



Update of UNV

Topic: Systematic Volunteerism in Peace and Development

Interventions

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Current Situation of the World's Volunteerism

Part 1. Stakeholders

1.1 UN Entities

UNV is well known for the recruitment and mobilization of volunteers, but UNV does more to help UN entities work towards development and peace. UNV works in three main areas:

- advocating for volunteerism;
- integrating volunteerism into development planning;
- mobilizing volunteers throughout the world.

UNV's partnerships with UN entities are therefore increasingly diversified.

While cost-efficiency is often one consideration in the deployment of volunteers worldwide, UN Volunteers bring the spirit of volunteerism and add value to global development work. At the heart of UNV is the conviction that voluntary action by millions of people is a vastly under-recognized and under-utilized resource. If fully harnessed, it would strengthen efforts in tackling development challenges worldwide.

UNV work with UN entities in a number of areas, for example, preventing and recovering from crisis, combatting HIV/AIDS, promoting environmental protection for sustainable development, fostering democratic governance, reducing human poverty, and working towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNV has been successfully partnering for decades with several UN entities, among which:

- the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- the United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA)

UNICEF is the driving force that helps build a world where the rights of every child are realized. UNICEF has the global authority to influence decision-makers, and the variety of partners at grassroots level to turn the most innovative ideas into reality. UNICEF was created with this purpose in mind to work with others to overcome the obstacles that poverty, violence, disease and discrimination place in a child's path. UNICEF believes that "we can, together, advance the cause of humanity."

The mission of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.



The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. UN-HABITAT's strategic vision is anchored in a four-pillar strategy aimed at attaining the goal of Cities without Slums. This strategy consists of advocacy of global norms, analysis of information, field-testing of solutions and financing. These fall under the four core functions assigned to the agency by world governments - monitoring and research, policy development, capacity building and financing for housing and urban development.all.

UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from Governments, for 90 per cent of its budget. UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.

1.2 Government Stakeholders

Governments from countries all over the world play vital roles as stakeholders and partnerships. They way that governments finance is co-financing. Co-financing enables governments and donors to fund specific UNV programmes, projects or events. There are three different ways to contribute specific funds. Donors can either partially co-finance projects through a Third Party cost-sharing agreement, finance an entire project through Third Party cost-sharing or contribute to a Trust Fund (donor contributions supporting broad themes and regional programmes are maintained in a Trust Fund). UNV may also contribute funding to the programme or project.

The aim of government stakeholders is the support UNV to meet its goals in different fields. In the history of UNV, there were lots of governments from countries like Brazil, Japan, Finland and Germany, etc. that have helped UNV launch and supervise programmes.

1.3 International Organizations



International organizations are an important part of volunteerism, some of which are good partners of UNV, and play important role in the promotion of volunteerism, like European Commission. In 2007, UNV and the European Commission (Directorate for Education and Culture/Youth in Action) signed a multi-annual strategic framework partnership agreement with the overall objective to jointly promote and advocate for volunteerism, including youth voluntary activities and volunteerism for development, and strengthening the relationship between UNV and the European Commission. With this agreement, UNV and European Commission held joint activities linked to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10) and the European Year of Volunteering 2011. These activities are contributory factors for the EU to designate the year 2011 as the European Year of Volunteering (EYV 2011). With this background, UNV established close relationships to the Task Force of the European Commission for the European Year of Volunteering to create close collaboration and also liaised with other relevant EU entities such as specific Members of the European Parliament supporting advocacy on volunteerism.

1.4 Local Groups, Communities and Civil Society Organizations

To raise the accountability of itself, UNV has determined to place much priority on developing and adhering to the highest standard of implementation, monitoring and results reporting to partners.

Therefore, cooperation with local groups, communities and civil society organizations deserve critical attention. Meanwhile, UNV has already established long-time or temporary partnership with many local sectors.

