and a WSB officer visited Japan to confirm the progress of preparation and had meetings on various subjects, such as the structure of the Jamboree organisation, budget, information dissemination, relations with Contingents, marketing, and the registration system.

From 3rd to 7th February 2013, four officers from WSB visited for meetings focusing on the participation fee, which was approved by WSC in March, a promotion plan was discussed and there was a site visit prior to the Pre-Jamboree.

For the Pre-Jamboree and Heads of Contingent Visit, WOSM-related persons visited Japan to confirm the progress of preparation and had meetings.

From 4th to 8th February 2014, a WSC member and three WSB officials visited Japan and conferred on improvements based on the Pre-Jamboree.

1.15 Support from WOSM

Preparation of 23WSJ proceeded with support from World Scout Committee (WSC) members and the World Scout Bureau (WSB) as it was an official World Scout Event held under the auspices WOSM. Co-operation with WOSM started from just before





From 4th to 6th November 2015, in the first meeting following the relocation of WSB to Kuala Lumpur, four WSB officials visited Japan to confirm the concrete progress of preparation and conferred on progress made in dealing with issues. It was confirmed that WOSM would organise a team and support 23WSJ.

From 5th to 9th February 2015, each Department held a meeting. Mr. Göran Hägerdal, Global Director and Mr. Stephen Peck, the newly appointed Director of World Events, who had been a member of the 21WSJ Management Team, visited Japan to attend the meetings. The appointment of the Director of World Events was a highly favourable development in regard to support for the implementation of 23WSJ.

On 26th March 2015, soon after the 2nd Heads of Contingent Meeting, Scenario Training was offered by the Director of World Events, which was of benefit to key members of each Department in their preparation.

On 23rd May 2015, two officials from WSB visited Japan and held a “Walk through” exercise, assuming various situations with the participation of Heads of Department.

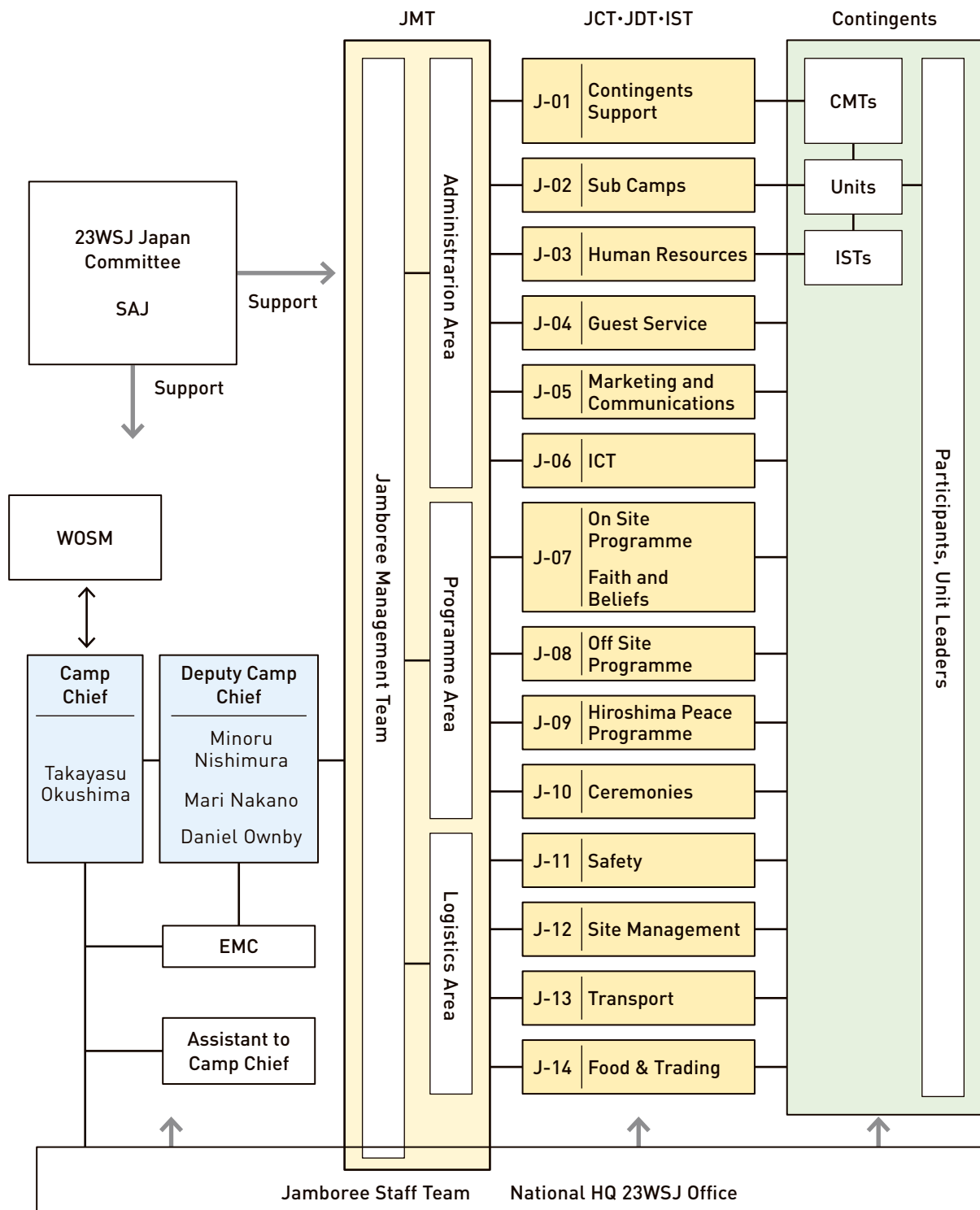
From 2nd to 5th July, the Director of World Events visited Japan to attend the last Heads of Department Meeting before the event, conducting a final confirmation of the progress of the preparation, and to attend the Press Conference just before the Jamboree,

At 23WSJ, including before and after the Jamboree, 37 members of the WOSM team participated. In addition to the operation of the Better World Tent in the World Scout Centre by WOSM, they provided highly effective support for the operation of 23WSJ.

During the Jamboree, a survey of Scout satisfaction was conducted by the WOSM team, which indicated 97.7% of participants were “very satisfied” or “satisfied”. Besides, after the Jamboree, a survey was conducted for Heads of Contingents, which provided a detailed evaluation. The survey results are included in this report for reference.

After the Jamboree, from 11th to 13th October 2015, from WSB, Mr. Göran Hägerdal, Global Director and Mr. Stephen Peck, Director of World Events, visited Japan to attend the final 23WSJ Executive Committee meeting.

1.16 23WSJ Organisation



Role	Name	Other Role in 23WSJ/Scouting
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Camp Chief Team

Camp Chief	Takayasu Okushima	President, SAJ
Deputy Camp Chief	Mari Nakano*	JMT Chairperson
Deputy Camp Chief	Minoru Nishimura*	Chairperson, 23WSJ Executive Committee
Deputy Camp Chief	Daniel Ownby	Head of Contingents Support
Assistant to Camp Chief	Hisashi Hieda	Vice President, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Nobuo Shindo*	Senior Executive Director, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Tomoyasu Sano*	Executive Director, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Toshihito Yoshida*	Executive Director, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Kuniichi Komachi*	Chairman, Tokyo Scout Council, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Hiroshi Ichikawa*	Chairman, Yamaguchi Scout Council, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Kenji Horie*	Former Chairman, 30APRSJ/16NJ Exec. Comt., SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Masami Fukushima*	Chairman, Programme Committee, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Sadaaki Murata*	Chairman, Adult Resources Committee, SAJ
Assistant to Camp Chief	Chishin Murakami	Member of Board, Yamaguchi Scout Council, SAJ
Head of EMC	Jin Matsumoto	Member, Board of Trustees, SAJ
Deputy Head of Sub Camps	Hideo Masuda*	Deputy National Commissioner

Jamboree Management Team

Chairperson	Mari Nakano*	Member, National Executive Board, SAJ
Member	Makoto Nakano*	Member, PR Committee, SAJ
Member	Peter Blatch	Member, APR Committee
Member	Leonardo Morales	Chairman, IAR Committee
Member	Takayasu Sato	Deputy National Secretary for 23WSJ
Member	Hiroshi Iwasaki	Manager, 23WSJ Office
Adviser	Luc Panissod	Former Secretary General, WOSM
Adviser	Osamu Hirose	Former Chairman, 23WSJ Bidding Committee

Jamboree Core Team (Heads of Department)

Contingents Support	Reiko Suzuki*	Chairperson, International Committee, SAJ
Contingents Support	Daniel Ownby	Deputy Camp Chief
Sub Camps	Yukinori Ideta	Member, Board of Trustees, SAJ
Sub Camps	Leonardo Morales	Member, JMT
Human Resources	Hiroshi Shimada	Member, Court of Honor, Shiga Scout Council, SAJ
Guest Services	Katsumi Taki	Member, International Comt., SAJ
Guest Services	Thijs Stoffer	President, KISC
Marketing and Communications	Yorimasa Matsudaira	Member, PR Committee, SAJ
Marketing and Communications	Wang Fu-Min	Vice Chairman, PR Comt., Scouts of China (Taiwan)
Information Communication Technology	Kuni Nakahashi	Member, Membership Growth Comt., SAJ
On Site Programme	Naoharu Yamanouchi	Member, Board of Trustees, SAJ
Off Site Programme	Hiroyuki Tomoda	Prefectural Commissioner, Yamaguchi Scout Council, SAJ
Hiroshima Peace Programme	Yukio Sakai*	Vice President, Hiroshima Scout Council, SAJ
Ceremonies	Hiroyuki Akatsuka	Member, Programme Committee, SAJ
Safety	Genichi Nakagawa	Member, Board of Trustees, SAJ
Safety	Anders Ahlstrom	Chairman, Nomination Committee, the Guides and Scouts of Sweden
Site Management	Kiyoshi Isayama	Member, Tokyo Scout Council, SAJ
Transport	Yoshikatsu Mori*	Vice Chairman, Yamaguchi Scout Council, SAJ
Food and Trading	Ichiro Ebara*	Member, Board of Trustees, SAJ

Names with * were also member of the Executive Committee

Jamboree Management Team

Jamboree Management Team was responsible for overall coordination and execution of the Jamboree. JMT was working closely with Jamboree Core Team, and also responsible for liaising with the World Organization of the Scout Movement. Ms. Mari Nakano led the team as the Chairperson.

Jamboree Core Team

Heads of Departments comprised the Jamboree Core Team. JCT was the team responsible for overseeing the work of the Jamboree, and JCT took especially important role coordinating interdisciplinary tasks. JCT sometimes met in the specific areas of work, divided into Administrations, Programmes and Logistics.

Jamboree Delivery Team

Jamboree Delivery Team was the important leadership in both preparatory and execution phase. JDt was usually a Deputy Head of Department or a Head of Section. JDts are the ones who made the specific plans and took leadership among the ISTs.

Jamboree Planning Team

In the planning phase, we asked enthusiastic volunteers to sign up for the Jamboree Planning Team. JPT was invited to comment on the specific areas of the planning, or help the preparatory work from their home. JPT was purely planning phase team, and they were later invited to register in different categories if they wish to join the Jamboree.

J-01 Contingents Support

Contingents Support provided support for contingents.

Key Tasks: Providing information to the Contingents, solving conflicts; organising Heads of Contingent Meeting; support of the participants of the Operation Kirara Invitation Programme; operation of World Scout Centre; Contingent liaison

J-02 Sub Camps

Key Tasks: Operation of Hub and Sub Camps, identification and solving of problems; delivery of Sub Camp programme; maintenance and management of Sub Camp facilities; support of arrival and departure of the participants; providing day-to-day support for participants

J-03 Human Resource

Key Tasks: Recruiting, allocation and training of

IST members; providing IST Programme; managing Staff Camp Area; maintenance and operation of JAMTEL (optional accommodation for Scout Guests and staff)

J-04 Guest Services

Key Tasks: Guided tour for Day Visitors; providing assistance and information to Day Visitors; welcoming Special Guests and Scout Guests in liaison with the respective Contingents; Helping organising receptions held by Contingents and other groups

J-05 Marketing and Communication

Key Tasks: Coordinating with media/press; delivery of Young Correspondent and Spokesperson Programme; operating Jamboree Media on the Internet; issue of Jamboree Newspaper; taking videos and pictures for the Jamboree Media and for the record; creating Memory Package

J-06 ICT

Key Tasks: Operation of Welcome Centre during the arrival and departure of the participants and other guests including Day Visitors; building and managing computer networks at the Jamboree Site; providing computer-related services on site

J-07 On site Programme

Key Tasks: Planning, delivery and operation of the On Site Programmes such as Global Development Village (GDV); Culture Module; Science Module; Faith & Beliefs Zone; Water Module on site; Free Time Activities

J-08 Off Site Programme

Key Tasks: Planning, delivery, operation and transport of participants for the Off Site programmes such as Community Module, Nature Module and off site Water Module

J-09 Hiroshima Peace Programme

Key Tasks: Planning, delivery, operation and transport of participants for Hiroshima Peace Programme; coordinating attendance of representative Scouts at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Service and Nagasaki Peace Forum.

J-10 Ceremonies

Key Tasks: Planning and delivery of the programme at the Opening Ceremony, Arena events, Closing Ceremony and Day Visitor Show; editing scenarios and scripts for ceremonies in English and

French; creating and editing movies and music for ceremonies; instructing and leading Scouts from each NSO to hoist national flag everyday along the World Scout Center; crowd control in Arena; liaison and coordination with the performers for ceremonies and Arena events.

J-11 Safety

Key Tasks: Implementation of Jamboree rules; risk analysis; providing safety instructions (including security); security control at the gate, stewarding on the Jamboree Site; operation of Safe From Harm e-learning training and Listening Ear service during the Jamboree; Jamboree Hospital and Clinics; risk management; counselling of the participants.

J-12 Site Management

Key Tasks: Planning of the Jamboree Site; building, installing, operating, maintaining, and dismantling of facilities; arrangement and management of tents and cabins; provision of services such as electricity, water, and rubbish disposal/recycle; maintenance of infrastructure; management of various supplies (bamboo poles, site-related items, etc.); support of maintenance and repair.

J-13 Transport

Transport Department is responsible for the transportation of people and items of the Jamboree.

Key Tasks: Traffic management at the arrival and departure of Contingents; arrangement of transport service for overseas Contingents between entry/ departure points and Jamboree Site; arrangement of buses for the Off Site Programme; management of the parking space; arrangement and maintenance of vehicles and bicycles of the Jamboree Site; management of Contingents' shipping containers and pallets

J-14 Food and Trading

Food and Trading Department is responsible for supply of food for participating Scouts and Leaders at Sub Camps, IST and CMT members at Staff Restaurant including the days before and after the Jamboree, and merchandising during the Jamboree.

Key Tasks: Management of Staff Restaurant; supply of food and fuel at each Sub Camp; coordination of the shops, Supermarket, and Food Houses; coordination of the bank, the post office, the photo studio, laundry service, Scout Shop, etc.



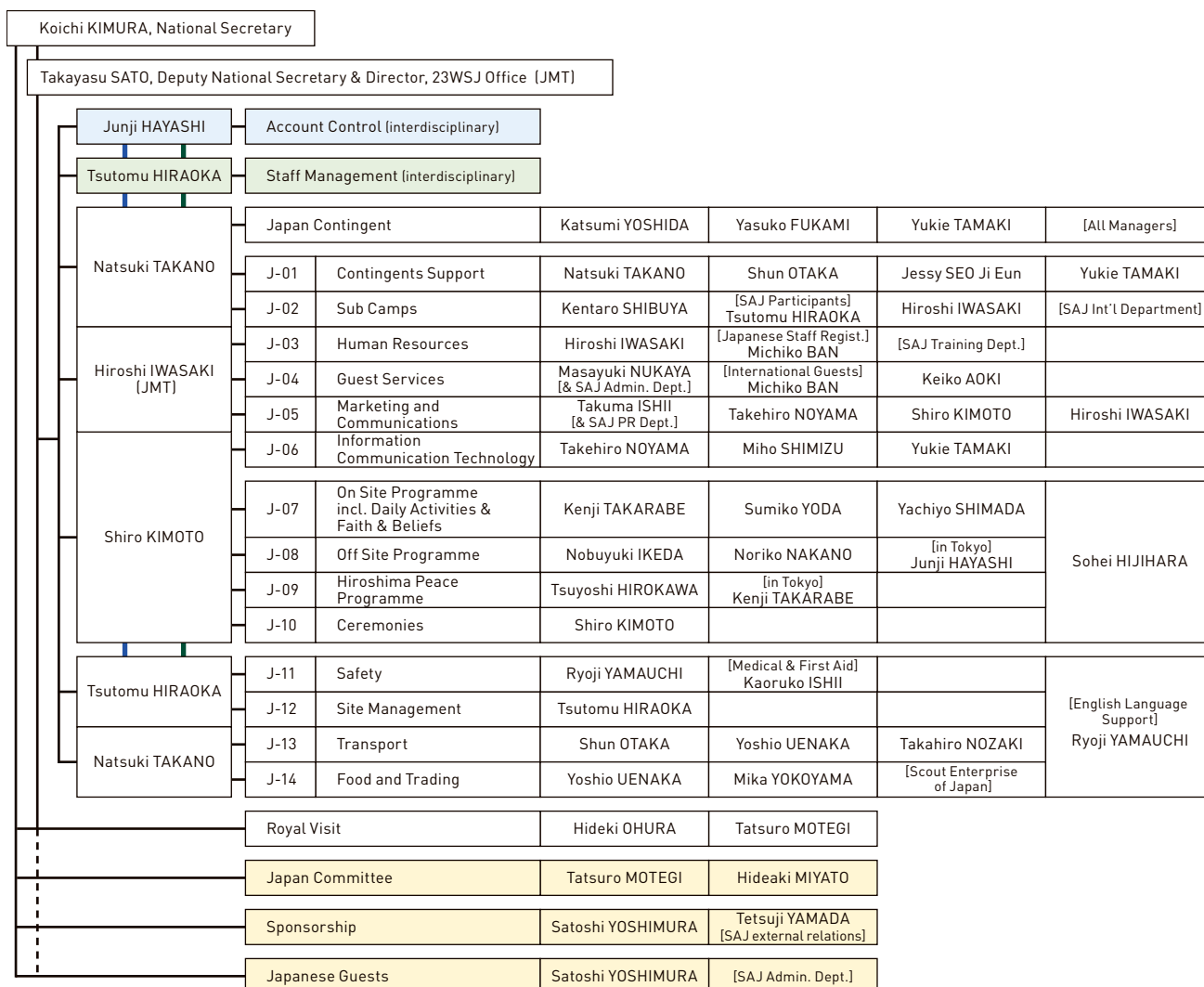
1.17 23rd World Scout Jamboree Office

23WSJ preparation in SAJ Secretariat started with the assignment of four staff of the International Department to also handle 23WSJ affairs in April 2009.

In parallel with the International Department, 23WSJ Office was established with six staff in April 2010. The headcount of 23WSJ Office was increased to 12 in 2011, and with the opening of new offices in Yamaguchi and Hiroshima in 2012, the number of staff increased to 15, of which nine were employed for 23WSJ.

In 2013, the year of the Pre-Jamboree, the headcount increased to 17, and in addition, 15 staff of SAJ Secretariat, not from 23WSJ Office, received additional assignments for 23WSJ affairs in January 2014.

At the end, there were a director (overall management), a budget control manager, a participant and staff manager, and managers of administration, programme and logistics, respectively, were assigned. Under each manager, staff were assigned as points of contact for Departments. For efficient preparation, each member of staff took charge of



more than one department. During the 23WSJ, a total of 33 staff from SAJ Secretariat supported the Jamboree as the Jamboree Staff Team (JST).

Meanwhile, for international cooperation, SAJ dispatched staff and received interns and volunteers.

In 2010, SAJ dispatched one manager to the 13th World Scout Moot Office in Nairobi, Kenya, as an operation support staff for six months and dispatched one staff to the World Scout Bureau as an intern in charge of World Scout Event for one year to gain experience in preparing for world events.

From abroad, SAJ received one intern from Scouts of China (Taiwan) for one month in 2011, and two volunteers from Scoutisme Français for one year from 2014.

1.18 Financial Management

Careful management was required for the 23WSJ budget because it exceeded the general annual budget of SAJ.

For the budgetary process, SAJ referred to details from The Scout Association (UK), which hosted 21WSJ in 2007, and Scouting in Sweden, which hosted 22WSJ in 2011, both of which were financially successful.

The first budget estimated in January 2007, which was before the bidding, was JPY3,200 million including the Pre-Jamboree. Then, the estimated budget increased to JPY3,500 million in October 2011 including the Pre-Jamboree. In March 2013, with a more accurate number of participants, the

budget was set at JPY3,500 million.

In March 2014, the budget was set at JPY3,200 million, excluding the budget for the Pre-Jamboree.

In March 2015, the budget was set at JPY3,600 million given the increase in the estimated number of participants, support from government, and donations. In May 2015, just before the Jamboree, the final budget increased to JPY3,800 million in view of a further increase in the number of participants.

Thus, to reflect various changes in conditions, the budget was revised six times.

Although the budget for the Pre-Jamboree included the construction costs for the 23WSJ site and the two events were closely related, statements of accounts were prepared separately for 23WSJ and the Pre-Jamboree.

1.19 Fee

The categories of fees for the 23rd World Scout Jamboree were approved by the World Scout Committee in March 2013. In order to encourage more Scouts from as many countries as possible to participate in the Jamboree, and to demonstrate World Scouting's solidarity, the Jamboree fees were discounted by category of country. This approach with different levels of fees had been used for previous World Scout Jamborees and was based on the Gross National Income per capita of each country.

Category A	JPY 25,000
Category B	JPY 50,000
Category C	JPY 75,000
Category D	JPY 100,000

Contingents that registered and paid their fees by a certain date received a discount. Any late registrations of additional members, or change of important information such as names, as well as late payment were subject to a 5% surcharge.

The official Contingent Registration Forms were distributed to all National Scout Organizations in April 2013. In order to guarantee the numbers entered on the Contingent Registration Form, deposit payment for each person (Participants, Unit Leaders, members of the International Service Team and members of the Contingent Management

Team) had to be made according to the table below. Numbers indicated on a completed Contingent Registration Form could not be guaranteed until the deposit payment for each person had been received.

Category A	JPY 5,000
Category B	JPY 10,000
Category C	JPY 15,000
Category D	JPY 20,000

Payment Schedule

In order to encourage early payment of Jamboree fees, a discount system was developed as follows.

Payment Time and Discount

- Full fee received by 31st January 2014: 10% discount
- Full fee received from 1st February 2014 by 31st July 2014: 5% discount
- Full fee received from 1st August 2014 until 31st March 2015: No discount
- Payment received after 1st April 2015: 5% additional charge

Refund

The deposits were not refundable in any circumstances.

Fees paid less the deposit (maximum 80% of the total fee to be paid) could be refunded. Refunds were made based on the following chart and were calculated in Japanese Yen.

Refunds would not exceed the actual sum paid in Japanese Yen. Refunds were either offset with any fees incurred or reimbursed by bank transfer to the Contingent. Charge for bank transfer of the refund was borne by the Contingent.

- Until 31st March 2014: Credit given for up to 15% reduction in registered numbers
- Until 30th September 2014: Credit given for up to 10% reduction in registered numbers
- Until 31st March 2015: Credit given for up to 5% reduction in registered numbers
- After 1st April 2015: No credit or refund for any reduction in registered numbers

81% of Heads of Contingent evaluated the fee setting and the payment process as "Very Good" or "Good".

1.20 Statements of Accounts

For the Jamboree budget, the ideal was to cover all the expenses by the participation fee income, but the insufficiency was compensated by the support from government, the business community, donations, and sponsorship.

There was a close relation between the budgets of the Pre-Jamboree and 23WSJ because the Pre-Jamboree was conducted as a rehearsal for 23WSJ and many matters were tested, including systems for 23WSJ so that the equipment prepared for the Pre-Jamboree was used also for 23WSJ. However,

the facilities, which accounted for a large part of the budget, made for the Pre-Jamboree had to be dismantled in order to make way for site development for 23WSJ. Therefore, statements of accounts were prepared separately for 23WSJ and the Pre-Jamboree.

The budget for 23WSJ was estimated, anticipating the number of participants to be 30,000 at first, but the number of participants exceeded 33,600, resulting in an increase in the total budget.

23WSJ Settlement of Account

	Subject	Account Closure [JPY]	%	Remarks
Income	Participation Fee	2,826,454,000	67.73%	received from around 33,600 participants
	Operation Kirara	13,939,000	0.33%	JPY1,000 per person × 6,651 Japanese participants, Donation from Sweden and Czech
	Government Support	529,833,000	12.70%	MEXT, The Child Dream Fund, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Yamaguchi City, other Yamaguchi related, Hiroshima City, JKA
	Donation/Sponsorship	637,334,000	15.27%	
	Jamboree Sponsor (Advertisement)	49,162,000	1.18%	Sponsoring for advertisement
	Day Visitor Fee, Additional Arrange for Contingent	116,241,000	2.79%	
	Total Income	4,172,963,000	100.00%	including 8% tax for Participation Fee
Expenditure	Contingent Support	363,185,000	8.70%	Contingent HQ related, Operation Kirara Invitation Programme
	Sub Camps	320,525,000	7.68%	
	Human Resources	12,499,000	0.30%	Jamboree staff training, Adult Sub Camp
	Guest Services	30,271,000	0.73%	Guests including Royal Visit, Contingent Reception Tent
	Marketing & Communication	60,751,000	1.46%	Jamboree PR, Media Centre
	ICT/Registration/Welcome Centre	71,330,000	1.71%	Operation of Welcome Centre, Wifi installation, telephone line
	On Site Programme	104,413,000	2.50%	
	Off Site Programme	218,855,000	5.24%	Off Site Programme executed in 19 cities and towns in Yamaguchi Prefecture
	Hiroshima Peace Programme	155,519,000	3.73%	Peace Programme including visit to Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park
	Ceremonies	123,544,000	2.96%	Opening Ceremony, Arena Show, Closing Ceremony
	Safety/Medical Aid/Security	28,497,000	0.68%	Security Guard, medical facilities settlement
	Site Management	834,886,000	20.01%	Installation of Jamboree facilities including toilet, shower, plumbing
	Transport	344,803,000	8.26%	Chartered bus fee to/from entry point
	Food & Trading	742,617,000	17.80%	Distribution food, food service at Staff restaurant
	Executive Committee Meeting, etc.	25,241,000	0.60%	Meeting cost for Japan Committee, Executive Committee, Departments
	Promotion & Meetings	42,955,000	1.03%	
	Home Hospitality	14,362,000	0.34%	Operating HoHo in 47 Prefectures.
	Staff related cost	342,173,000	8.20%	Operation, staff cost at office, travel of executives & staff
	Fund-raising related cost/Travel of executives	12,209,000	0.29%	Fund-raising related, travel
	Corporate Relations	30,279,000	0.73%	Sponsorship related
	Additional Arrangement for Contingents	28,345,000	0.68%	Payments for additional arrangement for Contingent (costs received from requested Contingent)
	Taxes	40,000,000	0.96%	Consumption tax
	Contingency	39,760,000	0.95%	
Administrational Cost	78,650,000	1.88%	Office maintenance cost	
Miscellaneous	107,294,000	2.57%		
Total Expenditure	4,172,963,000	100.00%	Cost includes 8% tax	

1.21 Fund Raising, Donation, Subsidy

In order to gain financial support for 23WSJ from Scout membership and related persons, SAJ launched a fund-raising campaign named “Let’s make a successful Jamboree together.” In the four years from 2012, the fund raised over JPY250 million in total. More than 2,500 donations were received from individuals compared with the target of 2,260 and 817 donations were received from companies, and organisations such as chambers of commerce.

