

WHAT'S GOING ON

CCIVS ACTIVITY REPORT 2011-12



CCIVS

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CCIVS Staff 2011-12

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A special thanks also goes to the wonderful people in the Secretariat in Paris, who were able to make the best out of the existing resources of the network, and always keep a friendly and professional atmosphere in the office. Their ideas and dreams and the capacity to make them become true through hard work deserve them to be individually mentioned at the beginning of this report.

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In cooperation and with the support of:



'Youth in Action' Programme



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FOREWORD

When I look back at the last two years, I have the feeling that time has flown by much faster than usual and this may be due to the shorter mandate between two consecutive General Assemblies, but also due to the numerous projects that CCIVS implemented in this period and the amount of work that was carried out by the Secretariat in such a short span of time.

Among these projects, the “Volunteering 2011: Global Strategies for Global Challenges” and the “World Heritage Volunteers 2012: Beyond Territories and Boundaries” are on top of the list when counting the number of member organizations mobilized and involved in a common global initiative. As an example, the Volunteering 2011 project, that included the last General Conference and Assembly, CCIVS managed to facilitate the highest members’ participation in a General Assembly since the 1970’s.

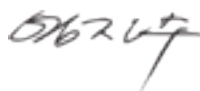
The implementation of such projects required a lot of resources – financial, human and material – and besides the outstanding results achieved, they also challenged the organisational capacities of the network and its members, demanding that we take into account such challenges in planning the future of CCIVS.

This upcoming General Assembly will also be space where issues recently brought to the attention of CCIVS, active fundraising and the development of the network as an international organization, can and should be discussed. As we proved capable of keeping the CCIVS flame and passion burning for 64 years, I am confident that new proposals and solutions will be found in the collective effort of improving the organization.

One more aspect we should keep in mind is the need to strengthen the regional platforms within CCIVS: it has become obvious that solid and rich relationships among members from the same region would have a positive impact on the network. Let us use the occasion of this upcoming General Assembly to bring this topic back on the agenda of the network!

The work and the ideas that helped CCIVS progress in the past years would not have been possible without the contribution of each one of you, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the member organizations that were committed and that actively participated in the life of CCIVS, but also to my fellow Executive Committee members with whom I share my gratitude for having served with me through all the challenges and successes that we passed through or achieved. It has been an honor to work with you and to learn together, thank you!

Last, but not least, I would like to thank my colleagues from the Secretariat for their hard work and commitment. Thank you for inspiring us with your persistence and passion for CCIVS. Thank you, friends!



Jinsu Yom
President of CCIVS

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NOTE: Since the beginning of the process in December 2010, CCIVS projects aim at contributing to specific points of the White Paper of International Voluntary Service: these are mentioned in the report through direct reference to the objectives targeted by the activities run in 2011-12.



VOLUNTEERING 2011

Global Strategies for Global Challenges

November 2010 to October 2011



'Youth in Action' Programme

I. Background

"Volunteering 2011 - Global Strategies for Global Challenges" focused on the existing capacities within the international volunteering movement. It brought youth organizations to start a collective and participative process that would allow agreeing, defining and planning short, medium and long-term strategies to address the main challenges that the world and the volunteering movement face at present times.

II. Details of Activities

The project involved more than 120 young people and youth workers from all four continents and consisted of five main phases:

A. Preparatory Meeting

30 October – 4 November 2010, Ankara, Turkey

The Preparatory Meeting was attended by eight participants: steering committee members, youth workers selected from the various project partner organisations, and representatives from the CCIVS Secretariat.

The role of this meeting was establishing the working methodologies, team strategies and common ground for the overall project. During the meeting, the steering team used non-formal education methods such as small working groups, sharing of experiences and action planning in order to prepare the methodology of the project.

At the end of the meeting, following the creation of a detailed schedule for the International Congress on Voluntary Service, a Skype conference was organised; it included all the participants of the preparatory meeting and the Catalan facilitators that were selected from the pool of trainers of the local host, COCAT.

B. International Congress on Voluntary Service

1-5 December 2010, Barcelona, Spain

More than 100 participants, including presenters from local NGOs and a group of disadvantaged youth, attended the International Congress on Voluntary Service. While celebrating the launch of 2011 as the International Year of Volunteers +10 and the European Year of Volunteering the Congress acted as a unique working space and a connection centre for organisations all over the world. It was a global coordination opportunity for organisations working for youth and volunteering to learn, exchange, and develop networks on a bilateral, multilateral and global basis and finally develop strategies regarding volunteering movements.

The major achievement of the Congress was the identification of long term strategies and planning for the future of IVS. To achieve these, participants first exchanged their exemplary practices and challenges of the sector. Then, conferences and public meetings were organized to provide spaces for communication and discussions among different actors of the associative and volunteering movement, including organisations, institutions and citizenship, with the objective of defining a common vision on different issues.

The participants of the Congress participated in various thematic workshops of their choice. The themes of the workshops included Sustainability and Environment, Active Participation and Social Inclusion, Peace and Human Rights, Cultural Heritage and Diversity, Poverty and Health. Structural workshops focused on Support Measures (Impact and Recognition, Finances, Human Resources, Promotion, Programmes, Training) and on Regional and Interregional Cooperation were also organized.

C. Inter-regional Seminars

- EU – Asia Interregional Seminar, Semarang, Indonesia, 6-11 February 2011
- EU – Africa Interregional Seminar, Lagos, Nigeria, 4-8 March 2011
- EU – America Interregional Seminar, San Cristobal de las Casas, Mexico, 8-11 April 2011

The inter-regional seminars were organised based on the principle of deepening the reflection on the development of a common vision and of global and regional strategies, furthering the debates and discussions on the thematic and inter-regional cooperation from the Congress as well as the support measures for international voluntary service. In particular, while the meetings in Africa and America focused on the overall thematic cooperation and interregional fields, developing long term strategies for the movement, the meeting in Asia focused on one of the most important visibility-related support measure: the impact and recognition of international voluntary service.