The local groups partnering with UNV includes but not exclusively:

1. Australian Volunteers International (AVI)
2. The Belgian Development Cooperation
3. Agency for Volunteer Services of China(AVS)
4. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
5. Seniores Italia
6. Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
7. Volunteer Service Abroad of New Zealand
8. Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento (IPAD)
9. Agencia Española de Cooperacion Internacional para el Desarrollo of Spain(AECID)
10. Forum Syd of Sweden
11. Volunteer Service Organisation of the UK

UNV volunteers engage with partners and civil society organizations globally to work towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and post 2015 agenda and goals, within which progress partnerships with civil society organizations prove the most efficient catalyst in reaching the target. For the past few years, collaboration with civil society organizations has been prioritized.



UNV assesses civil society partnerships through feedback from regular dialogue with the partners and may have formal partnership agreements with some major civil society partners to achieve strategic ends. In coordination with the Peace and Development Divisions, the Partnerships Section provides advice and guidance in the development of CSO/civic engagement related programs and projects and supports the monitoring of program implementation.

1.4.1 Collaboration with MVE

‘Mesa de Voluntariado de Ecuador’, MVE is a network of volunteering organizations from public and private sector and academy. UNV Ecuador will provide support specially in communication area, financial support and participate in their IVD (International Volunteer Day) celebration where volunteers form member organizations and the local youth invited to the event will form a united shape symbolizing the spirit of solidarity.

1.4.2 Collaboration with TECHO

TECHO, a youth led non-profit organization present in Latin America & the Caribbean, has been making joint efforts with UNV on to a volunteer action. More than 10 UNDP workers including some UN Volunteers will participate as volunteers in a housing construction. UNV was responsible to lead and to organize the activity.

1.5 Other Involving Organizations

UNV has always highlighted the importance of cooperation with private sectors, companies, universities and other multilateral organizations. Meanwhile, there proves to be an increasing interest for private sectors to engage their employees in volunteerism and training of such kind, which provides them with opportunities to link good business practice and corporate social responsibility approaches with good development practice through volunteerism. Moreover, the partnership with UNV establishes a direct link between those private sectors with UN.

Part 2. Partnerships

2.1 UN entities working with governments

Current situation

Currently, the inseparable cooperation between UN entities and local governments turn out to be an essential element for the volunteerism to make headway. In the case of the cyclone in the Indian state of Orissa, which touched 15 million people in 2000, United Nations volunteers serving in the affected countries were released from their tasks to work alongside national



volunteers who possessed a more comprehensive understanding about the local situation to assist the affected populations. They formed the backbone of the massive relief coordinated by the state government. Meanwhile, the state government provide weather forecast for volunteers with great timeliness as well as goods and materials for rescue.

Nevertheless, in the main, UN entities is under relatively pressure and obstruction when they seek for the coordination with governments. For example, the inadequacy of all-round support from the government, as well as the effectuation and enforcement of UN's ideas that still leave much to be desired, causes some mismatching and disconnection in this kind of cooperation. According to the United Nations Development Programme Poverty Report 2000 "the foundation of poverty reduction is self-organization of the poor at the community level –the best antidote to powerlessness. A central source of poverty." Nevertheless, such efforts are often too small-scale, uncoordinated and under-resourced to make significant inroads in helping poor people overcome poverty in a sustainable way.

Advantages

(1) For governments:

- Enhancement of the capacity of the local agencies by boosting effectiveness and efficiency when engaging in services.
- Alleviation of pressure of budgets.
- Greater appreciation among the public
- An enormous pool of skills and resources that can complement government initiatives

(2) For Volunteers

- More comprehensive supporting services
- The opportunities of acquainting themselves with the local situation

(3) For UN entities

- Greater flexibility of the volunteer programmes
- More profound understanding of the local development which leads to targeted and efficient actions.
- Large-scale international volunteering programmes also rely on a strong and effective government, one that ensures the vitality and sustainability of the programmes in public domain, not replacing them.