Responding to the requests made to industry organisations and companies through the Japan Business Federation (*Keidanren*), Lions Club, Rotary Club and religious associations, etc., donations of more than JPY 378 million were received.

Receiving “the Minister of Finance designated donation” imprimatur for fund-raising for the World Scout Jamboree facilitated donations by companies. Many of the above-mentioned donations were by Minister of Finance so called “designated donations”.

In regard to subsidies and grants, a total of more than JPY530 million yen was received from the government, the Children’s Dream Fund, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Tourism Convention Association, Hiroshima City and the JKA Foundation.

1.22 Sponsorship

SAJ widely solicited sponsorship of 23WSJ to support the event financially, mainly targeting Japanese companies, and these efforts met with greater success than those for any previous SAJ project.

47 enterprises became official sponsors of the Jamboree.

Sponsors were classified into six categories according to the monetary value of support, including support in the form of goods and manpower converted into monetary value, and distinctions were made in terms of logo sizes, exposure opportunities, etc.

The four sponsors in the highest category were all Japanese companies, but other categories included foreign companies developing business in Japan.

Donations without exposure were treated separately from Jamboree Sponsorship. 23WSJ received financial support from more than 800 companies and organisations.

Companies that became 23WSJ sponsors had great expectations of the Jamboree because it is an event on the global stage. Through sponsorship, companies deepened their understanding of Scouting. Since the Jamboree, SAJ has been in talks with several companies to explore possibilities for cooperation.

23WSJ Sponsor Category	Amount in JPY	Number of companies
Platinum Sponsor	20 million	4
Diamond Sponsor	10 million	3
Gold Sponsor	5 million	6
Silver Sponsor	3 million	15
Bronze Sponsor	1 million	7
Supporter	500,000	10
Official Career	***	2



2. 23WSJ Execution

The key to the success of the 23WSJ was contribution from Contingents who provide not only the supports to the Participants but also organises the programmes. Without their support, the educational objectives could not be achieved.

When the hosting of the 23WSJ was decided, International Department of SAJ secretariat had been in charge of its corespondance, then because of the increase of corepondance and provision of service to Contingents, 23WSJ Office was settled and staff capable for corepondance in foreign language were recluted.

It can be said that the success of the 23WSJ was lead by the large contribution of each Contingent members especially HoC when Contingents made progress in Contingent organisation as approaching the 23WSJ.

2.1 Schedule

Many Contingents made plans for touring in Japan or participating in the HoHo programme before or after the Jamboree in order to deepen their understanding of Japan.

The outline for the 23WSJ was as follows:

Saturday, 24th July
Key Staff arrival

Saturday, 25th July
Staff arrival

Sunday, 26th July
IST arrival and training

Monday, 27th July
IST training,
Japanese Participants arrival

Tuesday, 28th July
Overseas Participants arrival
(partially Japanese Participants)

Wednesday, 29th July

Overseas Participants arrival (AM),
tent set-up, Opening Ceremony

Thursday, 30th July

Programme (Module),
Day Visitor

Friday, 31st July

Programme (Module),
Day Visitor, Yamaguchi Night

Saturday, 1st August

Programme (Module), Day Visitor

Sunday, 2nd August

Inter-religious Ceremony,
Tea & Lunch with the Crown Prince,
Cultural Exchange Day, Arena Event

Monday, 3rd August

Programme (Module), Day Visitor

Tuesday, 4th August

Programme (Module), Day Visitor

Wednesday, 5th August

Programme (Module), Day Visitor,
Nagasaki Peace Forum (Representative Scouts
till 6th August)

Thursday, 6th August

Programme (Module), Day Visitor,
Hiroshima Peace Memorial (Representative
Scouts), Yamaguchi Night, Hiroshima Peace
Memorial Ceremony (NSO representatives)

Friday, 7th August

Programme (Module), Closing Ceremony

Saturday, 8th August

Overseas Participants departure (partially
Japanese Participants)

Sunday, 9th August

Japanese Participants, IST and Staff departure

Friday, 14th August

Last day for Camp dismantling





2.2 Time Table

Information and due date as below were provided to support Contingent preparation.

Apr.-Dec. 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Bulltin No.1 • Contingent registration start • Jamboree Design Guideline & CD 	Dec. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Circular No.3 • Programme issue • Contingent Programme information
Mar. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due date for Appointment of HoC 	Feb. 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Bulletin No.6 • Bicycle information • Unit/Patrol equipment information
Apr. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Bulltin No.2 including Terms and Conditions 	Mar. 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Heads of Contingent Visit • Due date for Payment of registration fee/Participant information • Due date for Application of Scout Guest • Due date for Nomination of Special Guest • Due date for Nomination of Contingent Reception • Due date for Nomination of Young Correspondent/Young Spokesperson
Jul.-Aug. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Jamboree Study Visit 	Apr. 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due date for Arrival/Departure information
Oct. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Bulltin No.3 	May. 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingent Programme, information for arrangements
Dec. 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due date for Contingent Registration 	Jun. 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IST Allocation/Task information, Contingent information • Jamboree Bulletin No.7 • Food menu information • Programme Outline issue • Contingent Pavilion layout information • Sub Camp allocation information
Jan. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due date for payment of 10% discount registration fee • Jamboree Circular No.1 	Jul.-Aug. 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23rd World Scout Jamboree
Mar. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Bulltin No.4 • Contingent Programme information 		
Apr. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Heads of Contingent Meeting 		
Jun. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Circular No.2 		
Jul. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due date for payment of 5% discount registration fee • Contingent Programme information in detail 		
Aug. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Scout Conference in Slovenia 		
Oct. 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamboree Bulltin No.5 • IST Opportunities Catalogue issue • Participant Tent information • Contingent Pavillion information • JAMTEL information • Jamboree Song 		



2.3 Participation

All participants need to be registered through National Scout Organizations. Countries that have several National Scout Associations will need to coordinate their registration and register as one Contingent and appoint one Head of Contingent.

36 Scouts and 4 Unit Leaders formed a Unit which was consisted of 4 patrols, each of which is consisted of 1 Leader and 9 Scouts. 1 leader per 9 Scouts need to accompany them to the programme. Contingents that insufficient to form a Unit or a Patrol were combined with other Unit or Patrol from other Contingent.

The categories of participation were Participant, Leader, International Service Team (IST), and Contingent Management Team (CMT) and conditions of Jamboree participation were settled as below:

[Participants]

Young people aged between 14 and 17 years old at the start of the camp (that is those born between 27th July 1997 and 28th July 2001) may take part in the 23rd World Scout Jamboree as Participants.

[Leaders]

Participants must be accompanied by the indicated numbers of leaders. Leaders must be born on or

before 26th July 1997, and at least one of the leaders in the Unit must be aged 20 years old or above, which means they must be born on or before 26th July 1995, as Japanese legal adult age is 20 years old.

[IST]

Others who wish to participate in the Jamboree aged 18 and above (those born on or before 26th July 1997) can apply to the members of the International Service Team (IST).

[CMT]

As the World Scout Jamboree is primarily for young people, the size of Contingent Management Team must be in accordance with the following:

Number of Participants	Number of CMT
1-91	up to 1
10-18	up to 2
19-36	up to 3
37-72	up to 5
73-144	up to 8
145-288	up to 14
289-576	up to 22
577-1152	up to 30
1,153-2,304	up to 40
Over 2,304	discuss with the Jamboree Office

Participant age eligibility was settled from 14 to 17 years old at the start fo the Jamboree, specified by the date of birth in order to keep equitability

in accordance with WOSM Guideline for hosting World Scout Jamboree. However, for those who were not able to participate 22WSJ in Sweden as not be reaching 14 years of age, proper care was arranged to participate 23WSJ while one reached 18 years of age.

Other conditions for participation were appered as “Terms and Conditions for the 23rd World Scout Jamboree” in the Bulletin No. 2 issued in April 2013.

23WSJ Participation by categories and 23WSJ Participation by regions are as below:

Participation by Categories

Category	Country/ Territories	Participant	Leader	IST	CMT	Total	%
A	50	818	118	375	49	1,360	4.04%
B	44	2,283	287	532	157	3,259	9.69%
C	21	1,638	187	571	128	2,524	7.51%
D	40	18,157	2,161	5,319	561	26,288	78.17%
Others*				197			0.59%
Total	155	22,896	2,753	6,994	985	33,431	100.00%

*Others correspond to 197 people who were WOSM team members and SAJ staff, calculated as IST.

Participation by Regions

Regions	Country/ Territories	Participant	Leader	IST	CMT	Total	%
Africa	29	325	54	59	22	460	1.37%
Arab	17	550	74	167	50	841	2.50%
Asia-Pacific	28	7,721	981	2,852	281	11,835	35.19%
Eurasia	8	105	19	13	9	146	0.43%
Europe	46	11,221	1,265	2,836	461	15,783	46.93%
Interamerica	27	2,974	360	870	162	4,366	12.98%
Others*				197			0.59%
Total	155	22,896	2,753	6,994	985	33,431	100.1%

*Others correspond to 197 people who were WOSM team members and SAJ staff, calculated as IST.

2.4 Participation as Operation Kirara



In order to support Scouts from less economically developed countries, “Operation Kirara” was established based on the Government support and solidarity fund from Japanese Participants for JPY1, 000 per person. Invitation Programme was planed to invite 5 Scouts and a Leader from Category A countries, 4 Scouts and a Leader from Category B

countries, which calculated as Invitation from 95 countries and territories.

On its execution, with warm support from sevral countries including Guides and Scouts of Sweden, the host of 22WSJ, finally 452 participants (367 Scouts and 85 Leaders) from 85 countries and territories could participate the Invitation Programme. This was the largest size solidarity operation ever in the World Scout Jamborees.

For the Operation Kirara participants, air tickets to/from their countries, accommodation during stay in Japan including before/after the Jamboree, meals, sightseeing, transfer in Japan, Jamboree participation and travel insurance were offerd.

Participants of Operation Kirara were gathered and stayed one night, grouped by arrival date and region, at the accommodation facilities near Fukuoka Airport or Kansai International Airport, then moved to the Jamboree Site together by

chartered bus in order to make smooth entry to the site. After the Jamboree, they moved from Jamboree Site to accommodation near to the airport by chartered bus and stayed there until departure.

Each Regional Offices appointed a coordinator to facilitate corespondance with participating countries and for life support during the stay in Japan. This was efficient for SAJ to facilitate its preparation and also for Participants made the stay in Japan more meaningful.

23WSJ Participation by the Operation Kirara Invitation Programme are as below:

Regions	Country	Participant	Leader	Total
Africa	26	118	26	144
Arab	10	39	10	49
APR	18	83	18	101
Eurasia	9	38	9	47
Europe	7	27	7	34
Interamerica	15	62	15	77
Total	85	367	85	452

*Some of these countries had also Participation of own expense.

90% of the respondents evaluated Operation Kirara as “Very Good” or “Good”.

2.5 Home Hospitality (HoHo)



Home Hospitality programme was available for 23WSJ Participants and Leaders before or after the Jamboree for 2–3 days in principle.

HoHo programme applications by Contingents were accepted on a first come, first served basis until capacity was reached. A total of 7,173 people from 22 countries were hosted by all 47 prefectural

Scout Councils in Japan. This was the largest HoHo programme ever for a World Scout Jamboree.

Sister city cooperation and previous international exchanges were taken into consideration in determining the HoHo destinations.

86% of the respondents evaluated the Home Hospitality Programme as “Very Good” or “Good”.

2.6 Contingents Support

To emphasize provision of support to Contingents, one of the keys for the success of the Jamboree, the Contingents Support Department was established as part of the Jamboree organisation, similar to 21WSJ and 22WSJ.

The mission of this Department was not only to facilitate communication but also to support each Contingent to ensure smooth operation. The Department was responsible for the following: HoC Visit and HoC Meeting, establishment of the World Scout Centre, HoHo arrangement and support, interpretation in meetings and translation of documents during the Jamboree.

During the Jamboree period, the Contingents Support Department had two bases, one in the Jamboree Headquarters Area and another at the World Scout Centre, for collaboration within the Jamboree Headquarters and with Contingents. While this structure was advantageous for Contingents because they were able to receive support both at the Jamboree Headquarters and at the World Scout Centre, there were some deficiencies, such as insufficient sharing of certain information.

2.6.1 Visa

Although visitors from 67 countries and territories are exempt from the visa requirement for short stay in Japan, participants from many other countries were still required to obtain visas in order to enter Japan. As part of the support from the Japanese government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan issued an instruction to Japanese Embassies around the world to apply a special procedure for the members of participating NSOs that applied for visas by the designated due date so that visas were

issued in a shorter time than in the case of normal procedure and without charge. Consequently, 3,623 Scouts and Leaders of 106 nationalities obtained visas based on this special procedure.

For those whose participation was uncertain and those visiting the Jamboree as Day Visitors, the normal procedure applied.

Although the due date for visa application was the same as the due date for participation fee payment and Jamboree registration, some of the Contingents needed to continue visa application until the last minute before the Jamboree because of the change of participants, and the Jamboree Office did everything it could to support them.

85% of the respondents evaluated the procedure for visa application and issuance and immigration procedure as “Very Good” or “Good”.

2.6.2 Itinerary Survey

Contingents were requested to complete and submit the Travel Arrangement Survey form by December 2014 to the Jamboree Office in order to plan transportation from the entry point to the Jamboree Site. Based on this survey, information regarding the entry point, arrival/departure date, and the person responsible for transportation of each Contingent was collected.

2.6.3 Entry point

Transport to and from the designated entry points was included in the Jamboree fee. Entry points were as follows:

- Fukuoka Airport (FUK)
- Yamaguchi Ube Airport (UBJ)
- Shin-Yamaguchi Station (Japan Railways)
- Kansai International Airport (KIX)

As there were some Contingents that arrived prior to the arrival date for educational tour in Japan, and some stayed near the entry points, transportation not only from FUK or KIX but also from the surrounding area was arranged based on the survey and the follow-up.

In regard to the transport from KIX, the possible number of chartered buses was limited so that transport was provided for the Contingents that submitted the completed Travel Arrangement

Survey form by the due date, but for Contingents that informed their travel schedule after the due date, arrangements were made to use other entry points.

At these entry points and also at Haneda Airport and Narita Airport, which were used by many Contingents, Welcome Teams were arranged to support participants transfer on the dates below.

- ISTs arrival 25th–26th July
- Participants arrival 28th–29th July
- Participants/IST departure 7th–9th (AM) August



2.6.4 Arrival and Departure

For arrival and departure of Participants, arrangements were made based on the four classifications listed below. For participants from overseas, arrangements for transport for the four entry points were made. Shuttle bus service was offered for transport from/to nearby entry points such as Yamaguchi Ube Airport and Shin-Yamaguchi Station. On Participants' arrival and departure dates, 28th July and 8th August, 370 buses were on service each day, in addition to those chartered directly from Contingents.

- Japan Contingent arrival/departure
- IST arrival/departure
- Participant/Contingent Leader arrival/departure
- Operation Kirara Participants arrival/departure

86% of the respondents evaluated arrangements for arrival and departure as "Very Good" or "Good".



2.6.4.1 Transport of Contingent Equipment

Contingents wishing to send equipment such as tents, exhibits and Food House materials could ship them to the Jamboree Site using containers or pallets. Those Contingents were requested to complete "the Preliminary Goods Transport Form" and submit it to the Jamboree Office in advance.



Export-import procedures and transport to/from the Jamboree Site were the responsibility of Contingents, and unloading/loading of goods at the Jamboree Site was managed by the Jamboree organiser. Rental fee for a crane, which was rented specially for unloading/loading of goods, was charged to the Contingents on a pro rata basis.

Arrangement was made so that shipped equipment would arrive at Kirara-hama, the Jamboree Site, between 21st and 24th July before the Jamboree, and be shipped from the Jamboree Site between 10th and 12th August after the Jamboree.

20 Contingents shipped equipment and the details are as follows:

- 40 ft containers: 3 Contingents 7 in total
- 20 ft containers: 10 Contingents 26 in total
- Pallets: 9 Contingents

*2 Contingents used both 20 ft containers and pallets.

2.6.5 Registration System

For the Pre-Jamboree, an on-line registration system was available on a pilot basis for registration by each Contingent. For IST, it was technically possible to perform on-line registration

individually. However, in view of the principle that all participants must be registered as a member of a National Contingent, on-line registration was not made available for individuals.

Each Contingent performed registration either by entering participants' personal data in the on-line registration system or by uploading a participants'

list prepared on a spreadsheet, which was distributed separately.

Because of the unstable connection and the difficulty of using the registration system, only a few Contingents managed to complete uploading. Most Contingents submitted the completed spreadsheet to the Jamboree Office and the Jamboree Office staff uploaded the data into the system manually.

Reflecting findings about the on-line registration system used for the Pre-Jamboree, some modifications were made to the system for the 23WSJ. The mandatory items, which tend to be the cause of the trouble when uploading, were excluded from check items for the system, to enable registration of participants even if certain information on individuals was lacking. However, many Contingents preferred to submit the completed spreadsheet to the Jamboree Office.

At the Pre-Jamboree, the system was used in a pilot scheme. An IC card was provided to each IST member and each patrol. Unified management of information was implemented using portable card readers so that the information regarding entry/exit and present location was used for safety control at the Pre-Jamboree.

Although the utilisation of gathered data was limited in scope, the trial at the Pre-Jamboree was a success. At 23WSJ, an ID card with IC chip was provided to each participant. In addition to use similar to that at the Pre-Jamboree, the data search function was improved to enable use of the data for risk management at the Jamboree. Although, fortunately, no actual case arose requiring use of the data for offsite evacuation due to a typhoon etc., it proved to be useful for grasping correct information on the number of checked-in people, On Site/Off Site Programme participation, etc.

It was not publicised, but the card reader log could be used to track the behaviour history of individual participants. This proved to be useful in locating specific individuals when the need arose.

76% of the respondents evaluated the registration system as “Very Good” or “Good”.

2.6.5.1 Check-In

Check-in for participants and Day Visitors was performed at the Welcome Centre located at the Main Parking on the site. Staff such as IST members checked in individually and Scouts and Leaders checked in by Unit. Reflecting on the trial at the Pre-Jamboree, the sorting of and procedures for distribution of ID cards were improved and time required for check-in was generally shortened so that most of the Units could complete checking in within 5 to 15 minutes. There were no long queues for check-in at the Welcome Centre. ID cards and straps were distributed at the Welcome Centre, but scarfs and handbooks were distributed at each Sub Camp, which helped shorten the time required for check-in.

For check-in, IST members from Poland who entered the Jamboree Site early worked with dedication and were a great help.

87% of the respondents evaluated the check-in as “Very Good” or “Good”.





2.6.6 Printed Materials

Regarding the principal publications necessary for the World Scout Jamboree, 87% were printed in English and 13% were in French. There were no shortages of copies as certain numbers of spare copies were included. Considering the remaining number of copies in French, it is clear that only a small number of copies in French is required. As reviews at previous World Scout Jamborees revealed a similar situation regarding demand for publications in French, handling of official languages for the WSJ may be reviewed.

The Jamboree Newspaper, which was edited and issued every day during the Jamboree, included some articles in French and in other languages. The idea was that such articles would trigger exchanges among Scouts leading to friendships as Scouts could ask questions about the articles to Scouts from other countries.

Bulletin

Prior information for Contingents, published every 3 months; 7 issues

Circular

Newsletter to Contingents with information updates issued between Bulletins; 3 issues

Join-in-Jamboree Programme Guide

It was distributed to each NSO in the Scout Pack at the end of the previous year so that participating Scouts could learn about Japan, and Scouts unable to attend the Jamboree could experience the Jamboree Programmes at home.

Programme Outline

The digital edition, including an overview of Jamboree Programmes, objectives, and the outline of each activity, was distributed to Leaders in June 2015, and the printed final edition was distributed on site.

Handbook

The Participant Handbook for Scouts and the Adult Handbook for Leaders (including CMT and IST members) were produced. Based on the Participant Handbook, some additional information was added to the Adult Handbook. The contents of the pocket-size handbooks in full-colour printing included the schedule, the program outline, camp life, the site map, songs and miscellaneous information on the Jamboree.

Cookbook

The Cookbook contained a list of ingredients to be distributed and examples of recipes for all meals, as well as allergy information, to help Contingents prepare daily meals.

Off Site Programme “Shiori”

For Scouts participating in the Off Site Programme, “Shiori” (a brief guidebook) was provided, which contained information, such as meeting places for buses, times, bus numbers, destinations, map, schedule, items to bring and precautions for each course. Written in English, French and Japanese in a single edition, Shiori was prepared separately for each Programme according to daily schedules and handed out to the participating Scouts.

Preparing Shiori was a demanding, time-consuming task and handing out Shiori was not an easy task, either, but it was apparent that Shiori contributed greatly to smooth Off Site Programme participation.

.....
The following percentage of respondents evaluated the subsequent publications as “Very Good” or “Good” :
Bulletin and Circular: 87%
Join-in-Jamboree Programme: 84%
Programme Outline: 85%
Handbook: 89%
Other printed materials: 84%

2.6.7 Code of Conduct

At a World Scout Jamboree, more than 30,000 people from diverse backgrounds gather from all over the world, and misunderstanding or conflict may occur due to the difference in customs and perspectives. Therefore, basic guidelines for life at the Jamboree were set, and participants were informed of the Code of Conduct.

Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct was placed on the first page of the “Life at the Jamboree Site” section of the Handbook. It consisted of general rules for facilitating the Jamboree experience with Scout friends of diverse cultural backgrounds.



Safe from Harm

In order to ensure a safe environment free from abuse or other form of harm at 23WSJ, all the adult leaders such as Unit Leaders and members of IST/CMT/JDT were required to take an e-learning course before the Jamboree.

The Safe from Harm e-learning imparts not only knowledge of different types of harm or abuse, but also teaches that harm can occur between Scouts, between Scouts and adults, and also between adults, and outlines the countermeasures for dealing with it if it occurs. The Safe from Harm e-learning was available in English, French and Japanese. The numbers of people who took the course by language were as listed below:

Safe from Harm online training:

Number of participants by language

In English	9,241	(completed 8,749)
In French	364	(completed 306)
In Japanese	2,539	(completed 2,348)

.....
89% of the respondents evaluated the Code of Conduct as “Very Good” or “Good”.

2.6.8 World Scout Centre (Contingent Pavilions)



Contingent Pavilions were set up for the Contingents to run their head offices and also as exhibition spaces for introducing their Scouting. The area where these Contingent Pavilions were located was called the World Scout Centre, which Participants and Day Visitors could visit.

The World Scout Centre included 145 Contingent Pavilions, WOSM Better World Tent, WAGGS, Memorabilia, Japan Rotary Club and Japan Lions Club.

The amount of space allocated in a Pavilion and numbers of desks/chairs were determined based on the size of a Contingent as indicated later. Contingents could obtain additional space and equipment at additional cost.

For Contingents participating in Operation Kirara and smaller Contingents, space for exhibitions was available and the Contingents Support Department managed the exhibitions because their Leaders needed to accompany Scouts for Programmes.

Size of Contingent Pavilion and Equipment

Scouts	Space	Desks	Chairs
Up to 36	2m × 3m	1	3
37-72	4m × 3m	2	6
73-144	4m × 6m	3	9
145-288	4m × 12m	5	15
289-576	8m × 9m	8	24
577-1152	8m × 12m	10	30
1153-2304	8m × 15m	14	42
More than 2304	8m × 18m (to be discussed with the Jamboree Office)	20	60

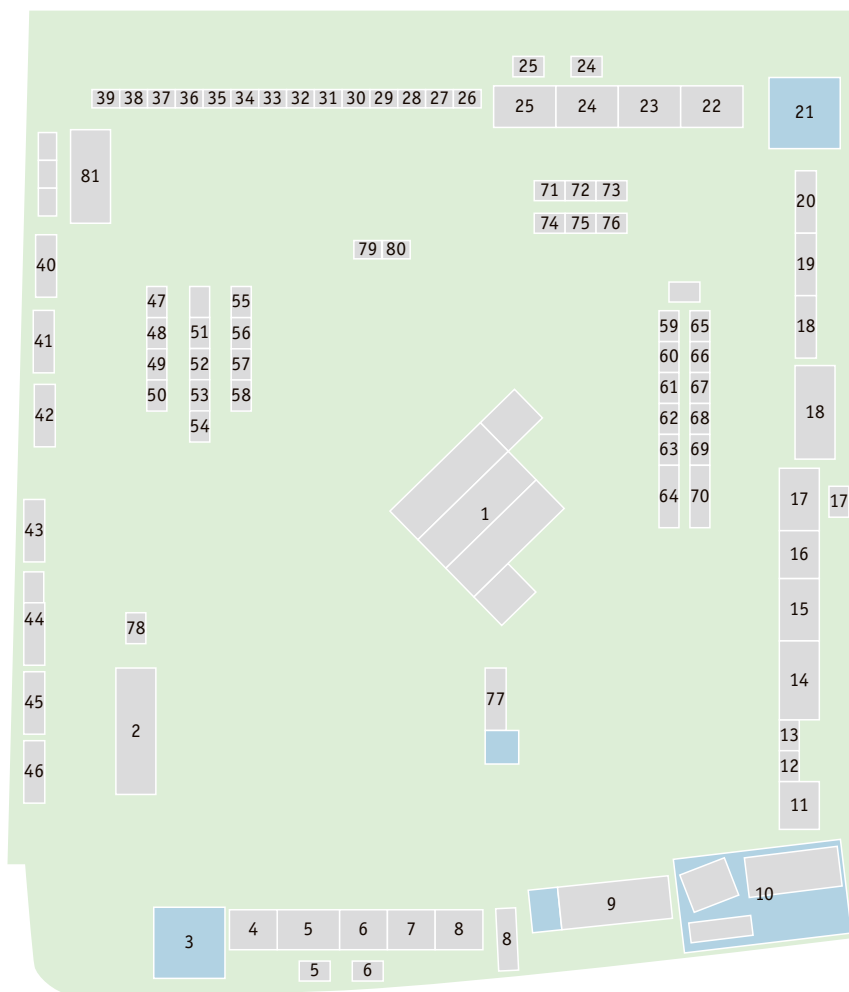
Cost of Additional Space and Equipment

Additional Space	Desks	Chairs	Cost per space
2m × 3m	1	3	JPY50,000
4m × 3m	2	6	JPY100,000
4m × 6m	3	9	JPY200,000
4m × 12m	5	15	JPY400,000
8m × 9m	8	24	JPY900,000
8m × 12m	10	30	JPY1,100,000
8m × 15m	14	42	JPY1,300,000
8m × 18m	20	60	JPY1,500,000
1 additional table			JPY2,000
3 additional chairs			JPY2,000

In each pavilion, power supply outlets (100V/60Hz /15A/type A) according to the size of the space were installed. A WiFi was deployed throughout the World Scout Centre.

In regard to the layout of the World Scout Centre, Contingent Pavilions were located around the World Scout Centre, with the Better World Tent placed in the middle, clearly visible from the entrance so that visitors would not get lost.





