

VOLUNTERISM

3 DIMENSYON



- KAPWA
- KUSA
- WALANG KAPALIT





LOOB CLUSTER	KAPWA CLUSTER
Masikap (persevering)	May malasakit sa kapwa
Mapagpunyagi (dedicated)	Matapat (sincere)
May kusa (has initiative)	Maunawain (understanding)
Responsable (responsible)	Mapagpasensiya (patient)
Matibay ang Loob	Nakikiramdam (sensitive)
(determined)	Masayahin (cheerful)
Malikhain (creative)	Mapagkumbaba (humble)
Maparaan (resourceful)	



Motives for Volunteering

Entry into Formal Volunteering

 Continuing with Volunteer Service

Ending Volunteering Service





- The need for satisfaction achievement and personal meaningfulness
- The need for social interaction
- The need for adventure
- The need for selfimprovements
- The need for recognition



- wellbeing
- Having available time
- Referral of peers and friends already involved in volunteer service and support from peers and friends not in volunteer service
- Referral of family members already in volunteer service and support for volunteer from family members

- Inspiration derived from a testimony of volunteer
- Positive experience from involvement in a related activity or program
- Negative experiences or circumstances that moved the person to strive for change
- Knowledge of organization mission through formal invitation to join or direct recruitment by organization, or through the media



Continuing with Volunteer Service Factors for Stay

- Desire to be service to others
- Commitment to the cause/organization
- Sense of satisfaction and achievement derived from continued service
- Sense of purpose and personal meaning
- Creation of bonds with people involved in volunteer work

 Opportunities for self-improvement Expression of faith and belief in god Promotion of well-being

Ending Volunteer Service Factors for Exit from volunteering Service

- Health and physical well-being
- Feeling of self-doubt, inadequacy and stagnation
- Moving on to similar works
- Paid work (new career)
- Giving way to next batch of Leadership



The Consequences of Volunteer Involvement in the ff. aspects

- Benefits
- Sacrifices
- Difficulties and Constraints



BENEFITS

- Self-discovery
- Realization of self —worth
- Self enhancement and development
- Social Networking
- Material rewards
- Recognition



SACRIFICES

- Time
- Personal health and safety
- Career
- Personal Money
- Comfort sin life



Difficulties and Constraint

- Family
- Financial Constraints
- Conflict with beneficiaries
- Time
- Personal Health and well-being
- Conflict with the organization



Sustaining Formal Volunteering Organizational Factors

- Program Development
- Volunteer Management
- Resource Generation
- Societal Promotion





- Volunteer Information, Recruitment and selection
- Volunteer Preparation and Continuing Education
- Bonding Activities
- Nurturing Dispirited Volunteers
- Volunteer Recognition





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & VOLUNTEERISM

HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE CITIZEN

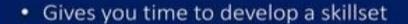


- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEERISM is key to youth development and active citizenship.
- YOUTH VOLUNTEERISM is on the rise, especially since youth play a role in governance, decision making processes, and provide a platform for youth voices to be heard and represent their own interest.
- COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT provides leadership training for youth and provided partnerships between adults and youth.
- According to Community Southwark, active citizenship is a term used to describe the involvement of individuals in public life and affairs: this can take place at local, national and international levels. This briefing outlines the different ways that people can be active in their local community and reasons why people might want to be an active citizen.

P

Getting involved in your community not only makes you feel good inside but it also...







 Helps you enhance your interpersonal and team-building skills



Looks great on your resume



 Gives your life perspective by assisting a cause that is greater than yourself



 Allows you to build strong and meaningful relationships with new people







- Youth service volunteerism, community service, and service learning.
- Youth leadership often developmental in nature, helping youth acquire skills to understand and address issues affecting them.
- Youth decision making youth in governance or other roles that lead to decision making in a community.
- Youth philanthropy giving of one's time and resources for the benefit of others.
- Youth political engagement youth in civic and political affairs.
- Youth organizing community organizing and advocacy