Obstacles

When the governments implement volunteering projects among the civil society, the engagement of related UN entities turns out to be crucial. (The regional collaborations between governments and UN entities in terms of volunteerism demand a high level of uniformity, since both of them are initiators and implementers.) Whereas, the authoritative links and regular communication between the governments and UN entities still leave much to be desired.



Especially for those under-developed countries scattering in Africa, Asia and South America, the volunteers sent for implementing the programmes running by the UN entities are still facing many problems in terms of transportation, accommodation and personal safety. How can those governments better ensure the rights and interests in every aspect of volunteers' lives? There is also a concern that the insertion of government may, sometimes, imperil the transparency and efficiency of the projects initiated by UN entities. In many developing countries, for UN entities, the obstruction of feasible and effective supervision of the project fund proved to be inevitable. The human resources and the budgets may not be well-distributed. Besides, the designation and administration of the volunteers are more likely to be in chaos and disorder.

2.2 NGOs/GSOs working with governments

Current situation

The NGOs, to some extent, provide supports for the volunteering programmes for the government agencies, as it did in the case of a program funded by Australian Aid. This programme designated proximately 1000 Australians each year on placements averaging 12 months to work in government agencies and NGOs in developing countries. At the same time, those programmes are also financially supported by local governments. By combining the edges of both sides, reciprocal relationships guarantee the continuous development of the volunteerism. Both sides have been working together to effectuate the ideal of shared development goals. Financial supports by governments is a crucial contributor to the flexibility, participation and accountability of the volunteering programs. Most of the newly-launched programmes proved to succeed in terms of outcome-based developments. As it did in the case of Oxfam (Hong kong) and international volunteer HQ.

Impacts

Enhancement of the collaborations between governments and NGOs/CSOs enabled more citizens to engage in volunteerism, which is essential for those program, especially the local ones to succeed. In Mongolia, in the case of the response to nature disaster, the government contributes to construct the support teams which are mainly aimed at providing psychological consulting service and carrying out relevant researching. The support from government helps to enhance the authority and institutionalization of the program, which, invariably make it easier for the mass to have faith in it. In Australia, a primary school's basic mental health program sponsored by government and non-governmental organizations also fulfilled its original goal. A programmed called Family Support Group in Malaysia which is initiated by NGOs working with government successfully achieved the satisfying outcome. All cases above proves the effects of collaborations between NGOs and local governments. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop cooperation between governmental agencies and NGOs. Without sustainable and profound coordination with governments, NGOs alone can only deliver limited range of services.



Obstacles

As the services they deliver overlap in many areas, the relationship between Non-governmental organizations and public governmental sectors can be subtle and complex. How can they better cooperate with each other and march towards shared goals? Every now and then, the policies of the local government are not in absolute accordance with the goals of programmes. Though the local governments and NGOs share the same goals in general, the conflicts may still exist in the process. How can they better address potential conflicts and avoid unclear boundaries? Ideally, financial support for volunteering should be included in their budgets so that they become mainstream items and not “add-ons”, but currently, not all of the governments make specific financial commitments in their national budgets. The cooperation between governments and the United Nations system can positively affect the level and impact of volunteering. However, the converse is also true. By neglecting to factor volunteering into the design and implementation of policies. There is a risk of overlooking a valuable asset and undermining traditions of cooperation that bind communities together.

2.3 Multi-level cooperation of CSOs/NGOs

In recent years, more and more international organizations attach importance to the cooperation with CSOs/NGOs of smaller scale and local communities. So far as the rapid development has reflected, it seems that this kind of cooperation has a very optimistic outlook with a rather obvious tendency to become more and more common. Undoubtedly, there are some advantages for both sides to keep in cooperation and it's also beneficial for volunteerism, like prompting the efficiency that both sides achieve their common goals. However, there are also some problems remain to be dealt so that this form of partnership can be more universally applied to different fields and areas.