1	WOSM
2	Japan
3	Canada
4	Mexico
5	United States
6	Belgium
7	Korea
8	Indonesia
9	Angola, Brazil, Mozambique, Portugal
10	United Kingdom
11	Hong Kong
12	Hong Kong, Russian Federation
13	Iceland
14	Sweden
15	Norway
16	Denmark
17	Finland
18	Poland
19	Bangladesh
20	France
21	Germany
22	Netherlands
23	Italy
24	Scouts of China (Taiwan)
25	Switzerland
26	Belarus, Swaziland
27	Pakistan, South Sudan, Vietnam
28	Mongolia, Senegal, Timor Leste
29	Kiribati, Myanmar, Rwanda
30	Afghanistan, Fiji, Malawi

31	Cambodia, Madagascar, Suriname
32	Bhutan, Jamaica, Lesotho
33	Ghana, Honduras, Yemen
34	Ethiopia, Haiti, Syria
35	Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Sudan
36	Bolivia, DR Congo, Mauritania
37	Chad, Montenegro, Zambia
38	Burundi, Macedonia, Togo
39	Burkina Faso, Tajikistan, Tanzania
40	Ireland
41	Luxembourg
42	Malaysia
43	Spain
44	Austria
45	Australia
46	Czech Republic
47	Georgia, Morocco, Panama, Romania
48	Azerbaijan, Benin, Libya, Nicaragua
49	Armenia, Guyana, Kuwait, Malta
50	El Salvador, Jordan, Lithuania, Papua New Guinea
51	Argentina, Bulgaria, Maldives, Nigeria
52	Dominican Republic, Estonia, New Zealand, Zimbabwe
53	Costa Rica, Croatia, Macau, Uganda
54	Nepal, Serbia, Seychelles
55	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Namibia, Turkey
56	Kenya, Slovakia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates

57	Cameroon, Moldova, Palestine, Uruguay
58	Kazakhstan, Oman, Paraguay, San Marino
59	Lebanon
60	Chile
61	Hungary
62	Ecuador
63	WAAAGS
64	Thailand
65	Egypt
66	Trinidad and Tobago
67	Sri Lanka
71	Philippines, Slovenia
72	Greece, Cyprus
73	Tunisia, Saudi Arabia
74	Colombia, Singapore
75	Monaco, Peru
76	Liechtenstein
77	24th World Scout Jamboree
78	Japanese Rotary Club & Japanese Lions Club
79	Memorabilia
80	Stamp & Badge Collectors
81	Contingents Support Department

2.6.9 Business Centre

In order to support the CMT working in the Contingent Office, the Business Centre was set up in the World Scout Centre.

Pigeon boxes for Contingents, meeting space, 10 PCs, a multifunction peripheral (copier/printer/fax), landline telephones, etc. were installed in the Business Centre.

The Business Centre's services included handout of HoC Meeting minutes, responding to inquiries from Contingents, a Lost and Found desk, lost baggage contact, parcel delivery reception, and travel insurance arrangement.

The Business Centre also conducted a survey for meals for departure and a survey for the departure transport in cooperation with the Transport Department.

85% of the respondents evaluated the World Scout Centre and the Business Centre as "Very Good" or "Good".

2.6.10 Heads of Contingent (HoC) Meeting during Jamboree

The Heads of Contingent Meeting at 23WSJ was held from 9:00 every morning at the Meeting Tent in the Jamboree Headquarters. Issues that could not be resolved during the meeting were investigated and mentioned in the minutes in the form of comments, which were made available by 16:00 of the same day.

Issues presented at the HoC meeting were discussed at the JMT/JCT meeting held soon after, and the responses were submitted to Contingents as the meeting's summary via pigeon boxes in the World Scout Centre in the evening of the day of the meeting. Progress was shared at the next day's HoC meeting about any issue that could not be resolved within the day.

Issues included congestion at the staff restaurant, lack of meals corresponding to participants' allergies, lack of locations for replenishing drinking water, and sanitary management of showers/toilets in Sub Camps. The HoC meeting was held in English, and simultaneous interpretation into French was offered to Contingents, if required.

2.6.11 Other Meetings during the Jamboree

The meetings listed below were held for the persons in charge from each Contingent at the Meeting Tent in the Jamboree Headquarters area.

- Risk Management Meeting
28th July 13:00–15:00
- Orientation for Sub Camp Programme
29th July 09:00–12:00
- Orientation for Tent Breakdown and Departure
6th August after HoC Meeting
- IST Contact Person Meeting
26th, 27th, 30th, 31st July, 1st, and 6th August: 14:00–16:00
28th July: 15:30–17:30

85% of the respondents evaluated coordination of meetings during the Jamboree as "Very Good" or "Good".



2.7 Sub Camp Operation



Sub Camps (SCs) served as the homes for Participants, where they slept, experienced daily life, had meals and made friends during the Jamboree.

Each Sub Camp was designed to accommodate about 2,000 people. In general, a campsite of 20m × 25m was allotted to each Unit, consisting of 40 people (36 Participants and four Unit Leaders).

In order to encourage friendship with Scouts from other countries, Units from the same Contingent were assigned to different Sub Camps. There were 12 Sub Camps, with four neighbouring Sub Camps forming a Hub, making three Hubs in total. (There was a separate Sub Camp for IST.)

Sub Camps were named after famous mountains in Japan in alphabetical order, and all Hubs were named after geographical features of the Jamboree Site.



The operation of Sub Camps and Hubs was managed by the Sub Camps Department in cooperation with Unit Leaders of Contingents.

Sub Camps facilities were as follows:

- Drinking water taps and wastewater disposal
- Toilets and hand-washing facilities
- Shower units and sinks

In each of the three Hubs, a large tent of 30 m × 85 m was installed with partitions inside for the following functions:

- Sub Camp Office and meeting space (4)
- Gas cartridge exchange spot (4)
- Charging facilities (4)
- Food distribution point
- Programme space & stage
- First aid point
- Internet café & international telephone

The following facilities were installed next to the large tent:

- Recycling facilities & rubbish disposal point
- Listening Ear & Quiet zone
- Beverage kiosk
- Parcel delivery service
- Smoking space for adults

A Supermarket selling daily necessities, drinks and food, and the Jamboree Hospital were placed at the edge of the Eastern Hub, which was the central location of Sub Camps.

2.7.1 Sub Camp Team

Each Sub Camp organised a Sub Camp Team consisting of 15 to 20 members under the Sub Camp Chiefs. Sub Camp Chiefs had the overall responsibility for camping, activities, and health and safety of all people living in the Sub Camp. Two persons, one person from overseas and another from Japan, both of whom have experience of any previous Jamborees, were appointed Sub Camp Chiefs, and they exercised their responsibilities as a pair. Four Sub Camp Managers, in charge of Participant services, site services, programmes and food, respectively, supported the Sub Camp Chiefs.

The staff of each Sub Camp were selected from various countries (60% from Japan and 40% from overseas), and they cooperated in order to carry out their tasks. Those who wished to be appointed Sub Camp Chief or Manager were required to register with the JDT through their respective NSOs so that they could attend the meetings before the Jamboree. In addition, many IST members were allocated to each Sub Camp.

Every evening, a meeting of Sub Camp staff and Unit Leaders was held at each Sub Camp, where

Participants' requests were considered, various issues were resolved and information on the schedules for the next day onwards was shared.

At each Sub Camp, Sub Camp staff answered questions from Participants and worked together cooperatively to meet participants' needs.

At Sub Camps, there were various tasks for camping life, such as food distribution, cleaning of toilets and showers. These tasks were carried out cooperatively with Unit Leaders and Units taking turns.

2.7.2 Hub Team

In order to support four neighbouring Sub Camps mainly for logistics, the Sub Camp Department organised a Hub Team with eight to ten staff under the Hub Chief for each of the three participants Hubs.

The three Hub Managers, in charge of facilities, safety, and programme, respectively, supported the Hub Chief and collaborated with managers of each Sub Camp. 60% of the Hub staff were Japanese IST members.





2.7.3 Sub Camp Equipment

During the Jamboree, the following equipment necessary for camping was provided for each Unit.

- Table, bench, chair
- Dining shelter
- Cooking stove and fuel
- Cooking equipment and cleaning materials
- Bamboo poles & hemp rope

In order to provide a large amount of equipment to each Unit/Patrol, Jamboree Organiser was necessary to make bulk purchases.

At the Pre-Jamboree, a large amount of trash was generated at the beginning because kitchen knives and ladles were packed individually. Therefore, for 23WSJ all the equipment for each Unit was packed in one container to improve the operation. Considering usability of cooking tools at the Pre-Jamboree and the food menus, the content of equipment was decided.

For cooking, a cooking stove and gas cartridges of a type commonly used in Japan were adopted, considering easy procurement of large quantities at low prices and safety.

Upon arrival at the Jamboree Site, Participants received gas cartridges in an amount considered

sufficient for three days. They could receive new gas cartridges in exchange of empty cartridges.

Although it was estimated that one Unit would use 48 cartridges (12 kg) during the Jamboree, actual consumption exceeded this estimate. On average, one unit used 58 cartridges (14.5 kg). The initial plan was for cartridges to be delivered four times during the event, an additional order was placed for a fifth delivery in view of the greater consumption compared to the assumption.

89% of the respondents evaluated the Sub Camp equipment supplied as "Very Good" or "Good".

2.8 International Service Team (IST)

Volunteers took leading roles in the Jamboree operation. In particular, International Service Team (IST) members performed majority of tasks.

Scouts and Scouters at least 18 years old were eligible for IST. The total number of IST members eventually reached 6,797 people from 99 countries and territories.

IST members arrived two days prior to the arrival



of Participants in order to prepare for their reception and to perform various tasks to ensure smooth operation.

After completing the check-in at the Welcome Centre, IST members proceeded to the Adult Sub Camp, pitched their tents and confirmed their job assignments.

Contingents were requested to appoint a CMT member as an IST Contact Person who was a focal point of communication between Jamboree Organiser and ISTs, as there was no fixed system of communication for ISTs. While IST Contact Person attended the IST Contact Person Meeting to receive IST related information and share the issues among ISTs with the organiser, the Contact Person also worked as a CMT in charge of supporting both life and jobs of ISTs.

Similar system was installed in Departments. Not only IST Contact Persons of Contingents but also IST Contact Persons of Departments attended the meeting to enable direct communication, which proved to be especially useful for resolving issues concerning the working environment of a certain Department.

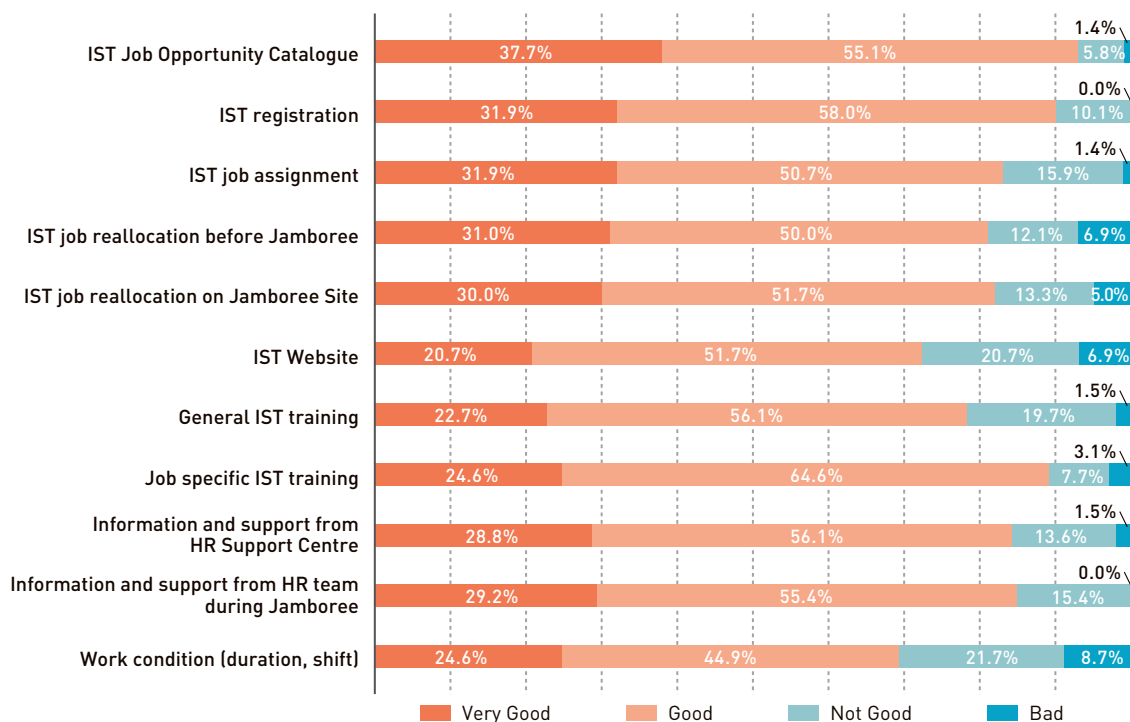
At previous Jamborees, once IST members entered the Jamboree Site, it was difficult for both Contingents and the Jamboree Organiser to contact IST members. To avoid such a situation, Jamboree Organiser intended to make positions of Contingent and Department

IST Contact Person so that IST could receive information both from Contingents and Departments. These measures were effective. On the other hand, provision of information at the Adult Sub Camp and via the online information bulletin board did not work as well as expected because the integration of information and arrangement of materials did not proceed smoothly. There were also complaints about information sharing between Departments and confusing instructions.

A system was in place that could identify individual IST members by reading ID cards with the IC card reader at the Staff Restaurant, in order to pass very important information when need. This system was useful in the previous Jamboree when neither of Contingent nor Department was able to locate an IST member. However, this system was not utilised because the input process was complicated and the need to utilise the system did not arise.

Compared to previous Jamborees, the IST system operated smoothly, largely because of good relations with the CMT. Most IST members made efforts to make the Jamboree better and they devoted themselves to the tasks assigned to them. Some IST members did not show up at work or failed to fulfil their roles, but such lapses were rare. In contrast, many IST members took on extra tasks, such as cleaning the toilets and distributing food, in addition to their assigned tasks.

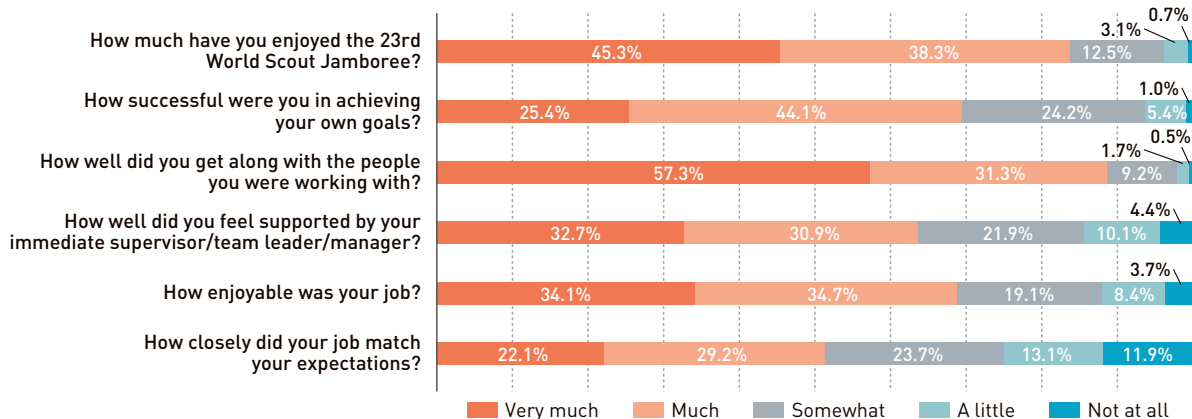
Q. How do you evaluate your IST experience



The above figure shows the evaluation by HoCs. 80% evaluated IST-related items in general as “Good” or “Very Good”. Over 90% evaluated the registration process and the IST Opportunities Catalogue as “Good” or “Very Good”. On the other hand, two areas required improvement, namely, working hours and the IST website, which 31% and 28% evaluated as “Not Good” or “Bad”, respectively.

Another survey conducted for IST members about overall IST experiences shows that 83% were either “Satisfied” or “Very Satisfied” and 4% were “Somewhat Dissatisfied” or “Not Satisfied” (n=2339). The same survey also requested IST members to evaluate various aspects of the IST experience by scoring 1-5 points, and the average score was around 4 points, as shown below.

Q. IST evaluation at the departure



2.8.1 IST Job Assignment

A booklet describing various roles at the Jamboree, entitled the IST Opportunities Catalogue, was distributed in October 2014, as an appendix to Bulletin 5. IST applicants were asked to choose three different jobs they wished to take during the Jamboree from the Catalogue. The three choices had to be selected from different departments, and the choices were submitted through the Jamboree Registration System.

The Human Resources (HR) Department assigned the IST members based on the choices they made, taking their preferences into consideration. Although it was a major task to reflect these preferences, most IST members were assigned the jobs they wanted and we believe the above-mentioned

high satisfaction rate reflected this.

The job assignments were notified to the Contingents from the end of May until early June 2015, and feedback/adjustment was done until mid-July. Eventually, assignment of 6,269 IST members was completed before the Jamboree and notified. However, a certain amount of reassignment was necessary during the check-in process. Some of the major reasons were as follows: 1) preferences were entered by Contingents without considering IST members' preferences (e.g. A Contingent selected general programme-related tasks for all of its IST members), 2) IST members had not been informed of their job assignments. In any event, IST job assignment was relatively successful.

IST Assignments	Male	Female	N/A	Total
J-01-00 Contingents Support Dept.	33	20		53
J-01-01 Contingent Liaison Section	18	3		21
J-01-02 Simultaneous Translation/Interpretation	3	3		6
J-02-00 Sub Camps Dept.	278	140		418
J-03-00 Human Resources Dept.	252	184		436
J-04-00 Guest Service Dept.	110	84		194
J-05-00 Marketing and Communication Dept.	76	53		129
J-06-00 ICT Dept.	213	44		257
J-07-00 On Site Programme Dept.	401	221		622
J-07-01 GDV Module	102	99		201
J-07-02 Culture Module	113	108		221
J-07-03 Science Module	147	53	2	202
J-07-04 Water Module (Onsite)	86	47	2	135
J-07-05 Faith and Beliefs	43	19		62
J-08-00 Off Site Programme Dept.	298	183		481
J-08-01 Water Module (Offsite)	31	25		56
J-08-02 Community	15	8		23
J-08-03 Nature	23	24		47
J-09-00 Hiroshima Peace Programme	177	181	1	359
J-10-00 Ceremonies Dept.	109	102		211
J-11-00 Safety Dept.	647	225	3	875
J-11-01 Medical Professionals (Doctor, Nurse etc)	78	76		154
J-12-00 Site Management Dept.	182	31		213
J-13-00 Transport Dept.	247	97		344
J-13-01 Participant Reception Section	9	16		25
J-14-00 Food and Trading Dept. (Food)	156	104		260
J-14-01 Food and Trading Dept. (Trading)	103	117		220
J-14-02 Chefs, Sanitation Supervisor (Japan Only)		2		2
J-14-03 Food House Staff	172	80		252
J-99-02 Jamboree HQ (Host NSO Only)	16	18		34
J-99-03 Jamboree Staff Team (Host NSO Only)	17	7		24
	95	37	128	260
Grand Total	4,250	2,411	136	6,797

The actual assignment process was as follows: 1) assign people to the tasks requiring specific skills, and then 2) assign people based on their preferences. Certain jobs were very popular and in such case, the 2nd or 3rd preferences were acted upon. Job assignment for Japanese ISTs was done separately as we needed at least several Japanese members for each task. We learned from previous Jamborees that certain tasks were not appreciated by certain groups of people for various reasons (cultural, religious, etc.) but these issues were circumvented by reflecting the preferences.

We believe setting the right expectation was the key to successful IST management. IST work is not always pleasant, and in some cases, hard physical work or night shift is required, but if IST members know that in advance, they will be prepared to carry out such tasks in accordance with the Scouting spirit. At the same time, all tasks at the Jamboree are important to make the event happen, and it is crucial to communicate to IST members that every task is vital to the success of the Jamboree and for offering participating Scouts a good experience. This message was repeatedly communicated by the Bulletin and the Catalogue and during both the on-site training and the work. Expectation management, providing accurate information and team building were crucially important.



2.8.2 Training and Programmes for Adults



All the IST members attending the Jamboree were required to take the Safe from Harm and IST Online Training prior to the event. Both online courses were available for everybody and CMT members were also encouraged to take the courses. This made it difficult to gather accurate statistics on how many ISTs took the courses. We estimate that 90% took the Safe from Harm online training and 80% took the IST Online Training, which only became available at the very last minute. (The IST Online Training was accessed by 8,505 unique users. See 2.6.7 for statistics for Safe from Harm)

Staff shortages were anticipated for certain tasks before the completion of the check-in of IST members. We requested the WOSM team and some large Contingents to provide support for such tasks. We also requested IST members who arrived at the Jamboree Site early to provide extra help.

Upon arrival at the Jamboree Site, IST members received general training and job-specific training. The general training, which was managed by the HR Department, included briefing on the important facts, expectations and information about IST members' life during the Jamboree. The general training was provided in English, French, Japanese and

Arabic. Job-specific training was managed by each department and contained basic explanation about the jobs and their necessity and team building.

Apart from the general training, the HR Department organised an opening event for the IST members on the evening before the Participants' arrival. The preparation for the ceremony was done at the last minute but there were speeches from key officials, and demonstration of Japanese ancient court music (Gagaku) and the Jamboree song with a dance performance, which was performed again later during the Closing Ceremony.

Details of job-specific training were managed by each department. The HR Department provided general guidance to the HODs in advance, encouraging them to emphasize team building and ensuring that IST members had a good understanding of the necessity and importance of their jobs, because, otherwise IST members might not turn up for work on the following day. Based on this, some departments included team building activities or cultural experience during the training or as part of their spare time activities.

The HR Department rented some recreational materials, such as flying discs or soccer balls, but there was insufficient space to use these. Generally speaking, there was insufficient space for people to hang out, especially in the evening. The HR Department requested each department to make arrangements so that IST members could have some days off, but this was not always possible. In addition, it was very difficult for the night-shift IST members to take a rest during the day as their tents became very hot during the daytime.

Many IST members expressed a desire to visit Hiroshima, but it was very difficult to organise such a tour because of the large number of tourists in Hiroshima in the memorial month of the atomic bombing, in addition to the Scouts visiting as part of the Hiroshima Peace Programme. Instead, the HR Department offered several outing options, including a tour to a hot spring, arrangement of tickets for hop-on-hop-off type bus services in Yamaguchi, and a visit to a nearby shopping mall.

For the dismantling and closure of the event, the HR Department requested programme-related departments to transfer IST members to departure-related departments, such as the Sub Camps Department and the Transport Department. After the Participants' departure day, the HR Department held an IST Closing event at the Dome, as many of the IST members were unable to attend the Closing Ceremony due to their assignments. Many IST members performed music and dances on the stage and the event was concluded with the Jamboree song. The main reason for holding the IST Opening and Closing events was to offer IST members, many of whom were unable to attend the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, substitute experiences. These IST events played an important role in motivating IST members.

The Adult Friendship Award was available for the adults not in the Units, mainly for IST members. The scheme was almost the same as the Award for Participants, but IST members were encouraged to satisfy the requirements for the Award with the people working in the same department. However, only about 50% of the adults received the award. This result indicates that the nature of the award did not match the needs of the adults.



2.9 Adult Camp Area

Assignments of camping areas for CMT and IST members was made by Contingent, learnt from the 22WSJ. Having CMT and IST members camp together facilitated communication within a Contingent, and made the support from the CMT to IST easier. After all, this arrangement was beneficial for both Contingents and the Jamboree Organiser.

According to the initial plan, the Adult Camp Area was to be at a single location in the southern part of the Jamboree Site. However, the Adult Camp Area expanded to the eastern side of the park area and the southern part of the Programme area to accommodate the increase in the number of adults registered at the last minute. There was a Hub facility on the eastern side of the main Adult Camp Area. The Hub included the HR desk, power charging service, and first aid. People camping in the additional areas needed to walk quite a long distance to reach the Hub in order to use the services available at the Hub. The distance to the Hub and lack of information about the services available at the Hub caused some confusion initially.

The Adult Camp Area was just sufficient for camping and fulfilled the minimum needs, yet the space for exchanges and spare time activities was insufficient, as indicated by the result of the evaluation by the Contingents.

The main Adult Camp Area was 73,000 square metres and was occupied by 5,400 people, the Adult Camp Area in the park was 25,000 square metres for 2,200 people, and the Adult Camp Area besides the Programme area was 5,000 square metres for 400 people. We also offered a service called JAMTEL, which was a pitched tent with furniture and electricity. Although many previous Jamborees also offered the JAMTEL service, it was very costly to install the facility and it did not make a profit at this time. Beside the financial costs and the effort involved, there is a moral issue because JAMTEL was managed by IST members who came Jamboree by paying the fee. Moreover, the service provided did not meet users' expectations.

In the Adult Camp Area, it was difficult to communicate a lot of detailed information, including the method of sorting trash and the location of wheelchair-accessible showers. In addition, long queues for entry to the Staff Restaurant created a chaotic



impression in the beginning. But all the adults were very cooperative in order to resolve the issues. In addition, operation of the First Aid Point and the Listening Ear Service in the Adult Hub did not start promptly, although it did not affect a large number of people, certainly affected people who needed these services.

75% of the respondents evaluated the Adult Camp as "Very Good" or "Good".

3. Jamboree Programme

3.1 Planning of Programmes

Planning of programmes for the 23rd World Scout Jamboree was proceeded in accordance with the plan for 23WSJ proposed at the World Scout Conference held in Jeju, Korea.

Planning of programmes was based on Guidelines and Basic Requirements for the organisation of a World Scout Youth Event provided by the World Scout Committee and reflected reviews by people who participated in World Scout Jamborees and National Jamborees. Later the Guideline was updated as WOSM Guidelines for the hosting of the World Scout Jamboree in September 2011, and we have officially adopted this guideline since November 2012.

At the Pre-Jamboree held in 2013, it was impossible to execute all the Module Schedule as is because of the difference in the overall schedule and the number of participants from 23WSJ. Therefore, whereas on-site module programmes were offered to all participants at the Pre-Jamboree, each participant was able to participate in one of the off-site module programmes, including the Hiroshima Peace Programme. By this arrangement, the schedule of all modules was executed in a rehearsal of programmes for 23WSJ.

At 23WSJ, out of the four off-site modules (Community, Nature, Water, and Hiroshima Peace Programme), three programmes used chartered buses and one programme required walking to a nearby venue on foot. Depending on the Sub Camp, the Nature Module or the Water Module was specified either for transportation by bus or on foot. In June 2015, following a meeting with WOSM, the time required for completing the Science Module was shortened to reduce the waiting time for Scouts to actually participate in activities.

Heads of Departments related to programmes had meetings in advance and checked the content of modules with the 23WSJ Office to prevent deviation.

Regarding the youth programme guides, which were published for previous World Scout Jamborees, the Jamboree Programme Outline was published for 23WSJ in advance to provide information on the content of each module and how to participate in the programmes.

The programmes were designed with the 23WSJ theme, WA: a Spirit of Unity, embodied in three concepts: Energy, Innovation, and Harmony.

84% of the respondents evaluated overall programmes as “Very Good” or “Good”.

3.2 Educational Objectives

The Jamboree Programme mainly consisted of module activities and Sub Camp Life from the Opening Ceremony on 29th July to the Closing Ceremony on 7th August. In accordance with the Scouting objectives, the objective of the Jamboree Programme was to facilitate the physical, intellectual, social, and psychological progress of all the participants. The following educational objectives were set, which were considered by programme-related Departments, approved by the Executive Committee, and received final confirmation by WOSM.