Current situation

In the main, this kind of partnership is usually organized in two forms: mainly involving the cooperation in arranging the staff, offering financial support, and sharing experience.

- (1) The small CSOs invite some international organization that are related to volunteerism like Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) or World Wildlife Fund to focus on their areas and cooperate to deal with some problems that are quite serious in those places. What they take into consideration may be regional factor, local need or some else. In other occasions, CSOs just take part in projects that these international organizations carry out worldwide by dealing with local affairs in order to apply for some financial or technical support.



- (2) International organizations become aware of some problems that they would like to resolve in some specific areas through research. Then they get in touch with local communities and reach collaboration with them. Usually the international organizations will share their experience and offer some support. And local communities, CSOs or smaller NGOs will take the responsibility of the particular actions contributing to the improvement in those areas and provide them with the feedback including the specific experience.

For example, UNICEF cooperates with All-China Women's Federation(ACWF). ACWF, with a clearer view on Chinese women's current living situation, offers some practical advice on how to carry out the work that UNICEF wants to accomplish more efficiently and successfully in China. More in detail, ACWF describe how Chinese parents think of their girl's going to school so UNICEF can work out more specific-targeting programs to ensure girls' rights of receiving education. Also, UNICEF may employ local teachers through the introduction of ACWF, who is definitely more acceptable as for local people. UNICEF may offer help when ACWF has to deal with problems relating to money or propaganda. Its global and formal influence is able to make more people aware of the problems of gender inequality in China.

In other fields, partnership between international organization and CSOs or NGOs is also significantly efficient. When China Small Animal Protection Association cooperates with Federation Cynologique Internationale for Dogs Worldwide, CSAPA offer some information including the kinds of dogs existing in China and species that are currently endangered or threatened. As a result, FCI provides not only financial assistance but also some professional knowledge of dog caring and protecting in return.

Some international organizations, like Greenpeace or Red Cross, even have their own branches in developing countries. In this way they are able to know more about more countries' unique condition and keep contact with organizations located in those countries.

Advantages

So why do more and more international organizations choose to cooperate with some small-scale CSOs/NGOs? First of all, local communities are clearer about the implementation of the volunteer activities. They can provide some accurate data that international organizations may have difficulties looking for. And what's more, this kind of cooperation is beneficial to both sides.

For CSOs or NGOs, the most realistic benefit is to receive more financial and technical support so that they can focus on their usual programs of volunteerism. On the other hand, it's a good way for them to expand their influence both locally and all over the world to cooperate with larger international organizations. Limited by their scale, they may not obtain so much experience



compared to international organizations but this partnership enables them to gain more practical and professional experience in the fields that they are concerned about or that are needed in those specific areas.

When it comes to international organizations, partnership enables them to have a closer perspective on the condition of those areas through analyzing the data offered by local communities. It also makes their actions in those places more acceptable because local communities may give them some good advice and help them get used to local culture tradition. Sometimes CSOs or NGOs give some previous examples like how volunteerism is organized in those areas so that international organizations can finish their tasks more efficiently.

Even more, when both of the two partners are non-governmental, they have more flexibility when deciding what and how to cooperate, which creates more possibilities to combine more successfully.

For example, when Germany Mercator Foundation and China Civil Climate Change Action Network cooperate to solve the problem of climate change, they thought little of the Benefit Gambling between the governments and just focus on what the program needs and what they can provide for each other. It's the same when it comes to volunteer groups.

Obstacles

Although a promising future, based on the fruitful progress in the past, has been connected with the development of partnerships between large-scale international organizations and small-scale CSOs/NGOs, it is still confronted with more complicated challenges and obstacles, especially in volunteering area.

First, there exists certain number of details that the both sides still have hardly ever reached consensus on, such as the cultural tradition or living habits of the local dwellers. Not all of these details can be negotiated. In fact, no agreements of cooperation could cover all details before due to the ample variety of the regional cultures. For example, it might constitute a custom in some areas to kill certain endangered animals and sacrifice to their ancestors. So local communities think that it shouldn't be stopped but international organizations insist on protecting this kind of endangered animals. For example, killing dolphins sounds very cruel to animal lovers and those volunteers who intend to protect animals. But it's a common custom in Japan and people, including those local volunteers regard it as a way to celebrate their festival so they think there is no need to stop this behavior.

Secondly, the purposes and perspectives of the two sides may be diverse. For example, the international organizations may consider that the measures taken in that area should be typical so that it can be promoted to other areas and so they are looking for a universal solution. But local communities think that it's more important to focus on this specific area and so they should



analyze the state of that place in detail. In that case, two sides have conflict with each other and partnership is sure to be influenced. For instance, in the comprehensive development project of poor women in Xinjiang, China Association for NGO Cooperation, in charge of execution, may focus on is how to find a way that local poor women can make a living so that the program can improve the local situation, but Bread for the World, which provides assistance may care more about seeking a method with universal applicability so that the experiment that they gain from this program can be applied in other areas where the problem of women's poverty is also grim.

Thirdly, there are also some other remaining problems. For instance, what's the reasonable scale of financial support that international organizations should offer? Will the information disclosure threat the CSOs/NGOs itself? To what extent the data shared between two sides should be controlled? How should they cooperate to make the volunteering work be carried out more efficiently? All these need to be cared about.

2.4 Impact of UNV

"We identify opportunities for UNV participation in key civil society forums (conferences, Executive Committees, task forces), accompany missions of the Executive Coordinator and other Senior UNV personnel and ensure follow up. We also represent UNV in missions, conferences, workshops, taskforces and other key civil society events to give presentations, advocate and promote UNV for the purpose of expanding resource mobilization opportunities, partnerships and alliances."

——from UNV official website

When taking part in the cooperation, UNV partners with UN entities, governments, civil society, volunteer-involving organizations, regional organizations and the private sector to make a good use of volunteerism as an essential mechanism that meaningfully engages people in social, environmental and economic transformation.

Partnerships between UNV and other organizations are characterized by a commitment to shared goals and outcomes, a clear definition of roles and responsibilities and a framework for mutual accountability. So by cooperating with other organizations, whether governmental or not, UNV works with development stakeholders to foster progress towards inclusive and sustainable peace and development through volunteerism.

UNV's comparative advantage is its knowledge and ability to leverage the transformative potential of volunteerism, community voluntary action and civic engagement through active partnerships with diverse partners.

Even more, if the cooperation involves volunteers' participation, UN Volunteers can play an even more important part because they are such good examples. They are willing and able to work in all development and peace situations, including some of the most difficult contexts and



remote locations. They work in local communities to make use of synergies between local knowledge and expert solutions. Additionally, they constitute a flexible, cost-effective resource in ensuring scale, impact and sustainability in peace and development interventions, including in crisis and post-crisis situations.

Even playing a role of a bystander, UNV can play an essential role in many aspects. First of all, UNV provides a platform for communication between different organizations just like holding UN meetings. So it gives volunteering organizations that focus on similar fields or motions a chance to share their ideas and experience and improve each other's working condition. What's more, UNV makes it possible for volunteering organizations to gather the resources like personnel and aid material together and utilize them at the utmost.

Secondly as a branch of the largest international governmental organization, UNV can collect data more concisely and widely. By posting these useful information, UNV has an eye on other volunteering organizations and assists them to have a clearer look at their working results and reflect on themselves, which is surely helpful for them to prompt their efficiency.

As for another role of UNV, a bystander of partnership, UNV is also more objective to know how well the partners are cooperating with the other. It may also give some advice to pull the partners closer and make an evaluation on their partnership.