Through 23WSJ, participating Scouts can achieve the following:

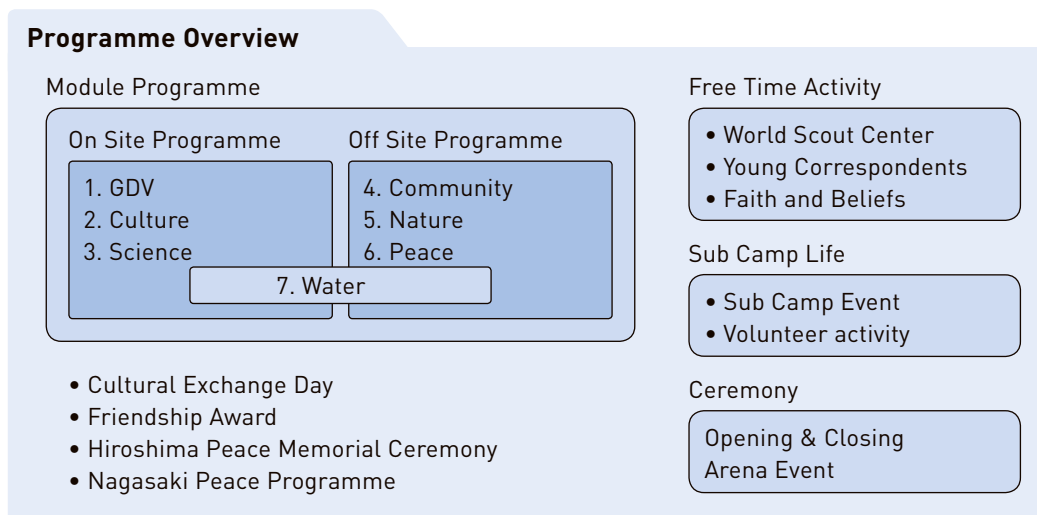
- Learn how energetic and motivated Scouts acting as “Active Citizens” can change the world into a better place
- Cultivate life skills that lead to the creation of new and innovative ways to address global issues, such as through the use of cutting-edge technology
- Experience cultural diversity
- Foster unity among Scouts regardless of ethnic or religious backgrounds, and highlight the importance of cooperation in the creation of a better world

In addition to the educational objectives of the Jamboree Programme, the following were taken into consideration in preparing programmes:

- Encourage Scouts to take action following the Jamboree
- Ensure that all participating Scouts have equal opportunities to participate in programmes
- Educational
- Interactive programmes
- Recognise through experience that Scouting is an international activity
- Recognise challenges concerning the issues facing the world

3.3 Programme Overview

The overview of the Jamboree Programme is shown below.



The basis of the Jamboree Programme was Sub Camp Life, including camping in a tent and cooking at Sub Camps, which are “homes” of participating Scouts. All the participants took part in one-day or half-day module activities. To enable all the participants to experience all the elements of the Jamboree Programme, module activities were allocated equally among Sub Camps.

Module name	Duration	Place
GDV	Half day	On-site
Culture	Half day	On-site
Science	Half day	On-site
Community	One day	Off-site
Nature	One day	Off-site
Water	One day	On-site/Off-site
Hiroshima Peace Programme	One day	Off-site

The schedule for participation in module activities was different for each Sub Camp. In addition to these module activities, Free Time Activity was available for which participating Scouts were allowed to select the activities they would experience. Various activities were available as Free Time Activity, including visits to the World Scout Centre and the Nature Study Centre, participation in the Scout Soccer World Cup, Radio Scouting to try amateur-radio communication, and the Swim Run competition. Scouts chose the activities themselves.



Hub	Sub Camp	7/30		7/31		8/1		8/2	8/3		8/4		8/5		8/6		8/7
		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Northern	Akagi	GDV	-	Peace		Nature		Inter-religious Ceremony / Food Festival / Arena Show	-	Culture	Science	-	Community	Water			-
	Bandai	Culture	-	Peace		Nature			-	GDV	-	Science	Community	Water			-
	Chokai	Nature		-	Culture	Science	-		GDV	-	Water	Peace	Community				-
	Daisetsu	Nature		-	GDV	-	Science			Culture	-	Water	Peace	Community			-
Eastern	Ena	Peace		GDV	-	Community			Science	-	Nature	Water	-	Culture			-
	Fuji	Peace		Culture	-	Community			-	Science	Nature	Water	-	GDV			-
	Goryu	Water		Nature		GDV	-		Community		Peace	-	Culture	Science	-		-
	Hotaka	Water		Nature		-	Culture		Community		Peace	-	GDV	-	Science		-
Western	Ishizuchi	Science	-	Water		-	GDV		Peace		Community	Nature	Culture	-			-
	Jakuchi	-	Science	Water		-	Culture		Peace		Community	Nature	GDV	-			-
	Kuju	-	GDV	Community		Peace			Water		Culture	-	Science	-	Nature		-
	Miyanoura	-	Culture	Community		Peace			Water		GDV	-	-	Science	Nature		-

Off Site Programme with bus transport

3.4 Daily Schedule

The schedule of a typical day is shown below. This schedule is for a day when participating in a standard programme and was announced for reference purpose for planning daily tasks and assignments. The schedule was different when participating in an off-site module activity requiring transportation by bus because of the bus departure and arrival time.

- 06:00 Getting up
- 07:30 Breakfast
- 09:00 Programme
- 12:00 Lunch
- 14:00 Programme
- 17:00 Preparation for dinner
- 19:30 Evening activity
- 23:00 Lights off

3.5 Jamboree Friendship Award

The Jamboree Friendship Award was established to encourage Scouts to take part in all the programmes during 23WSJ and to maximise the opportunities for them to make new friends. To receive this award, Scouts were required not only to participate in activities but also to collect a sticker or a stamp upon completion of each item. To reflect on the experience, Scouts were provided with an opportunity to talk to their Unit Leader about the future after the Jamboree.

It was necessary to complete the following items to receive the Jamboree Friendship Award:

- Make 10 new friends at the Jamboree and exchange contact information
- Join another Unit for a meal during the Jamboree



- Take part in the GDV Module, the Culture Module, and the Science Module
- Take part in the Community Module, the Nature Module, the Water Module, and the Hiroshima Peace Programme
- Visit at least five contingent booths at the World Scout Centre
- Visit the Faith and Beliefs Zone
- Experience two Japanese traditional games.

However, if a participating Scout was unable to take part in module activities because of illness during 23WSJ, such Scout was deemed to have satisfied the requirements at the discretion of his/her Unit Leader.

Scouts who completed the items received a silicone wristband, coloured according to the hub, as the award. As the standard size of silicon bands readily available in Japan is too small for Scouts from overseas, we ordered a die and arranged manufacture of larger bands. The bands were coated with phosphorescent paint. The idea was that the silicone wristbands worn by the Scouts would glow in the dark with the same colour to create an atmosphere of unity at the Closing Ceremony, which was held in the evening.

82% of the respondents evaluated the Jamboree Friendship Award as “Very Good” or “Good”.



3.6 Wide Game

The Wide Game was played on 7th August. This is a game for making new friends by collecting 10 cards, including cards with “Be Prepared” in Japanese written on it, a card with the 23WSJ logo, a card with the kanji character “和”, and Scout emblems.

The initial plan was to adopt the same approach as the 14th World Scout Jamboree held in Norway where Scouts played the Wide Game two hours before the Closing Ceremony and attended the Closing Ceremony in the groups made by the Wide Game. However, based on discussion between the Safety Department and the Ceremony Department, the Wide Game was played at Sub Camps freely in the morning of 7th August, considering possibly of making a chaotic situation after the Closing Ceremony, which may overlap with the departure time of some of the Contingents.

84% of the respondents evaluated the Wide Game as “Very Good” or “Good”.

3.7 Sub Camp Life

The Sub Camp Life was the largest component of the Jamboree Programme because the participating Scouts spent more time at the Sub Camp during 23WSJ than anywhere else. The Sub Camp was the “home” of the participating Scouts and a venue where they ate, slept, and lived with their fellow Scouts, made new friends, achieved personal growth, participated in various activities, and shared meaningful experiences.

For Sub Camp Programmes, participants were offered opportunities to perform folk songs and dances from their cultures on the stage installed at each Hub Tent. There was a campfire and also the opportunity to fly kites. The Scout Soccer World Cup on the soccer pitch and the Bamboo Sunshade Contest to make a sunshade using bamboo. Performances on the Hub Stage were scored by Sub Camp staff and teams whose performance was excellent were selected to perform in the Scout Parade held on 6th August. The Scout Parade was held in the area that was open not only to participating Scouts but also to people from Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Units were encouraged to have a campfire and/or visit other Units for exchanges during the evening as Evening Activity, which was a part of the requirements for the Jamboree Friendship Award.

82% of the respondents evaluated Sub Camp Life as “Very Good” or “Good”.

3.8 World Scout Centre

The World Scout Centre was not only where the Contingent Management Team was located but also a place for participating Scots to visit during the time for Free Time Activity to learn about Scouting and cultures around the world.

For operation of the World Scout Centre, the Contingents Support Department devised the layout of the interior to offer participants an interesting experience while achieving efficient operation. The key for success of the World Scout Centre was close collaboration among Contingents from around the world. The cost of all the activities and exhibitions at the World Scout Centre was borne by the Contingents. The Contingents enthusiastically prepared and planned activities and their operation

was excellent, providing participating Scouts with an exciting experience.

Responding to requests of Contingents, various arrangements were made. Some Contingents requested additional tents, laid a gas pipe for a sauna built in Kirara-hama, and procured one ton of sand without knowing the purpose in advance.

At the centre of the World Scout Centre was the Better World Tent operated by WOSM Team, whose floor area exceeded 700 square meters. The Better World Tent was divided into five areas. Participating Scouts had a brochure called a “Passport”, and visited the areas and took part in the programmes organised by WOSM. The interior of the tent was decorated with some 2,000 coloured mats, which had been trimmed and arranged by WOSM Team members.



3.9 Jamboree Contingent Programme

For the Jamboree Programme, Contingents were also requested to offer programmes, as in the case of previous World Scout Jamborees. This approach was called the “Jamboree Contingent Programme”, which was included in the GDV, Culture, and Science modules. The Jamboree Contingent Programme was essential for the Culture Module and contributed to an excellent programme experience through introduction of the cultures of various countries.

Another advantage of this approach was that it promoted Contingents’ involvement in Jamboree Programme. Contingents made preparations in advance in their countries, including IST training. As over 200 activities were offered in the On Site Programme, it would have been almost impossible for SAJ to secure over 200 staff with foreign language proficiency and skills for programme operation and train them. Taking this fact into consideration, adoption of the Jamboree Contingent Programme was beneficial both for SAJ and for the Contingents.

For preparation of the Jamboree Contingent Programme, the Programme Information was published in July 2014 and May 2015 to provide information. In addition, a subsidy amounting to a maximum JPY100,000 per activity was granted to Contingents as activity operating expenses.

3.10 Module Programmes

A module system was adopted for key programmes of 23WSJ. A schedule for on-site and off-site module programmes was assigned to each Sub Camp so that all the Scouts had equal opportunities to participate in all the programmes. Module programmes are described in this section. Some of these activities were ran by the Jamboree Organiser while there were also activities organised by Contingents, Japanese prefectural councils, external organisations or corporate partners.

3.10.1 Global Development Village (GDV)

Participating Scouts took part in the GDV Module, a half-day module, during 23WSJ. Upon arrival at the GDV Programme Area, Scouts first received briefing on what they would learn through GDV module activities and on the layout then joined activities by Patrol.

GDV addressed five themes: Environment & Sustainability, Human Rights, Poverty, Peace, and Health. It was designed to help Scouts recognise global issues related to these themes and related initiatives, and moreover to encourage them to think about how Scouts could contribute to resolution of the issues.

Each activity was designed to accommodate two to four Patrols at a time and a total of 74 activities were provided, including a 60-minute workshop and walk-in activities with poster presentations.

Directly managed	Contingent	Japan Contingent	External organisations	Total
17	27	9	21	74

Educational objectives of the GDV Module were as follows:

- Learn about global issues from five perspectives: peace, environment and sustainability, human rights, health and poverty
- Acknowledge that our world consists of small communities in which we all live
- Learn that small actions have a cumulative effect that can leave a large impact on society
- Encourage Scouts to become active and remain active in their homes and communities after the Jamboree

19 external organisations participated in GDV, including UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). Although most of such organisations already had partnerships with WOSM or SAJ, we have established new relationships with some organisations. UNICEF provided two activities, one operated by staff dispatched from its New York headquarters and the other operated by a local organisation based in the community near the Jamboree Site. These two parties adopted different approaches reflecting their relationships.

For coordination with external organisations, we held a briefing for external organisations in Tokyo in May 2014 through collaboration with WOSM Team. In November 2014, the GDV Kick-off Meeting was held in New York for ease of attendance of UN organisations and 11 organisations attended this meeting. We listed up organisations with which WOSM has relationships and those with which SAJ has relationships and formulated a plan on how to approach them. In the

case of organisations that have an office in Japan or a regional office, we followed up to build relationships by selecting the optimum method of approach through consultation with the people in charge at the organisations. As a result, many external organisations exhibited at GDV.

Several companies expressed their interest in exhibiting at GDV. However, companies were requested to exhibit in the Science Module or other modules instead to prevent the possibility that GDV would be used for the companies' promotion because GDV was the flagship programme of the World Scout Jamboree.

Because the number of 23WSJ participants increased from the initial estimate, the area initially assigned for GDV was reassigned for expansion of the Adult Sub Camp, the layout of the areas for GDV and Science programmes was changed just before 23WSJ. In addition, some external organisations filed their applications for participation as exhibitors as late as June 2015 and the tent layout was not finalized until mid-July 2015.

Activity examples

- Climate Change Impact on Children
- Disaster Mitigation
- Scouts Go Solar
- Gender Equality
- Fair Trade
- Drug Abuse

GDV

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) / World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) / WaterAid / Edumanity / WaterLex / Book Bridge Foundation / Interpeace / Road Safety Institute / KAICIID (King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue) / Right Start Foundation / AGET Consult and Communications / Spiriteco / UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) / Nagoya University / Hiroshima Association for UNICEF / Yamaguchi Japanese Red Cross Society / Japan Sport Council / Japan Anti-Doping Agency / Scouts Go Solar



3.10.2 Culture

Participating Scouts took part in the Culture Module, a half-day module, during 23WSJ. In the Culture Module, various cultural activities were offered, including traditional culture of the host country Japan and Oriental medicine, in addition to singing, dancing, and crafts from many participating countries and territories.

Each activity was designed to accommodate two to four Patrols at a time and a total of 64 activities were provided, including a 60-minute workshop and walk-in activities with poster presentations.

Directly managed	Contingent	Japan Contingent	External organisations	Total
2	37	20	10	69

Educational objectives of the Culture Module were as follows:

- Experience cultural diversity by learning about the history of different cultures from around the world
- Recognise the importance of understanding and respecting cultural differences
- Appreciate the mutual influence of cultures
- Deepen their understanding of their own cultures, and recognise the importance of inheriting that culture

For the Culture Module to offer experience of cultures around the world, cooperation of National Contingents was indispensable. In fact, more than 50% of the activities at the Culture Module were prepared by Contingents. Many of the Contingents already had experience of offering similar activities at previous World Scout Jamborees and were very enthusiastic and activities were well prepared and planned. This proved that gaining cooperation of National Contingents is the key to success of programmes of this type with activities introducing cultures from around the world.

The Culture Module was held in a large tent (85m × 30m), which was effective as a countermeasure for rain, and the programme area for the Culture Module created a market-like atmosphere. However, it was difficult to conduct activities that involved playing music and activities that should be performed in a quiet environment, such as the tea ceremony, in the same tent. The place for the programme for experiencing Japanese *taiko* drumming was changed three times during 23WSJ. Activities offered by the Japan Contingent were selected from

the activities offered by Prefectural Scout Councils at the Pre-Jamboree that would be suitable for 23WSJ. Regarding external organisations, as well as local organisations from Yamaguchi Prefecture, several organisations participated in the Jamboree for the first time and offered activities, including the Japan Esperanto Institution, the Japan Judo Therapist Association and the Japan Acupuncture & Moxibustion Association offering an experience of Oriental medicine.

In the bidding activities before the selection of Japan in 2008 to host 23WSJ, we publicised the Anime Festival for introducing Japanese manga and anime. However, it was very difficult to prepare for the Anime Festival because of broadcasting rights and copyrights owned by several companies. In the end, a Japanese Scout leader who is a director of a 3D anime movie released in autumn 2015 secured cooperation of the production company and we were able to offer a programme in which participants could try voice over corresponding to anime pictures. Japanese anime was broadcast in the Japan Pavilion.

Activity examples

- Peruvian percussion workshop
- Arabian tent
- British bunting workshop
- Wild West Corral
- *Mizuhiki* knot workshop
- Japanese taiko drumming workshop
- Tea ceremony



3.10.3 Science

Participating Scouts took part in the Science Module, a half-day module, during 23WSJ. Activities offered in the Science Module ranged from those for learning about the basics of science to those introducing cutting-edge technologies.

Each activity was designed to accommodate two to four Patrols at a time and a total of 49 activities were provided, including a 60-minute workshop and walk-in activities with poster presentations.

Directly managed	Contingent	Japan Contingent	External organisations	Total
10	8	11	20	40

Similar to other module activities, before participating in activities, participating Scouts assembled at the beginning for orientation and received a briefing on the module overview and how to participate in the activities.

Educational objectives of the Science Module were as follows:

- Cultivate an interest in science by learning about cutting-edge technology
- Learn about basic science and technology and how they can be utilised in Scouting and daily life
- Create practical technology for the future through learning about science

We received support from major Japanese companies, including Canon, Fujitsu, and Toyota, for activities in the Science Module. The companies were requested to provide not promotional programmes but educational programmes in conformity with the format of the Science Module. Each of these companies had experience of offering educational programmes at elementary schools in their communities as part of CSR (corporate social responsibility) activities, but did not have activities suitable for numerous young people of high-school age from overseas. Therefore, it took time to coordinate the companies' desires and the method of operation of 23WSJ. After many meetings, the companies modified the programmes they had in order to make them suitable for the Jamboree or developed new activities for 23WSJ.

Initially the Science Module was intended to be a one-day module. However, considering the number of activities available and the time required for Scouts to participate in activities, the Science

Module was changed into a half-day module in May 2015 with the WOSM representatives.

For approaching companies, cooperate relations office was established in SAJ Headquarters to find sponsors solicited companies to offer programmes as well as financial and material support. Companies that exhibited at the Pre-Jamboree were requested to also exhibit at 23WSJ, and many of these companies were involved. These relations also promoted Scouting over the partner companies. However, neither companies that participated in previous World Scout Jamborees nor companies that have relationships with WOSM exhibited at 23WSJ. Although the relationships with the host NSO may be a factor, securing continuous support from global companies is a challenge. Filing of applications for participation as exhibitors continued even after the deadline until July 2015, just before 23WSJ, and much coordination was required.

An amateur radio workshop was organised not as a place just for particular Scouts and Leaders who have amateur radio licenses to gather to pursue their interest but activities were devised such that a wider range of participants could take part regardless of the possession of licenses. In the evening on the August 1, the amateur radio station at 23WSJ communicated with the International Space Station (ISS) and 20 Scouts from 11 countries directly contacted an astronaut at the ISS. Fortunately, this astronaut is an American Eagle Scout. This encouraged Scouts to feel that space was a less alien environment. 8N23WSJ was a special call sign for 23WSJ.

Activity examples

- JOTA-JOTI Plaza
- Making PET-bottle rocket
- Ride Toyota Winglet, self-balancing two-wheeled scooter
- Mechanism of magnesium battery
- Science of *umami*



3.10.4 Community

At the previous World Scout Jamborees, the Community Service programme connected participants and the local community, thus contributing to the local community as well as helping Scouts achieve personal growth while generating publicity for Scouting. Based on the Community Service programme, the Community Module was planned for 23WSJ. Having secured the cooperation of Yamaguchi Prefecture and all 19 municipalities in the prefecture, Scouts visited all the elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, and special-needs schools in the prefecture, 548 schools in total. It was an opportunity for Scouts to have exchanges with 92,000 people in the local community, most of whom did not visit the Jamboree Site.



Educational objectives of the Community Module were as follows:

- Learn about Japanese culture, recognise the difference from your own culture, and have exchanges with local people
- Enhance communication skills and establish deeper relationships with local people
- Visit historical sites and factories to learn about the local community

The Community Module was a one-day Off Site Programme with a total of some 600 courses throughout the Jamboree period. In accordance with the instructions in the leaflet distributed to each Scout, Scouts assembled at the main parking area as early as 7:00 am and departed to various destinations in Yamaguchi Prefecture. They enjoyed performances by students at the schools they visited and had exchanges.

The initial plan was not to issue bus tickets and Patrols were to be assigned destinations as they assembled at the bus departure point. However, reflecting the strong requests of the schools that wished to learn beforehand about the country whose Scouts they would be welcoming, leaflets (Shiori) were distributed to Scouts in advance in which the bus and the departure time were specified.

Each bus had four Patrols comprising about 40 people and accompanying IST members. The

buses departed in the morning and returned to the Jamboree Site in the evening. For the Community Module alone, 100 buses were chartered per day. A staff from the Yamaguchi Prefectural Government Office with a cell phone was assigned to each bus for communication in the case of an emergency. As it was impossible to assign Japanese/English bilingual IST members to all the buses, each bus driver was provided with a Communication Support Sheet in advance just in case for an emergency. The Communication Support Sheet had Japanese, English, and French phrases in parallel for announcement of intermissions and simple conversation if, for example, somebody become sick.

The Government of Yamaguchi Prefecture and the Education Boards of all 19 municipalities were vigorously involved in the preparation for and operation of the Community Module. Participating Scouts visited the communities assigned to their Patrols. It was a fruitful programme.

Number of participants

Municipality	Number of participants	Municipality	Number of participants
Shimonoseki City	3,200	Mine City	1,200
Ube City	4,080	Shunan City	1,920
Yamaguchi City	2,840	Sanyo-Onoda City	880
Hagi City	1,400	Suo-Oshima Town	360
Hofu City	1,440	Waki Town	80
Kudamatsu City	560	Kaminoseki Town	80
Iwakuni City	2,160	Tabuse Town	280
Hikari City	880	Hirao Town	120
Nagato City	1,360	Abu Town	160
Yanai City	1,000	Total	24,000

3.10.5 Nature

The Nature Module was an Off Site Programme for exploring the rich natural surroundings of Yamaguchi Prefecture. Each Sub Camp was assigned a date for the Nature Module. Half the participants were assigned to programmes requiring transportation by chartered bus and the other half to programmes that could be reached on foot.

Educational objectives of the Nature Module were as follows:

- Explore the natural surroundings of Japan and appreciate nature
- Enhance cooperation through activities undertaken by a Patrol
- Recognise your physical capabilities by taking up challenges
- Learn about the importance of nature and how to protect nature



The programmes on foot were hiking on Mt. Fujio, which offers a panoramic view of the Jamboree Site, and hiking in Ajisu Town. The departure point for the Mt. Fujio hike was the Kirara-hama Nature Study Centre located at the Jamboree Site. After observing the biodiversity of the area, participants headed towards Mt. Fujio via several checkpoints. Water trucks and temporary toilets were provided along the course so that participating Scouts could take a break.

There were three programmes requiring bus transportation. Trekking on Akiyoshidai, a limestone



plateau noted for numerous caves formed over hundreds of thousands of years, was one of them. At the National Yamaguchi Tokuji Youth Outdoor Learning Center, Scouts explored nature by following the adventure route. Yamaguchi Seminar Park, which is about 12km from the Jamboree Site, an adventurous programme of a type unavailable at the Jamboree Site was offered through cooperation with organisations in Yamaguchi Prefecture, including rock climbing, bouldering, and hiking.

The temperature remained high during the Jamboree period and some Scouts mentioned they were experiencing symptoms of heat stroke while hiking. This prompted cancellation of the Nature Module scheduled on the August 1. The Scouts in the Sub Camps affected by the cancellation participated in On Site Programmes, such as GDV, Culture, and Science modules, instead.

Number of participants

By bus	Number of participants
Youth Outdoor Learning Center	2,400
Seminar Park	3,360
Akiyoshidai	6,240
On foot	Number of participants
Mt. Fujio	10,560
Ajisu	1,440
Total	24,000

3.10.6 Water

Yamaguchi Prefecture faces the ocean in three directions of the compass and the Jamboree Site overlooks the Seto Inland Sea. So the Water Module was naturally a highlight of 23WSJ. Similar to the Nature Module, half the participants took part in activities requiring bus transportation and the other half took part in on-site activities. Scouts assigned to a water activity involving bus transportation were assigned to an activity on foot in the Nature Module.

Educational objectives of the Water Module were as follows:

- Train yourself mentally and physically through water activities
- Cultivate friendship through water activities
- Learn about the risk posed by water activities and the necessary safety measures
- Learn about the vital importance of water to life

Programmes held on Tsuki-no-Umi beach at Kirara-hama were beach volleyball, beach flag, tug of war, and activities using sand bikes. In the indoor swimming pool, canoeing and lifesaving workshops were held in cooperation with external organisations.

Programmes requiring bus transportation were held on the beaches of Hikari City and Sanyo-Onoda City, with various beach activities. These beach activities were realised thanks to the excellent cooperation extended by the two cities. Additionally, because the holding of the Jamboree was in accordance with the Cabinet Agreement, the Japan Maritime Self-Defence Force extended cooperation and offered a programme. Its landing ship Osumi berthed at Ube Port was made available for visits and for a cruise in the Seto Inland Sea. A training programme aboard a cutter was offered through cooperation with Oshima College of the National Institute of Technology.

It was essential to ensure the safety of participating Scouts during water activities. About 40 experienced lifesavers from around the



world joined as IST and assigned as lifesavers for on-site and off-site water activities to ensure safety. Equipment used for lifesaving was imported from the United States because it was not readily available in Japan.

On 1st August, the Swim Run competition was held at Tsuki-no-Umi on-site beach in which about 170 people participated from Sub Camps. On 4th August, as part of activities at Tsuki-no-Umi, prawns were released into the sea through cooperation with Yamaguchi Prefecture in support of marine biodiversity adjacent to the Jamboree Site.

Number of participants

By bus	Number of participants
Hikari City	5,600
Sanyo-Onoda City	4,920
Seto Inland Sea cruise	1,440
Experience aboard a cutter	40
On foot	Number of participants
Swimming pool	7,200
Tsuki-no-Umi	4,800
Total	24,000



3.10.7 Peace

The Peace Module, whose core programme was the Hiroshima Peace Programme, was the highlight of the Jamboree Programme and expressed 23WSJ's theme of WA: a Spirit of Unity.

Educational objectives of the Peace Module were as follows:

- Understand the importance of world peace
- Cultivate your own ideas about peace and think about what you can do to contribute to peace
- Take action as a Messenger of Peace after the Jamboree

For the Hiroshima Peace Programme, every day around 4,700 people in 100 buses left the Jamboree Site early in the morning and arrived at Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park after about a two-hour journey. The participating Scouts visited Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, listened to the reading of writings by bomb victims who were roughly the same age as the Scouts during the war, announced their messages of peace, tried their hand at folding paper cranes and calligraphy, and strolled around the park. They had an opportunity to learn about what happened and to make a commitment to work for peace from now on.

This major programme could not be prepared solely by the Jamboree organiser. It was made possible by numerous organisations who extended cooperation, centring on Hiroshima Scout Council, inspired by their desire to communicate their commitment to world peace. The Hiroshima Peace Programme was certified as part of the Hiroshima City project of the commemoration of the 70th anniversary after the end of the war and many students and volunteers from Hiroshima City were involved. High-school students in Hiroshima Prefecture, together with participating students, took part in voluntary activities on a school-by-school basis, which provided opportunities for publicising Scouting. Participants from Hiroshima Prefecture, excluding 23WSJ IST members, totalled 2,400.