UNV, as a catalyst, knowledge broker and convener, seeks to make use of volunteer knowledge, research and technology to develop innovative solutions that improve the quality of life at community level. Working with UNV, no matter directly or indirectly, enables other organizations to increase the visibility of their international engagement and people-centered development cooperation.

Part 3. Related Conferences in the Past

3.1 The Report of Volunteerism in United Nations General Assembly the Seventieth Session

The seventieth session of United Nations General Assembly discussed social development including problems relating to the world social situation and to youth, aging, disabled people and the family. The emphasis lay in integrating volunteering in the next decade.

The session summarized current state, implementation and progress of volunteerism in recent years, and discussed action plan for the next decade and beyond, which focused on integrating volunteering into peace and development of the world.

- **Current state of volunteerism**

The past decade witnesses the welcome changes and progress on volunteerism, which



apparently showed on the scale of volunteerism and the raised public awareness of volunteering. An important progress is the gaining proportion of youth involved.

Volunteerism and volunteering voices play a key role in consultations led by the United Nations Development Group on the post-2015 development agenda. Meanwhile a post-2015 working membership is established by volunteers worldwide. The author notes with satisfaction that volunteerism has raised awareness and support from various sectors in society, including governments, civil society and the private and public sectors and other stakeholders. It seems that volunteerism is widely acknowledged by more people using more multiple methods.

● Progress on implementation

The section lays importance on four pillars which are the same as previous report of 2012, which are recognition and promotion, facilitation, networking, and integration.

- The first pillar focuses on efforts to increase public recognition, understanding and appreciation of all forms of volunteerism and its contributions and value. The measures taken are efficient and impactful, which consist of ways below:

- * Engage volunteer groups in global forums
- * Expand the annual observation of the International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development on 5 December
- * Involving volunteerism into commemorations of other special days
- * Recognize and raising awareness of the importance of volunteers and volunteerism with media support
- * Increase the dimensions of researching on volunteering
- * Prompt everyone's equal opportunity to participate in
- * Highlight youth volunteerism

Significant progress has been achieved during the implementation of the measures above. The function and credit of volunteer has been widespread. The volunteering enthusiasm, especially within the youth, has been raised by a large extent.

- The second pillar is about facilitating. In order to maintain the momentum built through recognition and promotion, it's necessary to provide supportive volunteerism policies, structures and capacities for effective volunteer engagement and management, including adequate resources, which are listed as follows:
 - * Supportive regulatory frameworks
 - * The security and well-being of volunteers, which are the ultimate responsibility of government who has volunteers within their border.
 - * Continuing commitments of funding and other resources, with governments being the primary fund providers in diversity ways.
 - * Volunteer-involving networks and federations which play key roles as partners in facilitating volunteerism, which could also provide quality support for volunteers in terms of management and training.



- * Information and communications technology platforms, which is an emerging approach to provide opening-up opportunities for volunteer groups to reach out and to include more and more diverse volunteers.
 - * More formalized recognition and accreditation of volunteer service through such means as certificates, academic credits and consideration as a qualifying experience.
 - * Diversity and multiformity of volunteerism. Good example cases are given such as engagement in communities, public sector volunteering, diaspora volunteering, volunteering in sports, student volunteering and volunteer services integrated into school, private sector employee volunteering, international and regional volunteering especially in South-South.
- The third pillar is networking. Associations, networks and platforms for volunteerism have continued to expand and strengthen, nationally, regionally and globally. Thanks to the efforts made by governments, network operators, academic institutions, conventional media and other stakeholders, a new kind of volunteering cooperating platform online has formed its rudiment. It seems likely that the platform online will develop and perfect quickly in the coming decade.
- The fourth and the last pillar is integration. Governments and United Nations entities are integrating volunteerism as a means of addressing specific national strategies and development plans. There is successful experience in how volunteerism is already contributing to sustainable development in education, health, governance, sustainable livelihoods (poverty, jobs, water, sanitation and food), security and peace, environment and gender and social inclusion. For instance, the volunteer in primary education in Ghana, India and Kenya is helpful to eliminate illiteracy.
- **Integrating volunteering into peace and development: the plan of action for the next decade and beyond, 2016-2030**
- Strategic objectives and actions
- The plan of action identifies three strategic objectives that would allow volunteerism to contribute effectively to peace, development and humanitarian efforts.
- 1) Strengthen people's ownership of the development agenda through enhanced civic engagement and enabling environments for citizen action.

Translating the global post-2015 development agenda into goals will require wide involvement, acceptance and ownership by people locally, which means an emergent demand of strong advocacy initiatives to disseminate the agenda, including the sustainable development goals. It will also require multi-stakeholders, private sector and academia to add engagement and collaboration.

Action: Strengthen community outreach and awareness-raising.



Governments should establish long-term and efficient dialogue with local volunteerism organizations. The organizations is supposed to undertake concerted and locally adapted efforts to sustainable development.

- 2) Integrate volunteerism into national and global implementation strategies for the post-2015 development agenda.

Well-facilitated and resourced volunteerism integrated into national policies and practices will give people and communities the opportunity to directly affect their own socioeconomic growth and to take local action that helps meet global goals and targets.

Actions:

- a. Mobilize more and diverse volunteers to broaden the engagement of people.*
- b. Integrate volunteerism into national development plans*
- c. Integrate volunteerism into environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience*
- d. Facilitate volunteer action in poverty reduction and economic empowerment efforts, including employment (especially for youth)*
- e. Ensure volunteerism positively contributes to gender equality, women's empowerment, including economic empowerment, and combating violence against women*
- f. Engage volunteers to enhance social cohesion and economic inclusion*
- g. Strengthen health awareness and support the provision of health services through volunteerism*

- 3) Measure volunteerism to contribute to a holistic understanding of the engagement of people and their well-being and be part of the monitoring of the sustainable development goals

Actions:

- a. Leverage volunteerism to engage more people in monitoring and reporting on the sustainable development goals*
- b. Augment evidence of contribution of volunteerism to development through deepening research and knowledge-sharing on volunteerism*
- c. Devise comparable volunteerism indicators for monitoring the sustainable development goals*

● Conclusions and recommendations

The sustainable development requires an emergent development and improvement on volunteerism, which should be achieved by the cooperation of government, civil society, the private sector, academia, the media and the multi-stakeholders in the aspects of recognition, promotion, facilitation, networking and integration. The potential of



volunteerism should be leverage in a full scale by involving people from all sectors as much as possible.

- **Related draft solution**

The delegates are supposed to read the sessions as follow to deepen the understanding about the theme.

1 United Nations General Assembly Seventieth session, Third Committee, Agenda item 28 Social development, Brazil and Japan: draft resolution; A/C.3/70/L.15

2 United Nations General Assembly Seventieth session, Agenda item 28 (b)
Social development: social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
Integrating volunteering in the next decade;
Report of the Secretary-General; Corrigendum; A/70/118/Corr.1

3 United Nations General Assembly Seventieth session, Third Committee, Agenda item 28

Social development, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia (**Plurinational** State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Togo: revised draft resolution;
A/C.3/70/L.15/Rev.1

3.2 Other Resolutions in United Nations General Assembly the Seventieth Session

General Assembly resolution 69/239 reported the state of South-South cooperation, including an assessment of concrete measures that the United Nations development system has taken to improve its support to South-South cooperation during 2014- 2015. It summarizes the current state of South-South cooperation, referring to trade, investment and development assistance and other exchanges between developing countries. The report mentions that volunteerism is an essential part of South-South cooperation and confirms the great contribution that volunteers and volunteerism give in prompting the sharing and transfer of skills and experience across different groups of developing countries.

Delegates are supposed to refer to the second part of the session to investigate the key role UNV plays in South-South cooperation.