There is insufficient space to park buses in front of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. Thus, while participating Scouts were taking part in the programme, buses returned to the parking lots of the bus companies in Hiroshima City to minimise traffic congestion. As the Japanese government had revised the regulations stricter for operation of buses since the Pre-Jamboree, arrangement of



buses was extremely difficult. The Bus Association and bus operators' in-depth understanding and cooperation in support of 23WSJ enabled us to overcome the difficulty and realise accident-free transportation of participating Scouts during the Jamboree period.

The number of participating Scouts increased from the initial estimate and considerable coordination was necessary in order to ensure that passengers boarded 100 buses per day efficiently. In fact, about 4,700 people were transported by 100 buses per day with an average rate of seat occupancy exceeding 90%.

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park is located on an island in a river. To ensure security of participants, checkpoints were placed at each bridge to prevent them from leaving the park.

92% of the respondents evaluated the Hiroshima Peace Programme as "Very Good" or "Good".

3.10.7.1 Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony

About 200 people, including representative Scouts from each National Scout Organization, WOSM representatives, and representatives from each group of the World Scout Interreligious Forum attended the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony held on 6th August. The participants departed for Hiroshima on 5th August, stayed at the Hiroshima Outdoor Activity Centre for one night and received orientation. They departed early in the morning on 6th August for Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. At Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, the participants and Scouts from Hiroshima Scout Council took part in volunteer activities, which included the distribution of flowers and ceremony programme guides to those attending. They also participated in the dedication of paper cranes that were folded during the Hiroshima Peace Program by Scouts at the Children's Peace Monument and expressed their heartfelt desire for peace.

Mr. João Armando Gonçalves, Chairman, World Scout Committee and Mr. Scott Teare, Secretary General, WOSM, also took part in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony.

While the representative Scouts were participating in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony, sirens sounded at 8:15, the time when the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, in certain areas at the Jamboree Site and a minute of silence was observed.



3.10.7.2 Nagasaki Peace Forum

The Government of Nagasaki City invited some 120 Scouts representing National Scout Organizations from the Jamboree Site to Nagasaki City. The cost was borne by Nagasaki City.

Representative Scouts departed from the Jamboree Site early in the morning on 5th August. After arriving in Nagasaki City, they participated in a forum where they learned about peace and

discussed the theme of peace with young people from Nagasaki City. The forum included a visit to the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum, dedication of flowers at the Peace Park, and a talk by astronaut Mr. Soichi Noguchi, a Scout Ambassador. Victims of the atomic bombing addressed the participants. The forum was a valuable opportunity for Scouts to discuss with young people from Nagasaki their thoughts and feelings stimulated by the programme.

92% of the respondents evaluated the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Ceremony and the Nagasaki Peace Forum as "Very Good" or "Good".



3.11 Free Time Activity

Various walk-in activities were provided that Scouts could enjoy during their free time. Many of them were offered at Sub Camps as Sub Camp Programmes.

- World Scout Centre
- Visit to the Nature Study Centre
- Bird Watching
- Scout Soccer World Cup
- Bamboo Sunshade Contest
- Performances at Hub Tents
- Scout Parade
- Campfire
- Kite Flying
- Wide Game



3.12 Faith and Beliefs Zone

In the Faith and Beliefs Zone, Scouts practiced their respective faiths in acts of worship and learned about the major religions of the world. The atmosphere was conducive to achieving peace of mind and self-awareness. Scouts were able to reflect on their experiences at the Jamboree. Each faith had an area where Scouts were able to learn about what the adherents to that faith believe and how they pray. By learning about the faiths of others and religious practices, Scouts gained an insight into the relationship between religion and conflict in the world. They also deepened their understanding of the similarities and differences among faiths through dialogue.

Educational objectives of the Faith and Beliefs Zone were as follows:

- Understand the importance of faith and beliefs in Scouting
- Learn about various religions in the world
- Reflect on your experience and values in a peaceful environment

The Faith and Beliefs Zone had areas for the following 13 religions:

1. Catholicism
2. Protestantism
3. Orthodox Christianity
4. Islam
5. Judaism
6. Buddhism
7. Sikhism
8. Latter-day Saints
9. Won-Buddhism
10. Shinto
11. Konkokyo
12. Church of World Messianity
13. Tenrikyo

In addition to these 13 areas, an area devoted to several schools of Buddhism was arranged in cooperation with the Japan Buddhist Scout Conference to offer opportunities to gain insights into the diversity of Buddhism in Japan.

In the meeting tent in the zone, an activity called “Koomsit” was provided in the evening for IST members. “Koomsit”, a made-up word from “come and sit”, is like a tea break for learning about other religions. It was very effective as an icebreaker to promote mutual understanding between different religions.

Operation of the Faith and Beliefs Zone required collaboration with the World Scout Interreligious Forum (WSIRF) and cooperation with WSIRF started prior to the Pre-Jamboree. The key for success of the Faith and Beliefs Zone was to reach a consensus with religious groups that are members of WSIRF. Considering the budget and physical conditions and the gap between the ideal situation and the reality, sufficient experience and



capabilities were required for collaboration with these religious groups that had experiences from previous World Scout Jamborees. SAJ were referred to a contact person of WSIRF and promoted preparation through communication mainly with this member of staff. This person played an important role concerning the Faith and Beliefs Zone by coordinating between the Jamboree Headquarters and WSIRF.

In addition to the benefit of having a single contact person, information to WSIRF members was communicated in a 23WSJ newsletter, issued three times prior to the Jamboree. For members of WSIRF groups dispersed around the world, communication of information in a newsletter was effective.

The following religious services were available during the Jamboree.

Date	Faith Community	Time	Service	Location		
July	30th	Buddhist	08:00	Meditation	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Catholic	08:30	Holy Mass	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Protestant	18:30	Daily Service	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Jewish	07:00	Shacharit Service	Tent of Meetings	
			19:30	Maariv Service	Tent of Meetings	
	Islam	13:30	Daily prayer	Faith and Beliefs Zone		
	31st	Buddhist	08:00	Meditation	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Catholic	08:30	Holy Mass	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Protestant	18:30	Daily Service	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Jewish	18:45	Mincha & Kabbalat Shabbat	Tent of Meetings	
Islam		13:00	Jumaa Prayer	Tent of Meetings		
August	1st	Buddhist	08:00	Meditation	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Catholic	08:30	Holy Mass	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Protestant	18:30	Daily Service	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Jewish	09:30	Shacharit & Mussaf Services	Tent of Meetings	
			19:00	Mincha Service	Tent of Meetings	
			20:06	Maariv Service	Tent of Meetings	
		Islam	13:00	Daily prayer	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
	2nd	Buddhist	11:00	Prayer chanting	Sports field	
		Catholic	11:00	Mass	Near the Dome	
		Orthodox	11:00	Divine Liturgy	Near the Dome	
		Protestant	11:00	Worship	Near the Dome	
		Islam	11:00	Prayer and activities	Near the Dome	
		Jewish	11:00	Gathering	Near the Dome	
		Latter-day Saints	11:00	Fireside	Near the Dome	
		Sikh	11:00	Prayer	Near the Dome	
		Won-Buddhist	11:00	Special Dharma Service	Near the Dome	
	3rd	Buddhist	08:00	Meditation	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Catholic	08:30	Holy Mass	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Protestant	18:30	Daily Service	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Jewish	07:00	Shacharit Service	Tent of Meetings	
			19:30	Maariv Service	Tent of Meetings	
		Islam	13:30	Daily prayer	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		4th	Buddhist	08:00	Meditation	Faith and Beliefs Zone
			Catholic	08:30	Holy Mass	Faith and Beliefs Zone
			Protestant	18:30	Daily Service	Faith and Beliefs Zone
			Jewish	19:30	Maariv Service	Tent of Meetings
	Islam		13:30	Daily prayer	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
	5th	Buddhist	08:00	Meditation	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Catholic	08:30	Holy Mass	Faith and Beliefs Zone	
		Protestant	18:30	Daily Service	Faith and Beliefs Zone	

79% of the respondents evaluated the arrangement related to Faith and Beliefs as "Very Good" or "Good".

3.12.1 Inter-religious Ceremony

The Inter-religious Ceremony was held in the Arena from 9:00 on 2nd August. This was an opportunity for participating Scouts to pray on the stage and learn how the adherents of other faiths pray, wishing for peace. The content was as follows:

- Recitation of Scout Promise and Law in Unison
- Performance by students of Elizabeth University of Music
- Message from Mr. Kojun Otani, Special Advisor, SAJ
- Message from the Secretary General, WOSM
- Prayer

Coordination between the Ceremony Department and staff of the Faith and Beliefs Zone played a vital role, ensuring the Inter-religious Ceremony was a great success with some 12,000 participants.



3.13 Cultural Exchange Day

2nd August was Cultural Exchange Day, a one-day programme devoted to the experience of cultural diversity. The Inter-religious Ceremony held in the morning was an opportunity to find out about the religious dimension of culture. From noon onward was the Food Festival, Scouts introduced the food culture of their country by cooking and serving traditional dishes. The Arena Show in the evening featured dances and other performing arts of various countries.

For the Food Festival, basic ingredients for introducing the food culture of countries of participating Scouts were distributed, instead of ingredients for lunch. The basic ingredients distributed were rice, wheat flour, pasta, tortilla, bread, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots, onions, cabbages, and potatoes.

In addition to the basic ingredients, 50 kinds of ingredients were available for additional order, which were informed in the Bulletin, and Contingents were able to make purchase orders at their own expense. In order to be able to respond as complete as possible to special requests, arrangement was made in cooperation with the Marukyu supermarket chain, which opened the Supermarket at the Jamboree Site. The additional ingredients consisted of a total of 10,596 items. Milk and cinnamon were popular items for additional orders. Because the Food Festival was for introducing the food culture of countries of participating Scouts, ingredients additionally ordered included items not readily available in Japan, such as lingonberry jam and suet.

About 170 purchase orders for additional ingredients were received. The USA Contingent placed a bulk purchase order on behalf of about 30 Units. The Japan Contingent was not permitted to place a purchase order because it is based in the host country. About 50% of the Units from overseas placed additional orders, indicating high interest in the Food Festival.

List of additional ingredients

Japanese radish, minced chicken breast, oranges, chicken breast, lemon, halal chicken breast, apple, minced pork, banana, pork loin, basil, beef round, green pepper, honey, ginger, coconut milk, garlic, strawberry jam, avocado, apricot jam, mushroom, chili sauce, chili pepper, mayonnaise, raisins, tomato sauce, pickles, mustard, olives, tabasco, sardines in oil, turmeric, whole canned tomatoes, garam masala, canned chickpeas, olive oil, canned lentils, peanuts, butter, cream cheese, sugar, cheddar cheese, dry yeast, mozzarella cheese, eggs, butter, milk chocolate, fresh cream, dark chocolate, bacon, marshmallows

79% of the respondents evaluated the Food Festival as "Very Good" or "Good".



3.14 Japanese Games and Songs

To encourage Scouts to learn some Japanese games since the event was in Japan, the following two games were introduced at the Heads of Contingent Meetings and in the Bulletins. Playing these games was included as a requirement for the Jamboree Friendship Award.

- *Atchi Muite Hoi!*
- *Daruma san ga Koronda*

In addition to the above-mentioned games, the two Japanese songs below were selected for Scouts to learn. These songs were sung at ceremonies.

3.15 Young Correspondents/ Spokespersons

The objective of the Young Correspondents and Spokespersons Programme was to support Scouts in their efforts to publicise various aspects of the Jamboree to the international media and the media of their countries in their own words. For this programme, at least two Scouts were selected from each National Contingent. In the case of a large Contingent, the number of Scouts participating in this programme increased proportionally.



Scouts who were appointed Young Correspondents or Spokespersons were able to access the Media Centre. They wrote articles for the Jamboree News and for the Jamboree website and reported on the Youtube Jamboree channel. They also responded to requests for interviews from the media. Young Correspondents and Spokespersons were energetic and they used cameras etc. leased from sponsors.

Several NSOs had links with the media of their countries before the start of the Jamboree and distributed news video clips to broadcasting stations in their countries.

The press conference of Mr. Soichi Noguchi, an astronaut who was a Scout and is now an SAJ Scout Ambassador, and live interviews at the Closing Ceremony were among the highlights for the Scouts and IST members participating in this programme.

The workspace and equipment at the Media Centre were insufficient not only for this programme but also in general. Substantial improvements are required.



3.16 Ceremonies

At 23WSJ all the participants assembled at the Arena on three occasions, namely, the Opening Ceremony, the Arena Show, and the Closing Ceremony. The objective of these assemblies was to enable 34,000 fellow Scouts to recognise the international reach of Scouting and to have a sense of unity through the events.

79% of the respondents evaluated the content and direction of the ceremonies and the Arena Show as “Very Good” or “Good”.

3.16.1 Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony was held in the evening on Wednesday, 29th of July and was scheduled such that sunset occurred during the ceremony. The principal guest was the governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture. The ceremony included the following:

- Welcome flight

Prior to the opening ceremony, the Japan Air Self-Defence Force’s Blue Impulse aerobatic team performed a welcome demonstration flight above the Jamboree Site. This was the signal for participants to leave their Sub Camps and head towards the Arena.



- Opening live performance by a local pop group from Yamaguchi Prefecture
- Welcome speech by the governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture
- Performance on traditional Japanese musical instruments
- Entry of national flags of NSOs
- Handing over of the World Scout Flag from Sweden, the host of 22WSJ, to Japan
- Declaration of the opening of 23WSJ by Camp Chief in French
- Chanting of the Scout Promise by the lead of Representative Scouts of the six regions in the Scouts’ native languages
- Welcome message by Mr. João Armando Gonçalves, Chairman, World Scout Committee (WSC) on behalf of the organiser



3.16.2 Arena Show

Sunday, 2nd August, was Cultural Exchange Day, including the Inter-Religious Ceremony and the Food Festival. All the participants spent the day on-site and had exchanges.

The Arena Show was held in the evening of Cultural Exchange Day. The Arena Show was also attended by two special guests: Hon. Shinzo Abe, the Prime Minister of Japan and the Crown Prince. They spoke warmly to Scouts from around the world and expressed their high expectations for the success of the Jamboree. Diverse music and dance performances energized the participants, bringing the Arena vividly to life. The sun had set by the time of the final live performance.



- Special live performance by a pop singer and dancers
- DJ performance of the Jamboree song by the composer of the Jamboree song
- Show by aerobatic team
- Speech by the Prime Minister
- Speech by the Crown Prince
- Dance performance through collaboration

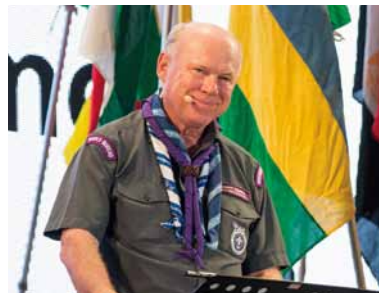
- between a professional dance troupe and Scouts from around the world
- Speech by Mr. Soichi Noguchi, astronaut, who was a Scout and still an active Scout leader
- Flag performance by a flag team
- Mini live performance for singing Japanese songs
- Final live performance by a singer



3.16.3 Closing Ceremony

Coinciding with sunset on Friday, 7th August, all the participants assembled at the Arena for the third time at 23WSJ. The Closing Ceremony was attended by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi both of whom were guests and made speeches. Representative Scouts from the three countries of North America where the next World Scout Jamboree will be held went on stage and the World Scout Flag was handed over to them from Japanese Scout and Deputy Camp Chief Ms. Mari Nakano.

- Closing performance by the flag team
- Speech by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
- Speech by the United Nations Youth Envoy
- Live performance by a pop group
- Broadcasting of snapshots and clips to inspire reflection on 23WSJ
- Entry of national flags of NSOs
- Closing remarks by Secretary General, WOSM
- Video clip based on the theme of peace
- Handing over of the World Scout Flag to the three countries of North America where the next World Scout Jamboree will be held: Introduction of 24WSJ
- Jamboree Song and dance led by IST
- Final live performance by a heavy metal band
- Firework display



3.16.4 Day Visitor Show



A show for Day Visitors was held on the stage in the multi-purpose Dome (Kirara Dome) for the Yamaguchi Jamboree Festival. The purpose was to communicate the attractiveness of the Jamboree and Scouting to visitors. The show was held in the morning (10:30–11:30) and in the afternoon (13:30–14:30) on dates when the Jamboree was open to Day Visitors. The show included performances on stage by Contingents introducing their cultures and involved songs and dances by IST members.

Contingents, Units, and individuals were invited to perform at this show when they did not have pre-assigned Programmes. There were only two groups that applied in advance to perform for this event. In addition, because the Handbook did not mention the opportunity to participate in this show, it was very difficult to find groups that could perform in it.

The length of the show varied from one day to another depending on the number of groups performing. The audience enjoyed a variety of performances by Contingents from abroad and songs by IST members in which Day Visitors were invited to participate in. Yamaguchi Prefecture's request was to demonstrate various cultures from around the world in the show for Day Visitors and Yamaguchi Prefecture regarded the show very highly in general.

3.17 Jamboree Song

Jamboree Song, "A Spirit of Unity", was selected by the 23WSJ Preparatory Committee in 2012, a year prior to the Pre-Jamboree, from among submissions from around the world. We invited submissions from all over the world of an original song in tune with the Jamboree theme. The selected song stood out by virtue of its contemporary and inclusive attributes appealing to a wide audience. The runner-up song was adopted as the Pre-Jamboree theme song.

Mr. Gakuou Ikenoue, the composer of the Jamboree song, was a Scout who was studying at a college of music in Japan when he submitted his song. The copyright was transferred to 23WSJ in accordance with the terms and conditions of the call for submissions.

For the composition of the tune, we secured the cooperation of the college where Mr. Ikenoue was studying, a music publishing company related to the college, a music school, etc. and Mr. Ikenoue gathered together engineers, instrumentalists and singers using his personal connections. The song was recorded at a studio in Tokyo. As the original song was in Japanese, the lyrics were translated into English. This translation was consigned to a professional musician.

The completed Jamboree Song was distributed to representatives of NSOs at the Heads of Contingent Visit and also distributed on the 23WSJ website and on Youtube free of charge. It was not sold as a CD.



a Spirit of Unity

Music/Words: Gakuou Ikenoue English Words: Suzi Kim

Wo-oh-oh WA Come together now It's time to smile again
(Here we are You and me We're gonna make it happen)
Unite The power in our hands And reach up to the sky
(Here we are You and me We're gonna fly away)

Come on! Let's have some fun and jam the Jamboree
We can make it real
You and I are here for each other
One - for - all - for - one

Feel the breadth of the dream you've dreamed Inside your body, heart and soul
Far beyond and up ahead Something special waits for you
A brand new world A brand new you Oh there's so much for you to see
The time is right for you and me today
Stepping out into the light

(Yes, you and me)
Out on a journey together Before we know it
The more we meet The more we grow
In spheres of friendship and love We all need to make it through

Wo-oh-oh WA Come together now It's time to smile again
(Here we are You and me We're gonna make it happen)
Unite The power in our hands And reach up to the sky
(Here we are You and me We're gonna fly away)

Come on! Let's have some fun and jam the Jamboree
We can make it real
You and I are here for each other
One - for - all - for - one

Ne-ver ever gonna let The colors that we are fade away
Different hues and different tunes All the different ways we came to be
You and me are here today To make the call tomorrow needs
Looking up at the sky we share up there Far and wide forevermore

(The day will come)
When all the things that we dreamed of Are no longer
Dreams but true Miracles so real
The footsteps of friendship and love We have not tread in vain

Wo-oh-oh WA Come together now It's time to smile again
(Here we are You and me We're gonna make it happen)
Unite The power in our hands And reach up to the sky
(Here we are You and me We're gonna fly away)

Wo-oh-oh WA Come together now It's time to sing again
(Here we are You and me We're gonna let it shine)
Unite The power in our hands The power that we are
(Here we are You and me We're gonna make it real)

Wo-oh-oh WA Come together now It's time to smile again
(Here we are You and me We're gonna make it happen)
Unite The power in our hands And reach up to the sky
(Here we are You and me We're gonna fly away)

Come on! Let's have some fun and jam the Jamboree
We can make it real
You and I are here for each other
One - for - all - for - one

Come on! Let's have some fun and jam the Jamboree
We can make it real
You and I are here for each other
One - for - all - for - one



World Scout Parliamentary Union Executive Committee Meeting

The Executive Committee Meeting of the World Scout Parliamentary Union (WSPU) took place in Kokura and Yamaguchi from 28th to 29th July, on the occasion of the 23rd World Scout Jamboree.

WSPU is an organisation aiming to strengthen both National Scout Organization and World Scouting through the influence of parliamentarians who believe in Scouting as an effective non-formal educational method and Movement.

At the time of the Jamboree, Hon. Ryu Shionoya was the President of WSPU, and Mr. Minoru Nishimura was the Secretary General.

The meeting discussed the preparation of the 8th General Assembly of WSPU, later held in Stockholm, Sweden from 31st August to 2nd September 2016.

The attendees also visited the Opening Ceremony of the 23rd World Scout Jamboree, after concluding their business agendas.

4. Site Operation and Facilities

For the planning of the Jamboree Site, such as design of the site, construction of facilities, formulation of the food plan, we referred to the experience of previous Nippon (National) Jamborees, the previous two World Scout Jamborees (21WSJ and 22WSJ), and several regional Scout Jamborees.

Some committee members and staff of SAJ Headquarters had participated in 21WSJ as members of the Japan Contingent and officials from Yamaguchi Prefecture and Yamaguchi City had visited 21WSJ as Day Visitors. Personnel from a company to which site construction and dismantling for 23WSJ were contracted and a company to which supply of food ingredients and catering services were contracted had also visited 22WSJ where they were briefed by the related departments.

Although the goods and food ingredients required for 23WSJ were locally available, certain items had to be procured from a larger geographical area (western Japan) because of the large quantities required, resulting in high transportation cost. Procurement of large quantities of items also caused problems related to temporary storage. Although efforts were made to reduce costs by carefully selecting suppliers and means of transportation and storage, costs of certain items were higher than usual.

Many large buses had to be chartered for arrival and departure of Participants and for the Off Site Programme. Since sufficient buses could not be

chartered in Yamaguchi Prefecture and neighbouring prefectures, buses were also chartered from the Kyushu and Kinki regions. In Japan, a new regulation introduced in April 2014 concerning bus fees and safety led to an increase in fees and shortages of chartered buses and drivers. Consequently, the situation was severe in terms of both budget and procurement, and this was a factor accounting for the shortage of buses for Kansai International Airport.

The Pre-Jamboree held two years ago was very important as a rehearsal for 23WSJ. Various aspects of the plan for 23WSJ were revised by reflecting the evaluation of the Pre-Jamboree. However, transportation of containers for Contingents from abroad and operation of the Food House and supermarkets were not included in the Pre-Jamboree. Also, as 23WSJ would have more Participants from abroad than from Japan, certain aspects of the plan for 23WSJ, including transportation of Participants from their arrival points to the Jamboree Site, menus reflecting allergies and dietary requirements of religions, and safety-related matters, such as sickness and injuries and troubles of Participants, could not be fully checked.

Collaboration with the local government of the area in which the Jamboree Site is located and with other relevant organisations is important for planning and preparation of logistics. We had numerous meetings with Yamaguchi Prefecture and Yamaguchi City from the initial phase.





4.1 Kirara-hama Jamboree Site

Kirara-hama in Ajisu, Yamaguchi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, was the main site of the 23rd World Scout Jamboree. In addition, Off Site Programmes were held at several facilities in the neighbourhood, Community module visited all municipalities in Yamaguchi Prefecture, and Hiroshima Peace Programme was held in neighbouring Hiroshima Prefecture. Existing facilities as well as land that had previously been vacant were used as sites for Sub Camps.

Kirara-hama is about 10km or a 30-minute bus ride from JR Shin-Yamaguchi Station where the Shinkansen (bullet train) stops and from Yamaguchi-Ube Airport that has a direct service to/from Tokyo. Kirara-hama's proximity to the two access points made it convenient for participants. The car parks with a combined capacity for about 8,000 cars were used for buses for transportation of participants upon arrival and departure and for buses for Off Site Programmes, and as the Contingents' container yard.

Kirara-hama has the following advantages:

- Extensive natural surroundings and good infrastructure, including the main roads and car park. No need for large-scale development
- Use of the existing parks for programmes and for evacuation in the event of a natural disaster
- Located in Yamaguchi City, the capital of Yamaguchi Prefecture. Good access made it convenient for supply of ingredients and goods and

materials for an event with 30,000 participants.

- Proximity to international airports in western Japan, including Fukuoka Airport and Kansai Airport, enabled distributed transportation in Japan and several different routes for entry to the Jamboree Site.
- Proximity to Hiroshima City enabled arrangement of the Hiroshima Peace Programme as a day trip.

A warehouse for storage of various goods and materials for the Jamboree was constructed at a site adjacent to the Jamboree Site. In addition, a warehouse in an industrial park located about 5km northwest of the Jamboree Site was leased for sorting and storage of ingredients to be distributed to the Participants.

Areas accessible on foot from Kirara-hama and the Yamaguchi Seminar Park, which is a training facility owned by Yamaguchi Prefecture located about 8km northeast of the Jamboree Site, were used for Off Site Programmes. The Yamaguchi Seminar Park was used as a venue for the Heads of Contingent Visit, which was held twice before the Jamboree, and as accommodation for programme instructors during the Jamboree period.

4.1.1 Site Usage Plan

Kirara-hama is accessible by prefectural and municipal roads and is convenient for transportation of people and goods in large vehicles. However, the ground in the Sub Camp Area is soft. In particular, access to the Hub Tent would have been unsuitable

for large vehicles transporting food. Therefore, a temporary road was constructed by laying about 420 steel plates.

At the southern edge of Kirara-hama is a wastewater treatment facility serving the nearby urban districts. However, its capacity was insufficient for treatment of wastewater discharged by an event with 30,000 participants. Thus, the need to improve the treatment method was recognised from an early stage. There was a proposal to adopt evapotranspiration of water used for showers while controlling the quantity of water to be used. This method was demonstrated at the Pre-Jamboree and applied for treating the wastewater from showers for about 8,000 people in the Northern Hub. In addition, construction of an extension to the wastewater treatment facility was completed in time for 23WSJ and, as a result, sufficient wastewater treatment capacity for the event was secured. This enabled the installation of flush toilets throughout the Jamboree Site.

Site design for the Pre-Jamboree and that for 23WSJ were promoted concurrently and the site usage plan for 23WSJ was revised, reflecting the review of the Pre-Jamboree.

The Pre-Jamboree experienced a localised heavy downpour and this made it apparent that Kirara-hama, facing the Seto Inland Sea and without inclination, has problems with drainage of excessive rainwater. To prepare for the possibility of heavy rain, a large tent was installed at each Hub as a temporary shelter. In addition, in response to our request to Yamaguchi Prefecture, many ditches were dug in the Sub Camp Area to enhance drainage capacity.

Registration for participation in 23WSJ increased greatly. To accommodate a substantial increase in the number of Participants, in particular, the number of IST members, it was necessary to have larger adult campsites. As this extension included a site originally earmarked for use for a module programme, it was also necessary to change the Programme site layout.

The site usage plan included the following elements, taking into account land usage and necessary infrastructure, movement of participants on a typical day, movement of vehicles for distribution of food and other goods and for maintenance, use of parks, etc.

Hub and Sub Camp for Participants (Scouts)

Four Sub Camps formed one Hub. There were three Hubs with 12 Sub Camps for Participants. Each Hub had a beverage shop. The Jamboree Hospital and the Supermarket were placed at the centre of the Sub Camp Area.

Adult Camp Area

The Adult Camp Area was placed at a location away from Sub Camp Area. Between them were the World Scout Centre and Main Parking. Because the number of participants increased about 20%, the south-east side of the site was enlarged for use as Adult Camp Area and part of the Programme area was changed to a camp area too.

Arena

The Arena was installed on the central location of the Sub Camp Area, to make it easier for Participants to get to the Arena, whereas the Arena during the Pre-Jamboree was placed on the field in a well-equipped park at the southern end of Kirara-hama.

Programme Area

The Programme Area (GDV, Science, and Culture) was placed in the zone adjacent to the Sub Camp Area and near the prefectural road leading to the Jamboree Site. For the Water Module, a beach in the park and an indoor swimming pool were used. The Faiths and Beliefs Zone was placed in a field in the park that is screened by trees and isolated.

World Scout Centre

Considering access of Participants and access of CMTs to the Jamboree Headquarters and the Reception Area, the World Scout Centre was placed at the centre of the Jamboree Site.

Plaza

The Plaza was placed in the park adjacent to Main Parking between the Sub Camp Area and the Adult Camp Area for easy access by Day Visitors. The Scout Shop, the Supermarket, the Food House, and shops were placed there. The Plaza shared the zone with the Yamaguchi Jamboree Festival, which was organised by Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Jamboree Headquarters/Reception Area

The Jamboree Headquarters was located at the ocean-front side of the World Scout Centre at the centre of Kirara-hama.

Media Centre

Two pre-existing park buildings were used as the Media Centre. They were adjacent to the Faith & Beliefs Zone and JAMTEL.

Warehouse

The Warehouse was located at a site across the road at south-west of the Jamboree Site. There was a gate to the Main Parking and it was possible to deliver goods to the Warehouse and deliver goods from the Warehouse to the Jamboree Site without going through the Main Gate.

Main Parking (see 4.6.1 for details)

The existing large car park with direct access to the entrance of Kirara-hama was used for various purposes. The car park was partitioned and used as a bus terminal, for parking participants' vehicles during the Jamboree, and as a container yard. Also, the Welcome Centre was placed here for check-in of Participants. Other facilities placed at the car park included a Staff Restaurant for the adjacent Adult Camp Area, a Supermarket next to the Plaza, a collection point for the parcel delivery service, a stage for Yamaguchi Festival, and a *koban* police box.

4.1.2 Structures

All the facilities constructed for 23WSJ at Kirara-hama were temporary structures and removed after 23WSJ. In Japan even temporary structures are required to be of the same strength as permanent structures. Necessary measures were implemented for installation of large tents, portable buildings, toilet and shower facilities, etc. and the necessary applications were filed.

Contractors installed all the larger tents and portable buildings for 23WSJ. Excluding the Pavilions for programmes, lighting equipment and power sources were installed to these tents and facilities. The total floor area of the tents and portable buildings used for 23WSJ was about 36,800m².

“Pipe” tent

“Pipe” tents are 3.6m × 5.4m in floor size and have metal frames. They were used as individual structures. About 380 “pipe” tents were rented and used mainly for programme pavilions, check-in points, and for accommodation of Operation Kirara Participants. In addition, about 60 half-size



“pipe” tents were used for gate guard stations and shower washrooms.

“Piccolo” tent

Developed in Europe, a standard “piccolo” tent is 4m wide and 6m long and the length can be extended in the units of 3m. “Piccolo” tents were used for Contingent pavilions at the World Scout Centre and for shower cubicles. About 280 “piccolo” tents (calculated based on length of 6m) were rented.



“Multi” tent

The specifications of a “multi” tent are the same as those for a “piccolo” tent but with a width of 8m. Depending on the use, some “multi” tents had wooden floors. “Multi” tents were used for the Jamboree Headquarters, Contingent pavilions at the World Scout Centre, reception tents, etc. About 600 “multi” tents (calculated based on length of 12m) were rented.



“Grande” tent

There were three types of “grande” tents with widths of 10m, 20m or 30m, respectively. The length is extendable in units of 5m. The largest tents, each 30m wide and 85m long and with a floor area of about 2,550m², were used for the Staff Restaurant, Hub Tents, and Culture Tents. These large-capacity tents are subject to the regulation of the Fire Service Act of Japan. Thus, mandatory facilities, such as fire detectors and fire extinguishers, were installed in these tents. Hub Tents for use as shelters in the event of a sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain were equipped with broadcasting facilities for notifying the need to take shelter and a lightning protection system.



Portable buildings

A total of about 90 large and small portable buildings were used. Depending on the purpose, they were connected. Equipped with air conditioners, portable buildings were used for the Staff Restaurant kitchen and the Scout Shop.



4.1.3 Installation and Removal



Installation and removal of structures needed to be done by qualified personnel. Thus, installation and removal of structures and associated work were contracted both for the Pre-Jamboree and 23WSJ. With a company with experience of major events in Japan as the main contractor, about 50 companies varying in scale were involved.

Considerable work was required to complete construction of all necessary infrastructure before the Jamboree. Installation work for the Jamboree started on May 20 and removal work was completed on September 18. The weather during 23WSJ remained fine but the site was hit by typhoons twice before the Jamboree and once after the Jamboree, resulting in delay in installation and removal work and the need for recovery work.

To enable use of the site from July 25, the Site Management Department entered the site on July 23 and facilities were handed over from the contractors to the Site Management Department.

75% of the respondents evaluated the Jamboree Site as “Very Good” or “Good”.

4.2 Basic Facilities and Operations

It was necessary to formulate a meticulous plan to ensure that the site was appropriate for the 23rd World Scout Jamboree, that is, all the participants were able to use appropriate facilities and the necessary services. The two most recent World Scout Jamborees were referred for the planning and the two most recent Nippon (National) Jamborees were used as opportunities for verification of the plan, in

order to finalize the plan for appropriate facilities and operations.

4.2.1 Water Supply

In order to calculate the total quantity of water required for the Jamboree Site, the quantity of water per person for shower, toilet, and laundry per day was assumed to be 40 litres based on the result at the Pre-Jamboree. Taking into account the difference in the water consumption of Scouts (cooking food at camp sites) and of staff (catering), and the difference in the use of flush toilets by area and by gender, water consumption per person was assumed as follows. However, the actual consumption in the Sub Camp Area exceeded the assumption.

Area	Plan	Result
Sub Camp Area	Male 55 litres/day	71 litres/day
	Female 71 litres/day	
Adult Camp Area	Male 65 litres/day	66 litres/day
	Female 89 litres/day	

For supply of drinking water to the Jamboree Site, 10 systems of temporary pipes were laid (3,445m of primary piping), branching from the main water pipe of Yamaguchi City adjacent to Kirara-hama and the existing water pipes in the two parks at Kirara-hama. Rental pipes made of steel, whose performance was verified at the Pre-Jamboree and the Nippon (National) Jamboree held before the Pre-Jamboree, were laid. Yamaguchi City’s Water Agency checked the water quality in advance to confirm its potability.

With the number of applications for Participants exceeding 30,000, the possibility arose that water supply at peak



times in the morning and in the evening, when water consumption peaks in adjacent areas, would be insufficient. Therefore, a large tank with 40m³ capacity and two tanks, each with 20m³ capacity, were installed at the Western Hub and the Northern Hub, to store water for flushing toilets.

The total quantity of water consumption per day for the entire Jamboree Site was assumed to be 2,200m³ and Yamaguchi City planned for an additional 200–300m³ per day. During the Jamboree period,

on four days water consumption exceeded 2,500m³ per day. Water consumption topped on 2nd August when there were no Off Site Programmes and all Participants were on site.

- Average water consumption per day **2,250m³/day**
- Highest water consumption per day **3,232m³/day on 2nd August**
- Total water consumption **28,704m³**

In areas where continuous water supply was not required every day, such as the Programme Area and the Arena, and in areas where it was difficult to lay pipes because of the movement of vehicles, twelve 1-ton water supply trailers of the Ground Self-Defence Force were placed to provide fresh drinking water.



water piping and 164 taps for washing hands (unsuitable for drinking) for certain toilets that used water from tanks



Domestic non-faecal wastewater generated by Units during cooking etc. was to be stored in supplied buckets and discharged into sewage pits installed at each Sub Camp. Each sewage pit was equipped with a sieve (diameter of 56cm) to remove residual ingredients etc. and a grease trap so that only wastewater without solid and grease would flow into the sewage system. However, because the method of use was not thoroughly communicated, sieves were always clogged with kitchen refuse.



4.2.2 Wastewater/Sewage

Flush toilets and vault toilets were both installed. Water used for showers was partially treated by evapotranspiration. In order to adjust the quantity of wastewater per hour to the capacity of the wastewater treatment facility, water used for showers was stored in an adjustment tank prior to treatment and the flow rate of the release to the sewage system was adjusted. A 240m³ adjustment tank was prepared for every two Sub Camps. With tanks installed at seven locations on site, including at the Adult Camp Area, the total adjustment capacity was 1,800m³.

Wastewater generated at various locations was pumped (by 42 pumps) through seven temporary piping systems (3,936m of primary piping), of which two systems adopted evapotranspiration and five systems were connected to the existing man-holes for discharge to the sewage system.

4.2.3 Water Stations / Waste Water Pits

Each Sub Camp had a water station with 12 taps. In addition, water stations were installed along the water piping near the Programme Area and the World Scout Centre so that Participants could get water. In the Sub Camp Area, temporary structures with taps were constructed. In other areas, leased sinks were used. In total, the Jamboree Site had 21 water stations with 192 taps. In addition, each toilet had a tap for washing hands and each shower had a tap. There were 650 taps directly connected to

4.2.4 Toilets

About 820 temporary toilets, which were leased by a contractor, were installed at 30 locations. Day Visitors used the existing toilets in



the parks. Compared with the Nippon Jamboree, the ratio of western-style toilets was increased to about 80% and based on the number of registered Participants, the toilets for male and female were set to be 50% each, the same as for showers. Each cubicle for a Japanese-style flush toilet had a tap to supply water for a bidet. The calculation was based on the number that estimated 81 toilets for two Sub Camps of 4,000 people, and 162 toilets for a total of 7,800 people at three Adult Camp Areas. In the Sub Camp Area, Participants were able to use both flush toilets, which were shared by two Sub Camps, and vault toilets installed in each Sub Camp. Wheelchair accessible toilets were placed at 10 locations in the Sub Camp Area, Adult Camp Area, the World Scout Centre, and the Arena.

Toilets exclusively for Jamboree Hospital and cooks of the Staff Restaurant were provided, too.

Vault toilets were vacuumed every day by vacuum trucks. Four vacuum trucks—one 2t truck, one 3t

truck, one 4t truck, and one 8t truck—performed vacuuming 77 times and vacuumed 320,040 litres of faecal sludge.

4.2.5 Showers

96 showers and 28 sinks at a shower station consisting of two blocks were provided for about 4,000 people at every two Sub Camps. A shower station consisted of two blocks, one for male Scouts and Leaders and one for female Scouts and Leaders, consisting of connected shower booths for one person and was placed under a “piccolo” tent.



Hot water was available in shower booths and shower stations had sinks. Another type of shower facility was a shower booth for multiple persons where only room-temperature water was available. A “piccolo” tent was partitioned in the middle, with shower booths for males on one side and for females on the other side. At some of these shower booths for multiple persons, there were several cases that Scouts removed shower heads and played with water and water was wasted. Thus, use of these shower booths for multiple persons was suspended during the rest of the Jamboree period. For the three Adult Camp Areas, 176 shower booths for one person were placed at four locations. Shower booths for multiple persons had no steps and were wheelchair accessible. Shower booths for the disabled in the parks were made available for use for handicapped people in the Adult Camp Areas. In addition, shower facilities for patients were provided at the Jamboree Hospital. In total, 754 showers and 252 taps were provided at 11 locations on the Jamboree Site.

Hot water was supplied to shower booths for one person using a kerosene-type hot water supply system, which was used for the last two Nippon (National) Jamborees. A contracted petrol station delivered kerosene for fuel to shower stations using a mini lorry (430 litres) and a total of 8,007 litres of kerosene was supplied during the Jamboree. 29 hot water supply units were installed. Fuel consumption per unit per day was 18 litres on average

throughout the Jamboree Site and a little less than 20 litres on average for the Sub Camp Area. Fuel consumption was small and the kerosene-type hot water supply system proved to be economical.



4.2.6 Electricity

For electricity supply to the Jamboree Site, diesel power generators and power supply by installing lead-in cable were compared in terms of cost and stability. As a result, lead-in cable was installed for the Staff Restaurant and the Jamboree Hospital and some other facilities used the existing power sources from the park but diesel power generators supplied most of the power. Consumption of electricity supplied through lead-in cable and the existing power sources amounted to 56,265kWh during the Jamboree.

161 diesel power generators were used, which varied in size and had a total capacity of about 6,400kVA. A contractor installed all the power generators. A contracted petrol station delivered diesel for fuel using a mini lorry (2,000 litres) and a total of 113,811 litres of diesel was consumed during the Jamboree.

In addition to lighting for toilets and showers in the camp areas as well as power sources and lighting for tents of the Departments, charging stations for Participants to charge their mobile phones, digital

cameras, etc. were provided at each Sub Camp. A contracted specialist electrical engineering company installed charging facilities. 14 charging stations, each with 84 0.8A electricity outlets, were installed in Sub Camp and Adult Camp Areas. Installation of power sources and lighting in tents, as well as set-up of tents, were done by contractors.

For lighting of the Jamboree Site at night, 38,000 LED lights were installed along the main roads stretching a total of 3,800m. Balloon light towers were installed at Sub Camps, the Food House, and other areas where programmes were held in the evening. Additionally, balloon light towers and compact light towers were placed at the car park, the Arena, etc. according to the day's schedule for programmes and movement of vehicles and Participants.



4.2.7 Fences

The existing boundary around the Jamboree Site was insufficient for ensuring safety. In order to block intruders and to prohibit access to the road leading to the coastline, temporary fences were

installed, which were 1.8m high, mesh type and stretched 1,600m.

In addition, piles and a pair of ropes were used to indicate restricted areas depending on the site usage and as safety measures along the ditches in Sub Camp Areas. Such areas stretched 12,500m. Ropes along the main roads had LED lights for lighting at night.



4.2.8 Signboards

Various signboards were produced and installed to indicate the Main Gate, the site map, area map, Departments, functions, etc.

The Main Gate was placed at the entrance/exit of the Main Parking. The Main Gate was 28m wide to accommodate six lanes and 6m high, sufficient for large buses to pass through. 15 structures (four types), such as gates, 130 wooden signboards (seven types), and 2,400 banners (five types) were produced.



4.2.9 Tools, Furniture and Fixtures

Tools, furniture and fixtures used by Departments were procured and delivered to the Jamboree Site in the following ways.

Tents and other camping goods, tools, and cooking utensils, and furniture and fixtures, which are stored at SAJ campsites and also used at Nippon (National) Jamborees, were transported by two large trucks. Other items used for Nippon (National) Jamborees, including 8,000 collapsible containers for sorting of food, 2,000 trays for the Staff Restaurant, and hot water supply system for showers, are also stored at the SAJ's campsites and these items were transported by four large trucks.

Tables, chairs, fixtures, and electrical appliances were leased and the Site Management Department was the coordinator. Over 50 major items were procured, and a total of 17,800 units were leased. Major leased items were as follows:

- Table **2,800 units**
- Pipe chair **9,000 units**
- Shelf **400 units**
- Whiteboard **100 units**
- Industrial fan **140 units**



4.2.10 Telecommunication

The following communication technologies were mainly used for operation of the Jamboree.

4.2.10.1 Mobile Phone

110 mobile phones were used as the principal means of communication. As the coverage and the capacity of the existing mobile phone service at the Jamboree Site were sufficient, there was no need to lay a special network. Leased phone units were distributed.

In addition, 200 mobile phones were leased and

used for communication between buses for Off Site Programmes and the destinations.

4.2.10.2 IP Telephony

55 telephone terminals were installed for communication between Departments and the Headquarters. Optical fibre laid for WiFi connection and the computer network throughout the Jamboree Site were used as infrastructure for IP telephony.

Because of the extensive mobile phone service coverage and optical fibre-based IP telephony, no traditional telephone service based on phone-lines was used.

4.2.10.3 Transceivers

150 portable transceivers were provided by a sponsor company free of charge for communication of Departments. In addition, 55 portable transceivers were used for direction for events at the Arena. Furthermore, transceivers were placed for exclusive use for simultaneous communication between the Emergency Management Centre and Hub headquarters in the event of an emergency. Fortunately, no emergency requiring the use of these special transceivers occurred.

4.2.10.4 PCs

About 240 PCs were provided for operation of 23WSJ, primarily notebook PCs with English operating systems. In addition, 470 waterproof tablets were provided for Internet cafes at Hubs. 30 printers were provided. In principle, printers were shared among Departments and only provided exclusively for Departments whose officers were not at the Jamboree Headquarters and also for Sub Camp Office.

Except for several computers at the Media Centre and the Hub Offices where a wired network was used, most PCs used wireless connection by using the WiFi environment available throughout the Jamboree Site. As a result, facility costs were reduced.



4.2.10.5 WiFi

Many Participants from abroad brought their own smartphones and PCs to the Jamboree Site. To enable them to use the Internet for posting to social media etc., wireless LAN infrastructure capable of simultaneous Internet connection of 15,000 devices covering an area equivalent to 53 football stadiums was put in place and operated.



This WiFi environment was realised through cooperation extended by a team led by Dr. Masafumi Oe of the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan (NAOJ), a unit of the National Institutes of Natural Sciences (NINS). It is noteworthy that the cost for realizing this WiFi environment was about 10% of the price quoted by a communication infrastructure service provider. Dr. Oe also contributed to negotiations with Cisco Systems G. K. and NTT West Japan Co., which extended supply of equipment and installation of the trunk line. No major trouble occurred or complaints were received even though 20,000 devices were connected to the Internet at the peak. Dr. Oe's team monitored the connection status and strove to improve the connection quality continuously throughout the Jamboree, including by installation of antennas at places that were not covered by the initial plan.

73% of the respondents evaluated WiFi access at the Jamboree Site as "Very Good" or "Good".

4.3 Maintenance Services

The Site Management Department was responsible for maintenance services for the Jamboree Site and facilities, including inspection and maintenance of installed tents and water supply facilities, repair of broken facilities, and additional engineering and arrangement of goods upon request. Engineering and construction were contracted to construction companies and special services, such as garbage collection and transportation, collection of faecal sludge, and fuel delivery, were contracted to special service providers.

4.3.1 Warehouse

The Ground Self-Defence Force extended cooperation, supplying water supply trailers for drinking water and transporting goods and materials.

The Warehouse was placed near the South Gate at a site adjacent to the Jamboree Site but separated from it by a road. The Warehouse consisted of a tent for a warehouse of the Site Management Department, an office and a warehouse of the contractor, and a car park for vehicles. The Warehouse was used for stocking and supplying toilet paper and other consumables and furniture and fixtures to the Jamboree Site and as a workplace for maintenance of such items.

Cooking utensils, tarps and other equipment supplied to Participants were directly delivered to Hub Tents. Therefore, the warehouse tent was only 500m², smaller than that used at 21WSJ and 22WSJ.



4.3.2 Procurement and Supply of Consumables

The Site Management Department was responsible for arrangements for common consumables. To avoid risk of pre-ordering excessive quantities, systems were put in place to enable additional orders during the Jamboree period. There were 33 major items of consumables and 16,200 packages of them were procured.

- Toilet paper **29,832 rolls**
- Copy paper (A4 and A3 sizes) **Total 255,000 sheets**
- Garbage bags (multiple sizes) **Total 84,400 bags**

4.4 Garbage and Recyclable Items

Recyclable items and garbage generated at the Jamboree Site were collected and treated in accordance with the rules of Yamaguchi City. In order to minimise waste generation, Contingents were requested not to bring items requiring disposal.

Participants were requested to classify waste as follows for waste treatment and recycling at facilities of Yamaguchi City.

- Burnable garbage (kitchen refuse, paper trash, textiles, plastics)
- PET bottles
- Caps of PET bottles
- Cans
- Transparent glass bottles without colour
- Brown glass bottles
- Glass bottles in other colours
- Corrugated cardboard, paper
- Glassware, ceramics
- Hard plastic products
- Metal
- Spray cans
- Dry batteries
- Disposable lighters
- Cassette gas containers
- Bamboo



Burnable garbage including kitchen refuse and PET (plastic) bottles, which are bulky, were collected every day. Other recyclable items and inflammables were collected 1-3 times during the Jamboree on the specified dates. The breakdown of garbage and recyclable items treated at facilities of Yamaguchi City is as follows:

Classification	Quantity	Ratio by weight
Burnable garbage	278,485kg	81.07%
Glassware, ceramics & Hard plastic products	3,890kg	1.13%
PET bottles	11,360kg	3.31%
Cans	2,940kg	0.86%
Glass bottles	2,520kg	0.73%
Corrugated cardboard, paper	43,460kg	12.65%
Dry batteries	870kg	0.25%
Total	343,525kg	



Treatment of empty gas containers used as fuel for cooking and aerosol cans was contracted to a specialized service provider because it was difficult for Participants to make holes before disposal. A large quantity of bamboo was used at the Jamboree. Collection and transportation of bamboo was contracted to a local agricultural association for recycling.

Tents and other camping equipment, displays and unclassified garbage that were left after the Jamboree amounted to 391m³. Because the facilities in Yamaguchi City were unable to treat them, a specialized waste disposal company was contracted for treatment as industrial waste.

Waste and recyclable items generated at the Jamboree Site, excluding bamboo, amounted to about 348,000kg, which means that each Participant emitted over 10kg of waste.

70% of the respondents evaluated the sanitary environment at the Jamboree Site, including cleaning and garbage collection, as “Very Good” or “Good.” However, many problems were pointed out in the initial days of the Jamboree.

4.5 Lost & Found

Safety Department was responsible for receiving, storing and returning lost & found items. A lost & found desk managed by the Safety department was

placed at each Sub Camp Offices in the Hub Tent and at the On Site Programme Area and near the crossing of Central Street and Jamboree Avenue.

Clothes and other items that were worn were disposed of after the Jamboree but valuable items, except cash and wallets, were stored in Yamaguchi even after the Jamboree so that inquiries could be returned to their owners once they had been identified.

Valuable lost & found items received by the Jamboree Office during the Jamboree period were as follows:

Valuable lost & found items

- Wallets and cash **163 (cash total: ¥284,273)**
- Credit cards **7**
- Watches **81**
- Mobile phones (including music players) **94**
- Digital cameras **37**

4.6 Transport

Although at Kirara-hama there are roads accessible by ordinary vehicles, vehicle without permission was prohibited from July 28 to August 8 (from the Participants' arrival to their departure). During the Jamboree, priority on the roads was accorded to pedestrians and cyclists and only vehicles necessary for the Jamboree were permitted to enter the Jamboree Site.

There were three gates to the Jamboree Site:

Main Gate, North Gate, and South Gate. Entry/exit control was performed around the clock. Only ambulances and other emergency vehicles were permitted to enter via the Main Gate. Non-emergency vehicles, such as vehicles for transportation of goods, used the North Gate or the South Gate according to the jobs and destinations and avoided going through the central part where Participants concentrated. Vehicles entering the Jamboree Site needed to carry a pass indicating the route and the driver's affiliation. The speed limit was 20km per hour, except for emergency vehicles.

4.6.1 Car Park

Kirara-hama has a large car park with a capacity for about 8,000 cars. The car park was divided into 14 zones, of which four zones were used for other purposes, such as a Staff Restaurant and the Welcome Centre, and the remaining 10 zones were used for the following purposes:

- Bus terminal **4 zones About 300 vehicles** (large vehicles)
- Car park **1 zone About 300 vehicles** (business-use vehicles, partners, journalists, guests, the disabled)
- Car park for Day Visitors **3 zones About 2,000 vehicles**
- Car park for Participants **1 zone About 900 vehicles**
- Container yard **1 zone**

Regarding the bus terminal, zones and access routes were planned in accordance with the schedule of Participants' arrival and departure as well as



the daily schedule of Off Site Programmes. For the Hiroshima Peace Programme, as an exception; the departure point for buses was along the road within the Jamboree Site because of the early morning departure, but the returning buses parked at Main Parking to drop off Participants.



4.6.2 Vehicles for Departments

We leased vehicles for on-site and off-site transportation of staff and goods. The necessary number of vehicles were allocated to Departments that needed vehicles frequently. Other Departments were able to rent vehicles as necessary by the hour from the Transport Department.

- Passenger cars **6 vehicles**
- Vans **11 vehicles**
- Commercial vans **10 vehicles**
- Wagons **5 vehicles**
- Trucks **18 vehicles**
- Minibuses **1 vehicle**

In addition, Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, which was a programme exhibitor, provided five electric vehicles. These EVs were exhibited for the programme and also used by the On Site Programme Department. Taking this opportunity, two rapid charging stations for EVs were opened: one at the Yamaguchi Kirara Expo Memorial Park where the



Jamboree was held and the other at the adjacent *Michi-no-eki* Roadside Station.

For use of car parks other than for Day Visitors, parking permits indicating the permitted parking zone and the driver's affiliation were issued to confirm proper use of car parks according to purposes.

4.6.3 Bicycles

Members of the IST and the CMT were permitted to use bicycles on the Jamboree Site.

Bicycles were either brought in by Participants or were leased by the Jamboree organisation. Similar to business-use vehicles, bicycles needed to have a permit for the use of bicycles on the Jamboree Site. Cyclists were required to wear a helmet and to turn on the bicycle lights when riding in the dark.

The Jamboree organisation leased 200 bicycles from a bicycle manufacturer and procured about 430 bicycles, which were abandoned bicycles recycled by Yamaguchi City. Contingents were able to rent these bicycles by booking in advance.





4.6.4 Bus Transportation

Bus operators in Yamaguchi Prefecture have total of about 300 large buses. From the early stage of planning of the Jamboree, it was clear that only around 200 large buses would be available for the Jamboree, considering the need for buses for ordinary tourists.

The Jamboree needed over 300 buses a day on some dates, for Participants' arrival and departure and for transportation for Off Site Programmes. Buses for Participants' arrival and departure were procured in neighbouring prefectures and buses for Off Site Programmes were procured in Yamaguchi Prefecture as well as the neighbouring prefectures.

Major Japanese travel agencies were contracted to make arrangements for buses, as it was necessary to deal with dozens of bus operators and to ensure chartering of buses at reasonable fees.

Arrangements for buses were almost completed by the time of Pre-Jamboree, although introduction of new regulations of bus fees and safety in April 2014 led to an increase in fees and a shortage of drivers for chartered buses.

3,710 buses were chartered during the Jamboree and they transported 150,000 passengers in total.



4.6.5 Buses for Off Site Programmes



Buses were used for transportation to the Off Site Programmes listed below. For transportation to the Water Programme and the Yamaguchi Seminar Park, which are near Kirara-hama, there were shuttle services.

- Hiroshima Peace Programme and participation of representatives in the Peace Memorial Ceremony
- Participation of representatives in the Nagasaki Peace Forum
- Community Programme
- Water Programme
- Nature Programme

In addition, for staff whose accommodation was off-site, commuting bus services were provided during the Jamboree period on two routes: from/to the Shin-Yamaguchi Station and Yamaguchi Seminar Park.

5. Food and Support Services

In June 2011, prior to the 22nd World Scout Jamboree, a decision was made to contract supply of food for Participants and catering at the Staff Restaurant to a Japanese company affiliated with Compass Group PLC, a leading food and support services company based in the UK that operates in about 50 countries.

It was a difficult task to respond to all dietary restrictions based on religion, ethical considerations or food allergies and to satisfy Participants with different cultural background.

Meals for Participants, in principle, consisted of five types: 1) standard, which was basically western style but with some Japanese food, 2) vegetarian, 3) vegan, 4) halal, and 5) kosher. Breakfast for Participants attending in the Hiroshima Peace Programme was a separate menu. It was particularly difficult to make arrangements for kosher ingredients as they are not widely available in Japan. While it was possible to provide kosher ingredients to Units, albeit limited in variety, we were unable to secure qualified cooks of kosher meals or kosher facilities for the Staff Restaurant, and thus, cooked kosher meals were delivered to the Jamboree Site with appropriate management ensured.

In order to meet preferences of people and to enable individuals to avoid ingredients that may cause allergies, some choices of menus were made available. It was also possible to adjust the quantity of meals at the time of distribution of ingredients and catering services. However, there was some confusion at the beginning of the Jamboree because of the lack of alternative meals for people with allergies and insufficient coordination over Hubs, as distribution of ingredients was carried out on an assembly-line system to expedite distribution.

Participants were able to register their dietary needs and their dietary requirements concerning religion



and allergies in advance. Calculation of the number of meals for each menu was based on this registration. These numbers were used to see the trend of the food requirements, but not for the individual distribution. However, certain Contingents did not register the information in advance or misunderstood their dietary needs.

It was possible to procure the total necessary quantities, including some margin, without problems. However, accurate information about Units, including the number of Participants with special dietary needs at each Hub where ingredients were distributed, was not provided. This was because assignment of Units to each Sub Camp was not determined until the last minute.

5.1 Distribution of food at Sub Camps

At the planning stage, two methods were considered: distribution of standardised food to Units every day, or a supermarket system where Units purchase ingredients of their choice. As a result of the research on the 22WSJ and subsequent investigations, considering the cost of construction as well as the operation of supermarket facilities, such as reuse of surpluses and the payment scheme, we decided to adopt the distribution system and tested it at the Pre-Jamboree.

Food for distribution were delivered to Hub Tents twice every day—early in the morning (for breakfast and lunch) and in the afternoon (for dinner), from a rented warehouse about 5km from the Jamboree Site. Ingredients were packed for each Hub and delivered to Hubs by four large trucks per Hub each time.

Large trucks arrived at Hub Tents two hours before the start of distribution, food were offloaded from the trucks in about one hour. Hub staff, Sub Camp staff, and Unit Leaders worked together to put the boxes of ingredients in position at lanes for distribution in Hub Tents in the remaining one hour. About 1,500 boxes needed to be put in position in the morning when ingredients for breakfast and lunch were distributed and about 1,000 boxes for dinner in the afternoon. Units proceeded through lanes and picked up these boxes of ingredients in the Hub Tents, brought them to their sites and prepared meals.



In Hub Tents, additional staple foods and seasonings were stored. The emergency food in case of an urgent need to take shelter were also stored in Hub Tents before the arrival of Participants.

Breakfast

The main dish was hot food in principle, but how to cook it was left to the discretion of Units. The side dish was salad. The staple food was selectable from bread, rice, macaroni, and cornflakes. The beverages were milk and tea. Either yoghurt or Yakult was distributed depending on the day. Units participating in the Hiroshima Peace Programme had a main dish that did not require cooking.

Lunch

Packed lunches were provided so that Participants could eat at a programme site or at an Off Site Programme site without needing to return to their campsites. For lunch on 8th August, the last day of 23WSJ, emergency food stocked in Hub Tents was distributed so that they can take it for their returning trip.

Dinner

The main dish was hot food, in principle, but how to cook it was left to the discretion of Units. The side dish was salad. The staple food was selectable from bread, rice, and spaghetti. The beverages were juice and tea. Fruit was provided as dessert.

All Patrols were provided with the Cookbook that included the standard recipe for each meal and variations using different seasonings. However, units had the freedom to cook ingredients in any way they liked.

5.2 Staff Restaurant

There is no cooking facility with sufficient capacity to cater for over 7,000 people near the Jamboree Site. Therefore, a temporary kitchen comparable

to that of a hotel restaurant, and a restaurant with sufficient capacity to cater for 1,800 people at a time were constructed. Necessary sanitary measures were implemented and a business license was obtained from the health authorities. Pre-washed, pre-chopped vegetables were procured in order to minimize the time required for preparing food, the number of staff, and wastewater.

All adults excluding Unit Leaders had meals at the Staff Restaurant in the Adult Camp Area. ID card was checked at the entrance of the Staff Restaurant then people proceeded to pick up their trays and moved to the food lines.

The menu offered options, including several choices for the main dish. There were self-service salad and drink counters.

After finishing a meal, people were required to return their trays and sort out and dispose of the leftovers and rubbish at the dedicated counter as instructed by the signage. In the morning, after having breakfast and returning the trays, they received packed lunches at the exit.

Trays were washed and reused, but disposable plates, dishes, knives, forks, etc. were used to minimize water for washing and considering the need for washing facilities.

Breakfast

Breakfast consisted of a hot main dish, salad, a staple selectable from four choices, and drinks (hot and cold). Breakfast was served from 5:00am to 9:00am.

Lunch

Adults received the same packed lunch as the Participants after breakfast. Although no service was available, the staff restaurant was open from 11:00am to 2:00pm so that people could eat their packed lunches there.



Dinner

Dinner consisted of a hot main dish, salad, a staple selectable from three choices, dessert (fruit etc.) and drinks (hot and cold). Dinner was served from 17:00 to 22:00. On the days of the Opening Ceremony, the Arena Show, and the Closing Ceremony, dinner was served from 16:00 to 22:30.

The Staff Restaurant was a large tent (30m × 85m, 2,550m²) with 300 sets of a table and six chairs. At the rear of the tent were a kitchen for a contracted catering company, a stockroom for ingredients, and an office. The sanitary zone for the catering company was separate from that for the IST.

Japanese IST members who received sanitary tests in advance were permitted to engage in serving and washing in the sanitary zone. Apart from these IST members, around 26 IST members were engaged in duties at each meal in the Staff Restaurant, including reception, provision of information, cleaning tables and the floor, and at the counter for returning trays and sorting out and disposing of the leftovers and rubbish. Additional 28 ISTs helped during the breakfast in order to distribute lunch packs.

There were six food service lines of which four were for standard food and two were for food with religious and other requirements. People were able to consult the serving staff about their dietary restrictions.

At the peak time for breakfast (from 7:00 to 8:00), there were long queues at the lines. Therefore, an additional lane was added for serving food in the middle of the Jamboree period.

The Staff Restaurant was for IST members, CMT members, Scout Guests, and 23WSJ partners.

However, the Staff Restaurant also served meals to Contingents that arrived at the Jamboree Site before the start of distribution of ingredients or that left the Jamboree Site later with additional charge.

Whereas 7,600 meals were prepared each time based on the number of people registered, the average number of users of the Staff Restaurant was about 5,200, 72.5% of the registered number.

70% of the respondents evaluated the meals as “Very Good” or “Good”. However, many problems were pointed out in the initial days of the Jamboree.

5.3 Commercial Transactions and Services

There were four areas where commercial transactions took place at the Jamboree Site.

- Plaza
- Northern Hub
- Eastern Hub
- Western Hub

There was a kiosk at each Hub available for Units. A supermarket for the participants was located at the Eastern Hub, which was at the centre of the participants Sub Camp Area. There was another supermarket installed near the Plaza mainly focused the people in the Adult Sub Camp Area.

The Plaza where several shops were located was an area for commercial transactions and was available for all Participants and Day Visitors. In addition, participants were able to purchase drinks

from vending machines in the park and to shop at the *Michi-no-eki* Roadside Station adjacent to the Main Gate.

Commercial transactions at the Jamboree Site amounted to 450 million yen (aggregation of reports from vendors). On average, each Participant spent over 10,000 yen on shopping.



5.3.1 Currency

All commercial transactions on the Jamboree Site were in Japanese yen. The Scout Shop accepted credit cards.

Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) were installed in the Plaza. It was possible to exchange cash of foreign currencies to Japanese yen and withdraw cash by credit/debit card.

Foreign currency exchange was possible for the 14 currencies listed below and there were automatic currency exchange machines for the eight currencies marked with *.

- US Dollar (USD)*
- Euro (EUR)*
- South Korean Won (KRW)
- British Pound (GBP)*
- Canadian Dollar (CAD)*
- Swiss Franc (CHF) *
- Danish Krone (DKK)
- Norwegian Krone (NOK)
- Swedish Krona (SEK)*
- Thai Baht (THB)
- Australian Dollar (AUD)*
- Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)*
- Singapore Dollar (SGD)
- New Zealand Dollar (NZD)

ATM services for cards issued abroad were available at mobile ATM vehicles.

Foreign currency exchange was available only on weekdays but ATM services were available on both weekdays and weekends.



5.3.2 Supermarket

The search for a company willing to operate a supermarket at the Jamboree started before the Pre-Jamboree, but it was difficult to find a company that would agree to open a supermarket to sell the daily necessities, beverages, ingredients, etc. that Jamboree Participants would need. After the Pre-Jamboree, the Yamaguchi Prefectural government introduced us to a major supermarket chain operator in the Chugoku Region and started preparation for 23WSJ.

Although the World Scout Jamboree was a larger event than the Pre-Jamboree with a longer duration with more participants, events with a limited period, such as Jamborees, involve a considerable risk for retailers. It was challenging to prepare temporary stores, a logistics system, and recruit English speaking shop assistants. No detailed data from previous Jamborees, such as sales data and the selection of merchandise, were available. Thus, it was a great challenge to find an operator.

Initially, we requested the company to open four supermarkets (one for each Hub). However, considering the store facilities and labour cost, it was decided to have two supermarkets: Supermarket No. 1 to serve the Plaza, the Adult Camp Area, and



the World Scout Centre and Supermarket No. 2 to serve the Sub Camp Area.

Each Supermarket was in a large tent with a floor area of 400m² and with a separate laundry service shop. Each Supermarket had five cash registers, and only accepted cash. To simplify payment, prices were set in the unit of 10 yen.

Supermarkets were open daily from 9:00am till 8:00pm and operated by two shifts, including local university students who were temporary hired.

Because the selections of merchandise at previous Jamborees were unknown, keywords of “midsummer”, “camping”, “customer demographics”, “foreign customers” were considered in selecting merchandise. Also, considering the return of merchandise and transfer of merchandise to other stores after the Jamboree, the policy was to minimise the number of items and maximise display space per item.

The merchandise consisted of 998 items of which 609 items were food and beverage items and 390 were non-food items. Food and beverage items included fresh produce, such as fruits and vegetables; boxed lunches and deli products; bread; snacks; dry foods, such as noodles, canned foods, and seasonings; various beverages, and products delivered dairy, such as milk, eggs, and yoghurt; ice

cubes, ice creams and ice candies. Non-food items included daily necessities, such as toiletry goods, sanitary goods, and dry batteries, underwear and towels. There were also some souvenir items such as post cards.

The price for the laundry service was initially 500 yen (tax inclusive) per item. However, reflecting users’ opinions that it was too expensive, the price was changed to 500 yen for two items. The items were ready in 24 hours from the receipt of the items. The laundry service was unavailable for people under 18 years old, and underwear was not accepted. The fee needed to be paid in advance.

Regarding arrangement of special ingredients for the Food Festival on 2nd August, orders were received in advance from Contingents. The ingredients were packaged for each Contingent and handed over at Supermarket No. 2 to Units.

Sales of the two stores amounted to about 91.5 million yen. The total number of customers was 139,000. The average sales per day per store were 6.5 million yen and the average number of customers per day per store was about 10,000. Although the number of customers was about the same as that of a typical large store in Yamaguchi Prefecture of the supermarket chain operator, the spending per customer was about one third.

Compared with the forecast, the number of customers was double but the spend per customer was halved. Although the Supermarkets were crowded every day, profits were minimal and part of the cost of operating temporary stores was borne by the Jamboree. The Jamboree’s cost burden was small and the supermarket chain operator did not make a loss. As opening of supermarkets was not for profit but for convenience of Participants, accomplishment of this objective was a significant achievement.

5.3.3 Shops and Services at Hubs

At each Hub, beverages were sold by a leading global beverage company and parcel pickup and shipping services were provided.



5.3.4 Shops and Services at the Plaza

The Plaza was a commercial transaction area not only for Participants but also for Day Visitors, and there were various shops at the Plaza.

- Scout Shop
- Temporary post office (including ATM services)
- Bank
- Beverage sales
- Sales of camping goods
- Photo service
- Supermarket and laundry service
- Logistics service
- Mobile phone charging service
- Sales of SIM cards, international phone call

Adjacent to the Plaza were the Scout Food Houses, an area for shops of Yamaguchi Prefecture, pavilions introducing Japan and Yamaguchi Prefecture. Clustering of these facilities was convenient for Participants and Day Visitors.

5.3.5 Scout Shop

Scout Enterprise of Japan, which is a Scout Shop of the Scout Association of Japan, and the Food & Trading Department collaborated to run the Scout Shop at the Jamboree. Many IST members were involved in the operation of the shop. The Scout Shop sold various items, such as badges with the 23WSJ logo and other souvenirs, clothes, and regular Scout goods. In cooperation with the World Scout Shop, the Scout Shop also sold items from the World Scout Shop.



5.3.6 Post

Post arriving at the Jamboree Site was delivered to the Contingents Support Department and then delivered to Participants through Contingents.

Postage stamps commemorating the Jamboree were created and sold at the post office in the Plaza. There was also special cancellation stamp created for the Jamboree. The temporary post office sold postage stamps and postcards, handled shipment of post and parcels, and also provided banking services.



5.3.6 Photo services

Photo services were provided at the Plaza, such as taking a group photo of a Unit, and sales of batteries and storage media for cameras.

5.3.7 Food Houses

The Food Houses offered a wonderful opportunity to learn about other cultures through food prepared by Contingents that is typical of their countries. We tried to invite some Food Houses at the Pre-Jamboree but it was not possible. It was first time for us to organise such food outlets and the preparation for the Food Houses in the run-up to 23WSJ was a major issue.

When importing ingredients, cooking equipment, tableware, etc. it is necessary to submit detailed data on contents and testing results that prove they are compliant with the Japanese standards. Thus, it was extremely difficult for Contingents to import goods themselves. Therefore, we encouraged Contingents that wished to open a Food House to consider procurement of equipment and ingredients in Japan.

Moreover, Japanese regulations concerning restaurants are strict in regard to qualifications of cooks and facilities for cooking. It is required to have facilities of a full-scale restaurant for any cooking, involving the use of knives and cutting boards and handling cold dishes. Therefore, we encouraged Contingents to open Food Houses that would be classified as temporary food establishments, such as stalls at festivals.

Because of the regulations, menus were limited to heated, processed food and tableware had to be disposable. In addition to these extensive restrictions, it was also necessary to notify the health authority in advance of the menus, cooking methods, the layout of Food Houses and facilities, and suppliers of ingredients. In view of these restrictions, we experienced many difficulties in negotiations with Contingents about the menus and cooking

methods and the obtaining of information necessary for submitting a prior notification.

In Bulletin #03 (issued in October 2013) Contingents interested in Food Houses were requested to return the completed form to the Jamboree Office, and coordination was done with each interested Contingent. Individual meetings with interested Contingents were held, taking the opportunities of the two Heads of Contingent Visits before the Jamboree and at the 40th World Scout Conference held in Slovenia in August 2014. Although 23 Contingents showed interest in Food Houses or made inquiries, because of the restrictions in the end there were the 11 Food Houses listed below. In addition to the national Food Houses, Rainbow Café was also placed in the Food House area.

- Azerbaijan Food House
- Taiwan Gourmet
- Hungary Csarda
- Italian Food House
- Yakitori (Japan)
- Sakura Fuji (Japan)
- Korea Express
- Dutch Horizon
- Chuchichastli (Switzerland)
- Arab Food House (Arab Region)
- Rainbow Café

Food Houses operated from 28th July (Participants' arrival date) to 7th August (Closing Ceremony). Opening hours were coordinated among Food Houses in the timeframe from 9:00am to 24:00. Payment was in Japanese yen, cash only, and each Food Stand was responsible for its own cash management. Personnel of the Food & Trading Department in charge of Food Houses were permanently stationed in the Food House area and provided support to Food Houses throughout the



Jamboree period for preparation before opening, disposal of rubbish, arrangements for additional orders of ingredients, etc.

Sales at Food Houses based on reports by Food Houses were as follows:

- Total sales at the Food House area
32,634,905 yen
- Maximum sales of a Food House
7,780,000 yen
- Average sales per Food House per day
269,710 yen

5.3.8 Internet Café and Telephone

All Participants were able to access the Internet via the free WiFi system covering the entire Jamboree Site. In the previous World Scout Jamborees, there were large Internet Café facilities in Hubs and Sub Camps, but we decided to invest more in the WiFi coverage as we anticipated that the majority of the participants would bring some handheld devices to connect the Internet. Mr. Naofumi Oe of the National Astronomical Observatory of Japan organised installation of WiFi system on the basis of wireless Internet communication experiments.

The Jamboree Site was covered by all Japanese mobile telecom carriers, and overseas mobile phone users were able to use their phones via roaming service of Japanese carriers.

The Internet Café at each Hub had Internet-connected PCs available for use free of charge, and it was possible to make international phone calls using IP telephony free of charge.

At the Plaza, there were booths for international telephone services via IP telephony, too, and reasonably priced SIM cards for use in Japan were sold.

5.3.9 Charging Service

There were power charging facilities at each Hub, including the Adult Camp Area. Participants were able to use the charging service free of charge through the reception desk of the Sub Camp Department or the Human Resources Department.

Power sources were 100V/60Hz A-type plugs (standard for west Japan) and participants were requested to bring the necessary adapters.

Many Participants charged their devices by



connecting to electric outlets in facilities in the parks and there were many cases in which outlets were damaged because people tried to charge their devices without using the necessary adapters.

Free-of-charge charging service was also available at the Plaza through cooperation with a mobile phone carrier.

79% of the respondents evaluated the services at the Jamboree Site as “Very Good” or “Good”.

5.3.10 Support by Yamaguchi Prefecture

Yamaguchi Prefecture supported the Jamboree in many ways and played a great role in the success of 23WSJ. The most significant support was providing large area necessary for the camping of over 30,000 people, as well necessary site development before the event.

Yamaguchi Jamboree Festival was also held by the initiative of the prefecture. The event took place in the area between the Multi-purpose Dome and Main Parking, and the prefecture provided services at the Plaza, and there were

opportunities for international exchange between Jamboree Participants and people from Yamaguchi Prefecture. In the seven days during which Yamaguchi Jamboree Festival was held, a total of 250,000 people participated in these exchanges.

For the Community Module of an Off Site Programme, all 19 municipalities of Yamaguchi Prefecture accepted Jamboree Participants. A total of 548 schools, including elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, and special needs schools, took part in the programme and about 92,000 people, including local residents, participated in the exchanges.

To support operation of the Jamboree, 1,845 people, including high-school students and adults, served as language volunteers, and 629 volunteers helped run Yamaguchi Jamboree Festival. Also, 1,232 people took part in the clean-up of the site before the Jamboree.

Decorations and banners were displayed to welcome Jamboree Participants from around the world to Yamaguchi Prefecture and PR was conducted using the media.

6. Risk Management, Health and Safety

A policy for risk management at the 23rd World Scout Jamboree was established for the following purposes: 1) to protect lives of the participants, the volunteers, the staffs, the guests of honour and the visitors from any kind of risks and crises, 2) to maintain a relationship of mutual trust between the Scouts and the leaders, and 3) to acquire and maintain trust from the Scouts' parents and the local communities toward the Jamboree. In accordance with the basic policy, risks were classified and risk levels were determined, and a risk management structure was put in place.

Risk management of the Jamboree consisted of overall risk management from prevention to recovery concerning risks affecting the Jamboree as a whole and of crisis management in readiness for emergencies. Risk management included preventive actions to be taken in the normal period, preparation for emergency responses, responses in the event of an emergency, and responses after resolution of a crisis. Safety management and Safe From Harm were included in risk management.

Each Department of the Jamboree, each Sub Camp, each Module, and each Contingent were required to appoint a risk management officer and the risk management officer meeting was held on 28th July to share coordinations in the normal period and responses in the event of an emergency in collaboration with the Safety Intelligence Section of the Safety Department, based on the risk and crisis management plan. The plan covered day-by-day responses in the case of bad weather, the plan for shelter in the event of a disaster, responses at shelters, responses in the event of the cancellation of the Jamboree, and responses to theft, fire, traffic accidents, injuries, infectious diseases, which may jeopardising the Jamboree.

Regarding health of Participants and first aid, the emphasis was on prevention of disease, injury, and occurrence of accidents during the Jamboree by implementing safety and preventive measures. The Jamboree Hospital and First Aid Points were placed to treat the sick and injured. The Jamboree Hospital was mainly run by the Medical Team of Scout Association of Japan and physicians and nurses who are members of the Scout Association of Japan. In addition, a system for first aid was put in place through cooperation of the Japan Medical Association and Ground Self-Defence Force. Although there are limits on the engagement of

foreign physicians and nurses in healthcare in Japan, they were great support at First Aid Points. Besides from the overall management of the medical services at the Jamboree Site, there was a delay in setting up a first aid point at the Adult Sub Camp.

6.1 Emergency Management Center (EMC)

The Emergency Management Center (EMC) was established, which included foreign experts and they directly reported to the Camp Chief. The EMC was responsible for responses to any emergency, such as a natural disaster, a major accident, or terrorism, affecting the management of the Jamboree. The EMC consisted of the Head of the EMC, six EMC staff, the assistant to the Camp Chief, and the Head of the Safety Department. The EMC worked in cooperation with the organisations concerned. One of the significant action taken by the EMC was the cancellation of the hiking programme (Nature Module) on 1st August, due to many reports of heatstroke from the programme on 30th and 31st July. The programme was resumed on 3rd August with additional safety measures including shortening of the hiking courses. As a result of the cancellation and modification of the programme, the number of heat exhaustion patients in the hiking programme decreased.

No incidents requiring emergency sheltering occurred during the Jamboree period. The EMC convened the risk management officer meeting four times during the Jamboree period. By sharing information on matters to be noted concerning risk management with risk management officers, the EMC spearheaded efforts to prevent occurrence of any crisis.



6.2 Safety Intelligence Section (SIS)

Separate from the Emergency Management Center (EMC), which reported directly to the Camp Chief, the Safety Intelligence Section established within the Safety Department. SIS was responsible for risk management in ordinary situations, such as responses to minor incidents, fire, theft, and settlement of quarrels, on the Jamboree Site.

At the Jamboree, an emergency telephone number (Jamboree 110) was provided for Participants to notify any matters requiring urgent attention. The Safety Intelligence Section was responsible for receiving telephone calls. However, there were some operational issues as the number of staff with English capabilities and phone lines was insufficient and confusion sometimes occurred. To improve the situation, staff of other Departments supported the Safety Intelligence Section by responding to phone calls, and part of the Safety Intelligence Section was re-established as a call center.

6.3 Security and Safety

6.3.1 Stewards (access control, patrol, traffic control)

The role of Stewards was to take care of participants. They were engaged in access control, patrol, and traffic control to ensure safety and security of the Jamboree.

Stewards were engaged in access control at the three gates at the Jamboree perimeter and the gate, which was the entrance to the Jamboree Site from Main Parking. Teams, each consisting of six Stewards, were in charge of access control in four shifts for 24 hours. In addition to the four gates, there were eight Sub Gates to separate the area that Day Visitors could enter from the area where the Participants camped. Control at the eight Sub Gates was done by teams, each consisting of five Stewards, from 8:00 to 22:00 in two shifts of seven hours each. On the 31st July and 6th August when Yamaguchi Night was held, a temporary Sub Gate was established in the Main Parking for additional gate control.



Teams, each consisting of six Stewards, patrolled five areas (each Hub and the On Site Programme Area) in four shifts for 24 hours (patrol of five areas for six hours).

Teams, each consisting of five Stewards, were assigned for traffic control at Main Parking, with two groups per shift of six hours in three shifts from 6:00 to 24:00. In addition to Stewards, staff of a security company contracted in cooperation with Yamaguchi Prefecture were assigned to direct traffic at Main Parking.

6.3.2 Police and Guards

A temporary police box (koban) was established beside the Main Gate through cooperation with the Yamaguchi South Police Station of Yamaguchi Prefecture



Police for security and response to incidents. Police officers were stationed during the day time at the koban throughout the Jamboree and the koban functioned as the base for periodic patrols on-site and off-site.

Guiding vehicles in Main Parking and guarding during the night of the Plaza area, which contained merchandise, were contracted to a security company in cooperation with Yamaguchi Prefecture. A total of 300 staff of the security company were engaged in directing vehicles and guarding from 29th July to 7th August.

6.3.3 Fire

Procedures for reporting fire were specified and implemented. Any fire was to be notified to the Safety Intelligence Section (Safety Department) at the Jamboree Headquarters and initial actions were to be taken after confirmation of the status by the Safety Department.



In principle, the Safety Intelligence Section was responsible for notification to a fire station by calling the emergency number. Cooperation of the Fire Department of Yamaguchi City was secured and systems were in place so that fire engines would be sent to the Jamboree Site from the nearest fire station as soon as it was notified. For the purpose of fire prevention, large Hub Tents were equipped

with fire alarms and fire extinguishing equipment as required by the law in Japan.

Additionally, in order to prevent fire at camp areas, 23WSJ implemented the following fire protection measures in setting up Units' campsites.

- Ensure at least 1m margin from the campsite of another Unit
- Place the cooking area at least 3m from the tents used for sleeping
- Place the cooking area along the camp street, for early detection of fire
- A tent or a block of tent should not accommodate more than 10 people

79% of the respondents evaluated safety as "Very Good" or "Good".

6.4 Health and First Aid

Jamboree healthcare plan primarily focused on the prevention and treatment of sunburn and heat exhaustion, food poisoning, injuries during participation in programmes due to the characteristics of the climate in the site as well as the Jamboree programmes. At the same time, the emphasis was on maintaining physical and mental conditions of participants during camping for nearly two weeks. Therefore, the following measures were implemented.

6.4.1 First Aid

Units and Individual Participants were required to bring first aid kits and medications sufficient for the Jamboree period, however, some contingents faced difficulties bringing those kits at the customs clearance, especially when they bundled together. First Aid Points were established at the Jamboree Site. IST members who are mostly foreign qualified physicians and nurses formed teams (one team consisting of six IST members) and provided first aid for Participants. A unit consisting of three medical teams was assigned to the First Aid Point of each Hub and provided first aid in two shifts each day.

- Each Hub: Staff on duty from 8:00 to 24:00 in a large tent
- Adult Camp Area: Staff on duty from 8:00 to 24:00 in a tent
- Science and Global Development Village: Staff

on duty when programmes were held

- Main Bus Terminal: Staff on duty only when large buses used the Main Bus Terminal
- Arena: Staff on duty and ambulances and ambulance crews on standby on 29th July for the Opening Ceremony, 2nd of August for the Arena Event, and 7th August for the Closing Ceremony before the event, during the event, and after the event

Initially, the opening hours of the First Aid Point at each Hub were 12 hours from 9:00 to 21:00. Responding to the requests to extend the opening hours, a change was made from 1st August onward so that First Aid Points were open for 16 hours from 8:00 to 24:00.

For first aid during Off Site Programmes, cooperation of healthcare institutions near the locations where Off Site Programmes were held had been secured as well as arrangements for transporting patients. Also, IST members of medical team accompanied each Water programme and they had a first aid kit and AED with them.

6.4.2 Jamboree Hospital

The Jamboree Hospital, in coordination with First Aid Points, accepted patients who could not be treated just by first aid or who were not fit for camping and provided medical care to the extent possible.

An application for opening a clinic had been filed with the authorities. The Jamboree Hospital was run by Japanese staff who are qualified physicians or pharmacists notified to the authority prior to the Jamboree.

The Jamboree Hospital was open from 12:00 on 26th July to 12:00 on 9th August around the clock. It accepted patients from 9:00 to 20:00 and responded to emergencies from 20:00 to 9:00 on the following day.

Patients requiring treatment that exceeded the capabilities of the Jamboree Hospital and those requiring diagnostic tests were transported to general hospitals outside the Jamboree Site. For coordination with these hospitals, physicians and nurses from five medical institutions in Yamaguchi Prefecture were dispatched to the Jamboree Hospital during the daytime.



The Jamboree Hospital occupied a medium-sized tent (10m × 35m) with flooring and was divided into the areas listed below. Placed next to the Jamboree Hospital were a tent for triage, where the likelihood of infectious diseases was judged, and a tent in the shade where patients with heat exhaustion could rest. A special vehicle with the necessary equipment was used for dental treatment.

- Waiting room
- Medical diagnosis area × 4
- Treatment area × 2
- Area for male patients × 2
- Area for female patients × 2
- Office area

3,247 Participants saw a doctor at the Jamboree Hospital (2,491 first-time patients, 756 repeat patients), accounting for 10.4% of total Participants (33,628 Participants). The number of patients was large at the beginning and around the middle of the Jamboree period (on 30th July, 2nd and 3rd August). The largest number of patients was on 3rd August with 331 patients.

For transportation of patients on the Jamboree Site, three vehicles and three ambulances of the Ground Self-Defence Force were used.

For transportation of patients to off-site hospitals, ordinary vehicles were used in the case of no emergency situations, and regular ambulances were used in case of emergencies.

6.4.3 Insurance

Costs for treatment at on-site First Aid Points and for treatment at the Jamboree Hospital were included in the Jamboree participation fee, except medications. Medical treatment costs would be

borne by the patient if a patient were transported to an off-site hospital.

Because medical treatment costs would be high for people from overseas, Contingents were requested to purchase overseas travel insurance policies prior to their departure from their home. For Contingents from countries where such insurance is unavailable, the Jamboree Office acted as an agent for buying insurance policies from an insurance company in Japan.

6.4.4 Surveillance for Early Detection of Infectious Disease

Surveillance for infectious diseases was conducted for the purpose of early detection of any outbreak of infectious disease, prevention of pandemic, and for sharing of information on Participants' health conditions with off-site medical institutions. From 29th July to 7th August, medical teams of the Safety Department recorded the status of Participants who received first aid at each First Aid Point on a daily basis and reported to the departments concerned of the Yamaguchi prefectural government and the health authority on the following day.

75% of the respondents evaluated health management and healthcare services as "Very Good" or "Good".

6.4.5 Listening Ear

At 23WSJ, Listening Ear was opened at five locations: one at a large tent of each Hub and adjacent to the Jamboree Hospital.

The purpose of the Listening Ear service was to respond to Participants seeking advice on camping, participating in programmes, health, human relations, etc. The Listening Ear service was available for 14 days from 26th July to 8th August for Participants who wished to receive the service.

The total number of participants who used the Listening Ear service was 186 (117 Scouts, 18 Leaders, 48 IST members, 3 unknown).

In some cases, participants who sought the Listening Ear service required medical treatment or it would be desirable for them to receive medical treatment.

7. Guests and Media

7.1 Day Visitors

The Day Visitors Programme was open to the public for 7 days (not on the days on which the Opening/Closing Ceremony and the Arena Show were held). Everyone was welcome to come to experience the Scouting spirit. Tickets were sold online through an e-ticket vendor. Private donors to the 23WSJ were invited to visit the Jamboree as Day Visitors.

There were 11,181 Day Visitors to the Jamboree, including those who purchased tickets onsite, of whom 14% were from overseas and 86% were from Japan. In addition, 62,501 Yamaguchi residents visited the Jamboree with free admission for the Yamaguchi Jamboree Festa. In total, 73,700 Day Visitors experienced the Jamboree.

Day Visitors were able to visit the public areas such as the World Scout Centre, Plaza and Kirara-dome area from 9:00 to 17:00. As at previous WSJs, Day Visitors did not have access to Sub Camps where Scouts lived and the Programme area. The price of a Day Visitor ticket was JPY2,000 for those aged 14 and above, JPY1,000 for children aged 7–13, and children under the age of 7 were free of charge.

A free-of-charge shuttle bus service was available from Shin-Yamaguchi Station (JR & bullet train). Free on-site parking was available for 500 cars and 100 buses.

Day Visitors checked in at the Welcome Centre in the main Parking Area. After confirmation of online ticket purchase, each Day Visitor received an ID card and the Day Visitor’s Guidebook. A one-hour guided tour in English was available for Day Visitors from overseas. Day Visitors visited the exhibitions in the public area by themselves where they were able to experience cultural exchanges with Scouts, taste dishes from all over the world at the Food House, and more. Numbers of Day Visitors were as below:

Date	Day Visitor	Tour Participant	Jamboree Festa
Thu, 30 Jul.	1,306	900 (69%)	7,425
Fri, 31 Jul.	1,168	723 (62%)	8,762
Sat, 1 Aug.	4,614	3,078 (67%)	10,603
Mon, 3 Aug.	1,167	1,168 (72%)	8,559
Tue, 4 Aug.	991	773 (78%)	6,687
Wed, 5 Aug.	803	481 (60%)	8,944
Thu, 6 Aug.	682	396 (58%)	11,521
Total	11,181	7,519 (67%)	62,501



85% of the respondents evaluated the Day Visitor Programme as “Very Good” or “Good”.

7.2 Special Guests and Other Guests

Those eligible for the Special Guests Programme included dignitaries such as heads of state, members of parliament, government ministers and ambassadors, as well as other prominent individuals who will help foster broader and deeper relationships between their communities and Scouting. Reflecting nominations from NSOs and consultation with WOSM, invitation letters from the Camp Chief were sent out.

From Japan, those who contributed to the holding of the Jamboree were invited as Special Guests, including Government officials, guests from Yamaguchi Prefecture and Yamaguchi City, and representatives of sponsoring companies.

In addition to attending ceremonies, Special Guests from overseas, thanks to coordination with NSOs, were able to meet participating Scouts from their countries at the Reception Tent or at the campsite. Jamboree guided tours were available upon request.

Special Guests included those nominated by NSOs, as well as ambassadors and consuls and Special

Guests invited from Japan. Approximately 650 Special Guests visited the Jamboree.

It should be noted that Special Guests included HIH the Crown Prince of Japan; Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan; Mr. Hakubun Shimomura, Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Technology, Japan; Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth; and HRH Prince Bandar bin Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud from Saudi Arabia.

The Crown Prince made a speech encouraging the Jamboree participants at the Arena event on 2nd August. Earlier that day, 84 representative Scouts at a luncheon reception and 53 at a tea reception met the Crown Prince.



HIH the Crown Prince of Japan



Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan



Mr. Hakubun Shimomura, Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Technology, Japan



Mr. Tsugumasa Muraoka, Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture



Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth

Number of Special Guests

Categories	(persons)
Special Guests, Ambassadors, Consuls	(38 countries) 150
Government, Ministry, National Diet Members	49
Sponsors, Donors	111
Religious groups	24
Lions Club & Rotary Club	13
Yamaguchi Prefecture, Yamaguchi City	308
Total	655

From Embassies and Consulates

(71 people from 33 countries)

Ambassadors attending	14 countries	Argentine, Chile, Czech, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Fiji, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxemburg, Poland, Serbia, Apostolic Nunciature
Consuls and diplomatic staff attending	19 countries	Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Denmark, France, India, Italy, South Korea, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, UK, USA, Venezuela



HRH Prince Bandar bin Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud from Saudi Arabia



Mr. Soichi Noguchi, SAJ Scout Ambassador (JAXA Astronaut)



Mr. Masato Mizuno, SAJ Scout Ambassador (Chairman, Mizuno Corporation)



Mr. Daisuke Miyagawa, SAJ Scout Ambassador (Comedian)



7.3 Scout Guests

Each Contingent could invite a limited number of officials from its National Scout Organization to visit the Contingent at the Jamboree. Scout Guests could stay for up to 2 nights and 3 days during the Jamboree. They could eat in the staff restaurant and camp onsite (with the Contingent or at JAMTEL).

Registration was by NSOs with a charge of JPY5,000 per person per day and Contingents were responsible for their Scout Guests during their visits.

310 Scout Guests, comprising 102 Scout Guests from Japan and 208 from 24 other countries, visited the Jamboree.

88% of the respondents evaluated the Guest Programme as “Very Good” or “Good”.

There were 43 Receptions during the 9 days for approximately 7,000 people; of which, 38 receptions utilised the catering service, and the rest only utilised the space.



7.4 Reception

The Reception Tent was located on slightly higher ground at the centre of the Jamboree Site for holding receptions of NSOs and groups. The Reception Tent was available for those groups for 7 days during the Jamboree (not on the days on which the Opening/Closing Ceremony and the Arena Show were held). In addition, the Camp Chief Reception and the Bronze Wolf Reception were held, and therefore the Reception Tent was used for 9 days in total.

The Reception Tent was a medium-size tent with flooring and air conditioning. It had a horseshoe configuration enabling several receptions to be held simultaneously. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate receptions for up to 300 people. The standard time allocation per reception was 120 minutes, including preparation and cleanup. The Reception Tent was available from 9:30 to 22:00. Use of the Reception Tent was free of charge, although catering and other facility charges were borne by the host.

The catering by a nearby hotel consisted of dishes prepared at the hotel. All necessary information was sent to Contingents in Bulletin No.5 in October 2014, and registration started then. Applications for catering after the deadline or even onsite were accepted to the extent practicable.

Reception Tent Catering Order

Registration	Pre-registration 32	Onsite registration 11
Reception size (people)	less than 50 5	51-100 12
	101-200 7	201-300 18
	more than 301 1	
Catering order amount (JPY)	less than 100,000 12	110,000-300,000 15
	310,000-500,000 8	510,000-1,000,000 2
	more than 1,010,000 1	
Reception held by	NSO 18	WOSM-related 8
	Other groups 17	

87% of the respondents evaluated the Reception Area as “Very Good” or “Good”.

7.5 Media and PR

The World Scout Jamboree is a great opportunity to demonstrate the values and the aims of the Scout Movement to the public because it is a unique event for which young people gather from all over the world.

The Public Relations (PR) of the Jamboree were prepared by the JCT/JDT team of the Marketing and Communication (M&C) Department with

support from PR Staff of WSB and the PR team of the UK Contingent. The preparations involved several pre-meetings via Skype etc.

The following PR activities were conducted, with a particular focus on the mass media.

- Press conference one year before the event
- Tie-up interview articles for major Japanese newspapers
- Nationwide “23WSJ Orizuru (paper crane) Caravan” campaigns carried out at 47 locations in Japan with sponsorship
- Press conference one month before the event
- Nationwide TV report with a Japanese celebrity dancing with Jamboree participants
- A popular nationwide travel programme covered the Jamboree
- A song during a Jamboree ceremony was broadcast by NHK, Japan’s national public broadcasting organisation

345 representatives of 66 media organisations contacted the Jamboree. In addition to the Jamboree media contacts, there was coverage of the visit of the Crown Prince of Japan, which was managed by Yamaguchi Prefectural Government.

Contingents were requested to appoint a Media Contact Person (MCP), Young Correspondents and Young Spokespersons to implement PR activities similar to those at 21WSJ and 22WSJ. These registered members had access to the Jamboree Media Centre, including access to the computers and shared photo/video archives, which were also made available to external media.

7.6 Media Centre

The Media Centre was the base for media work for JCT/JDT/IST members of M&C Department, the PR Team of WSB, Media Contact Person of each Contingent and Young Correspondents/Young Spokesperson.

Representatives of the mass media could also use the facilities at the Media Centre, but the space was found to be insufficient.

The Media Centre had to be protected from inclement weather, as it was equipped with cameras, computers, etc. Two existing wooden buildings near the Jamboree HQ area were utilised. One

was used for the Jamboree Newspaper, WSB, Video and Photo Team, and the other was mainly used by Media Contact Persons of Contingents and Young Correspondents/Young Spokespersons as well as for departmental meetings .

Teams in the Media Centre were as follows:

- Media contact for Japanese media
- Overseas/NSO media contact
- Newspaper
- Social Media
- Photography
- Young Correspondent/ Young Spokesperson
- Administration
- WSB Team
- UBrainTV

For overseas media, the WSB team was mainly in charge.

Following percentage of the respondents evaluated “Very Good” or “Good” about Media Centre:
 Appearance in International Media: 79%
 Appearance in Media in Japan: 85%
 Appearance in Media in home country: 78%



7.7 Utilisation of Social Media

Facebook was the principal social media service used for Jamboree PR.



The Jamboree Facebook page was opened in November 2013. From the opening through June

2015, the average reach was around 2,000. Then, the average reach soared to 61,000 in July in the run-up to the Jamboree, and during the Jamboree it shot up to 199,000.

<https://www.facebook.com/23WSJ2015/>

The WSJ page also appeared on the WOSM website just before the Jamboree, linked with the above-mentioned Facebook page. Many videos were posted on YouTube during and after the Jamboree, attracting many accesses. During the Jamboree there were 320,000 sessions, more than 500 postings, and 4,134 new users.

<https://www.scout.org/ws/2015/>

The 12,850 postings to Instagram were viewed by more than 1 million people and generated more than 10 times as many impressions.

The Jamboree Facebook page had 6 million visits during the Jamboree, and there were 67 Jamboree-related postings.

30 Jamboree-related official video clips were produced. Ceremonies were reported live. The Opening Ceremony had 1,030,752 views and the Closing Ceremony 52,236.

Jamboree TV

Programmes on the Jamboree were broadcast every day on Jamboree TV. The programmes were made by Internet broadcaster UBrainTV, a sponsor of the Jamboree.

Jamboree TV had 900,000 views during the Jamboree via links from the Jamboree website, Jamboree Facebook, etc.

76% of the respondents evaluated the Jamboree Website as “Very Good” or “Good”.

7.8 “WA” Jamboree Newspaper

11 issues of the Jamboree Newspaper were published during the Jamboree. The first edition was produced shortly before the Jamboree to welcome ISTs and Participants. All other issues of the Jamboree Newspaper were edited and produced during the Jamboree by the Newspaper Team of the M&C Department, and distributed to all Participants through the Hub offices as well



as being made available to a global readership in a downloadable format on a dedicated website.

Each edition had 8 full-colour pages in a tabloid size. Editions No.1 to No. 10 were printed and distributed on the Jamboree Site, and No.11 was produced only as a downloadable edition as it was distributed on the Participants’ departure day.

A print run of 35,000 copies per edition was set at the start. Since, at previous Jamborees, the numbers of people not wishing to receive a Jamboree newspaper tended to increase as the Jamboree progressed, the plan was to gradually reduce the print run. But thanks to the excellent reputation of the Jamboree Newspaper, there was no need to reduce the print run.

The Jamboree Newspaper mainly covered Jamboree programmes and also included the weather forecast, various reports, and plenty of photos. Most articles were in English, although some were in French or certain other languages. Articles were edited with a view to encouraging communication among Participants. For example, Participants could ask Scouts from other Contingents about articles that appeared in languages other than their own.

The M&C Department wrote the principal articles but many articles by Young Correspondents were also published.

In producing the Jamboree Newspaper, the overall direction, article writing and editing including photo selection were done by M&C Department, whereas the editorial layout was contracted to a professional editorial designer based onsite so as to promote efficiency.

82% of the respondents evaluated the Jamboree Newspaper as “Very Good” or “Good”.



Message from HIH Crown Prince of Japan

Greetings to all Scouts

It is a great pleasure to be here with scouts from about 150 countries and regions to attend the 23rd World Scout Jamboree.

I find it wonderful to see you all being together, sharing time together and talking to one another with your friends in Scouting. I myself have attended the National Jamboree since 1978, and experienced cooking outdoors and tent life in 1982 and 1986. I greatly cherish these wonderful and unforgettable memories and they are deeply engrained in my heart.

I have heard that the theme of the Jamboree this year is “WA: a Spirit of Unity”. The Japanese word “WA” has various meanings such as “harmony”, “friendship”, “peace”, and I think these ideals are exactly what you as Scouts are trying to achieve.

We all have different faiths, speak different languages, and grow up in different cultural and

historical backgrounds. I assume that you are feeling and experiencing daily these diversities among yourselves and your friends at this Jamboree. At the same time, you surely find among yourselves the shared belief, “To help other people at all times”.

These ideals and beliefs, together with the friendship flourishing in this small world of the Jamboree, will lead the world to be a better place. I am convinced that you will learn more about this “Spirit of Unity” during the Jamboree and will cherish the notion of “WA” as a precious reminder of it.

In conclusion I would like to wish you every success in the World Scout Jamboree this year, and renew my sincere wish that the Scout Movement will further advance with the aim of developing youth who will be able to contribute to a peaceful and prosperous future.

Thank you.



Appendix

Registered Number of People by Category and Country

	Scouts			Unit Leaders			CMTs			ISTs			Male Total	Female Total	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Algeria	74	15	89	10	3	13	5	2	7	15	1	16	104	21	125
Angola	13	15	28	4	0	4	1	1	2	4	3	7	22	19	41
Argentina	13	11	24	1	3	4	3	2	5	15	6	21	32	22	54
Armenia	5	4	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	11
Australia	130	100	230	14	14	28	5	4	9	43	20	63	192	138	330
Austria	90	71	161	10	8	18	9	3	12	22	12	34	131	94	225
Azerbaijan	8	5	13	0	2	2	2	0	2	8	1	9	18	8	26
Bangladesh	197	60	257	22	7	29	11	2	13	92	24	116	322	93	415
Belarus	2	4	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Belgium	199	219	418	37	11	48	13	3	16	27	15	42	276	248	524
Benin	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	2	6
Bhutan	5	9	14	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	9	17
Plurinational State of Bolivia	8	23	31	4	0	4	2	0	2	1	1	2	15	24	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	10	15	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	8	12	20
Botswana	5	4	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10
Brazil	263	224	487	37	19	56	21	10	31	77	67	144	398	320	718
Brunei Darussalam	3	6	9	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	7	12
Bulgaria	13	3	16	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	4	6	18	8	26
Burkina Faso	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Burundi	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Cambodia	18	7	25	3	1	4	5	0	5	15	4	19	41	12	53
Cameroon	5	2	7	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	10	2	12
Canada	177	52	229	21	5	26	13	1	14	73	43	116	284	101	385
Chad	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Chile	74	41	115	8	6	14	7	2	9	22	16	38	111	65	176
Scouts of China	462	353	815	51	40	91	21	10	31	170	110	280	704	513	1,217
Colombia	34	39	73	7	2	9	4	1	5	17	5	22	62	47	109
The Democratic Republic of the Congo	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Costa Rica	9	4	13	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	6	15	8	23
Côte d'Ivoire	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Croatia	6	8	14	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	10	17
Cyprus	21	18	39	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	20	44
Czech Republic	88	91	179	8	12	20	8	6	14	41	39	80	145	148	293
Denmark	163	168	331	16	19	35	10	13	23	32	26	58	221	226	447
Dominican Republic	4	3	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	4	8	5	13
Ecuador	72	56	128	11	4	15	4	2	6	5	4	9	92	66	158
Egypt	80	39	119	10	4	14	6	2	8	33	17	50	129	62	191
El Salvador	4	8	12	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	9	15
Estonia	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	5	4	9
Ethiopia	1	4	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Fiji	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Finland	230	385	615	29	42	71	15	15	30	79	156	235	353	598	951
France	112	97	209	10	11	21	11	3	14	37	23	60	170	134	304
Georgia	6	2	8	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	2	12
Germany	552	255	807	58	38	96	22	11	33	44	22	66	676	326	1,002
Ghana	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Greece	23	22	45	2	3	5	5	0	5	4	6	10	34	31	65
Guatemala	9	5	14	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	5	17
Guyana	5	3	8	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	10
Haiti	2	3	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	6	5	11
Honduras	7	8	15	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	10	11	21
Hong Kong	249	97	346	25	14	39	25	2	27	130	55	185	429	168	597
Hungary	54	53	107	6	6	12	8	1	9	40	19	59	108	79	187
Iceland	23	36	59	3	3	6	2	1	3	6	6	12	34	46	80
India	88	88	176	6	14	20	11	0	11	76	81	157	181	183	364
Indonesia	191	189	380	22	21	43	18	6	24	6	3	9	237	219	456
Ireland	108	89	197	15	9	24	13	3	16	33	28	61	169	129	298
Italy	378	373	751	54	29	83	19	10	29	70	51	121	521	463	984
Jamaica	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Japan	3,377	950	4,327	423	166	589	71	11	82	1,287	366	1,653	5,158	1,493	6,651
Jordan	8	0	8	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	12
Kazakhstan	4	4	8	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	6	12
Kenya	9	0	9	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	14	0	14
Republic of Korea	259	130	389	31	14	45	17	2	19	21	16	37	328	162	490
Kuwait	30	0	30	5	0	5	5	0	5	16	1	17	56	1	57
Lebanon	48	52	100	3	9	12	9	1	10	17	11	28	77	73	150
Lesotho	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	9
Libya	8	0	8	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	6	17	0	17
Liechtenstein	21	20	41	3	3	6	3	2	5	2	1	3	29	26	55
Lithuania	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	5
Luxembourg	65	96	161	11	6	17	5	3	8	14	7	21	95	112	207
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	6	3	9	12
Madagascar	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	0	7
Malawi	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Malaysia	120	30	150	13	4	17	12	2	14	83	20	103	228	56	284
Maldives	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	1	7
Malta	19	3	22	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	25	3	28
Mauritania	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6

Mexico	229	277	506	31	25	56	11	11	22	50	63	113	321	376	697
Republic of Moldova	5	4	9	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	11
Monaco	13	6	19	2	0	2	2	1	3	5	1	6	22	8	30
Mongolia	7	6	13	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	10	7	17
Montenegro	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	5
Morocco	39	9	48	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	10	55
Mozambique	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Namibia	4	3	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	5	10	4	14
Nepal	17	20	37	4	1	5	0	0	0	8	0	8	29	21	50
Netherlands	314	363	677	48	28	76	15	9	24	154	90	244	531	490	1,021
New Zealand	13	11	24	1	1	2	2	0	2	3	1	4	19	13	32
Nicaragua	3	4	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	7	10
Niger	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Nigeria	8	2	10	4	0	4	5	0	5	16	1	17	33	3	36
Norway	334	312	646	39	32	71	20	11	31	51	53	104	444	408	852
Oman	11	0	11	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	4	18	0	18
Pakistan	41	0	41	6	0	6	3	0	3	22	2	24	72	2	74
State of Palestine	9	4	13	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	4	16
Panama	9	1	10	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	11	2	13
Papua New Guinea	6	5	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	12
Paraguay	15	14	29	1	1	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	18	17	35
Peru	16	20	36	4	1	5	1	2	3	7	3	10	28	26	54
Philippines	37	21	58	7	0	7	5	0	5	35	11	46	84	32	116
Poland	106	144	250	11	16	27	6	6	12	21	37	58	144	203	347
Portugal	140	200	340	26	14	40	9	12	21	36	23	59	211	249	460
Qatar	7	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	10	0	10
Romania	4	8	12	1	1	2	0	1	1	4	4	8	9	14	23
Russian Federation	21	24	45	3	3	6	3	2	5	0	0	0	27	29	56
Rwanda	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
San Marino	6	3	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	8	3	11
Saudi Arabia	37	0	37	4	0	4	9	0	9	16	0	16	66	0	66
Senegal	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Serbia	19	16	35	4	1	5	3	1	4	2	7	9	28	25	53
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Singapore	68	3	71	6	2	8	5	0	5	7	0	7	86	5	91
Slovakia	2	4	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	6	9	5	12	17
Slovenia	23	40	63	3	4	7	4	1	5	9	10	19	39	55	94
South Africa	111	31	142	13	3	16	6	2	8	8	4	12	138	40	178
Spain	77	99	176	11	9	20	10	0	10	15	10	25	113	118	231
Sri Lanka	73	4	77	4	3	7	6	0	6	24	1	25	107	8	115
Sudan	16	0	16	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Suriname	2	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	6
Swaziland	7	0	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	9
Sweden	694	632	1,326	80	60	140	13	23	36	195	176	371	982	891	1,873
Switzerland	311	464	775	48	47	95	16	13	29	48	34	82	423	558	981
Syrian Arab Republic	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Tajikistan	6	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	8
United Republic of Tanzania	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Thailand	117	103	220	18	8	26	14	1	15	59	43	102	208	155	363
Togo	4	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Trinidad and Tobago	76	0	76	9	1	10	6	2	8	16	6	22	107	9	116
Tunisia	29	16	45	3	1	4	3	1	4	13	9	22	48	27	75
Turkey	7	19	26	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	2	5	16	23	39
Uganda	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	5	4	9
Ukraine	3	3	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	5	10
Anguilla	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bermuda	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
British Virgin Islands	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Solomon Islands	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	1	6
Tonga	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tuvalu	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
United Arab Emirates	8	0	8	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	6	16	0	16
United Kingdom	1,578	1,064	2,642	187	105	292	31	21	52	524	429	953	2,320	1,619	3,939
United States	1,066	43	1,109	127	11	138	31	6	37	287	60	347	1,511	120	1,631
Uruguay	7	9	16	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	4	13	11	24
Yemen	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Zambia	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
Zimbabwe	12	6	18	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	5	20	9	29
Aruba	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Curaçao	2	7	9	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	2	5	7	10	17
Macau	9	15	24	2	1	3	4	2	6	7	4	11	22	22	44
Afghanistan	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Myanmar	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Timor Leste	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Vietnam	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Staff (WOSM, JDT, JST)										147	50	197	147	50	197
TOTAL	14,144	8,752	22,896	1,795	958	2,753	703	282	985	4,539	2,455	6,994	21,181	12,447	33,628

Participants Kit

ID Card

Participants received credit-card size plastic ID card upon their registration. The ID card was very similar in the 22nd World Scout Jamboree.

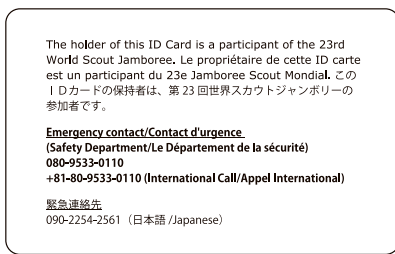
The ID card was equipped with IC chip, and the chip was used to log entrance/exit from the Jamboree Site as well as entrance to the Staff Restaurant.

Each Hub received a different colour of the lanyard to control the flow of

people to Sub Camp areas. The logo of a Platinum Sponsor was printed on the lanyard.

(see also: 2.6.5, 2.6.5.1 and 5.2)

There were also various ID cards used for Guests, Day Visitors, contracted companies working for the Jamboree. There was another larger size special ID card, used in some concrete areas for the day of the Arena Event, due to the security for the high profile guests.



Jamboree Scarf

A Platinum Sponsor supported the Jamboree scarves, and it was made with Fairtrade cotton.

It was all the same design, but with different colour combination explained their registration categories.



- Red textile + yellow border: Scouts
- Red textile + green border: Unit Leaders
- Navy textile + brown border: CMTs
- Navy textile + pink border: ISTs
- Navy textile + light blue border: JMTs, JCTs, JDTs
- Light blue textile + light blue border: Guests
- Green textile + green border: Partners (contractors)

Participation Patch

23WSJ Participation Patch was made in the rounded shape embroidered on edge, designed with the logo and the theme of the Jamboree in both English and French.

All the participants received the Participation Patch regardless of their registration category. There was also squared Jamboree logo patch with blue embroidery, which was sold as an official souvenir from the Jamboree.



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There were many other organisations, corporations and individuals supported the Jamboree.

Main Sponsors





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