D. Interregional Thematic Youth Camps

During the Congress in Barcelona, the preparatory team members organised a meeting with the project partners that were involved in the organisation of the thematic youth camps. The purpose was to clarify all content, practical and methodological arrangements of the camps and to get the necessary feedback from all partners. The camps were organized in Italy, France, Belgium, Uganda, Argentina and Vietnam.



NAEYV 2011

EU – ASIA INTERREGIONAL SEMINAR

6-11 February 2011, Semarang, Indonesia

Organised in the framework of the 10-years long VolunAET cooperation with the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), the EU-Asia interregional seminar consisted of panels, working groups and presentations and its 4-day programme included two separate phases: a 2-day Strategic Meeting and a 2-day Inter-stakeholders Conference.

In the first phase, 18 representatives of IVS organisations gathered to discuss thematic and interregional cooperation, challenges and strategies.

During the second phase, 17 relevant stakeholders (representing Governmental institutions that include IVS in their portfolio and policies; Universities that cooperate with IVS-organisations in either sending/hosting of volunteers or research on volunteering; Lifelong learning organisations/networks (LLL) that are working on the inclusion of IVS as one of the aspects of LLL) joined the 18 IVS representatives and worked on aspects of impact and recognition of IVS and on establishing long-term co-operation initiatives.

The event provided space for participants to interact, exchange information and eventually to nurture common initiatives. Several notable results with an impact on the development of IVS in the Asia-Europe context have been reached during the interactions outside of the timeframe of the event's official programme:

UKM University in Malaysia clearly expressed its interest to co-operate with CCIIVS and to contribute to the future IVS research projects. The first step of this partnership was the involvement of CCIIVS Director as a speaker in the 2nd ASEAN University Network Regional Forum on University Social Responsibility & Sustainability, organised by UKM in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in May 2011. The partnership was further consolidated in 2012, with CCIIVS integrating the AsiaEngage steering committee and the Task Force for the development of the new ASEAN Youth Volunteer Programme (AYVP); a common project on the Impact of international voluntary service is also to be launched early 2013.

It is also in this meeting that representatives from CCIIVS, UNAREC, Solidarités Jeunesses France, Concordia France, IWO Korea, NICE Japan, FSL India, Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam, Volunteers for Peace Vietnam, IIRC Indonesia and Dejavoato Indonesia have agreed with the French Civil Service Agency on a joint project of exchange of young volunteers between France and five Asian countries, a novelty for the Civil Service programme of the French state. Among other important elements, that of reciprocity was successfully advocated by CCIIVS members, so to guarantee that the experience would be meaningful for both the regions involved.

The Secretariat and the assigned preparatory team members followed-up the developments of the camps, designed special report forms and were in contact with their hosts before, during and after the activities. The hosts were also requested to appoint at least one volunteer and one camp leader to join the Closing Seminar, thus ensuring the participation of camp representatives in the final decision making process.

E. Closing Seminar

17-23 October 2011, Ernstshofen, Germany

The seminar was entitled as “Towards a White Book on Volunteering: Identifying Long-Term Global Strategies for Global Challenges”. 33 participants who were representatives of the project partners that hosted previous activities, young people that participated in the study camps and other project partner representatives attended the seminar. It concluded the one-year project and lead to the creation of the White Paper on International Voluntary Service.

The seminar was prepared throughout a period of 3 months by the preparatory team and the Secretariat, who created the first drafts of the White Paper based on the results of all previous project activities.

During this 5-day seminar, participants first reviewed the reports of all the previous activities and the presentation of the White Paper. Then members analysed, discussed, debated, filtered, and prioritised the final content of the White Paper.

At the end of the activity, the final content still needed to be reviewed before publication. This process included the distribution of the document among project partners and a first round of feedback from their side. Finally, the content of the project’s final product, the White Paper on International Voluntary Service, reflects the long-term strategies that are foreseen for the voluntary service movement. These strategies refer to the promotion of young people’s participation, to fostering intercultural dialogue and respect, to the promotion and creation of new partnerships, to reinforcing existing youth policies, to proposing new policy approaches and, last but not least, an increased capacity of youth voluntary service organisations to address the needs of young people and local communities worldwide.

III. Accomplishments

The ‘Volunteering 2011’ project was designed to start a learning and participative process that allowed the agreement, the definition and planning of short, medium and long term strategies to address the main challenges that the world and the youth volunteering movement face at present times. These strategies, gathered in the final product of the project, the White Paper on International Voluntary Service, promote common objectives for the many stakeholders of IVS.

The project itself represented a unique opportunity and an immense challenge for the whole volunteering movement both because of its large scale and of the complexity of the communication systems that needed

to be set in place. From this perspective, a specific effort was put on communication, visibility, follow up and exploitation of results.

Besides the fact that these objectives are fully addressed by and achieved through the project, it is notable that this achievement was possible through the same actions as the ones promoted (e.g. the project promoted the active participation and citizenship of young people and this was achieved through the active participation of young volunteers and youth workers from voluntary service organisations). The active participation in the project allowed participants to have a strong sense of ownership of the process and its results.

Furthermore, the activities of the project have encouraged and foreseen sessions for sharing of experiences and good practices have reinforced the existing or created new sustainable partnerships and networks between IVS organisations.

IV. Limitations

The nature of this project is such that most of the important results are only visible on long-term; this comes from the specific use of its main product, the White Paper on International Voluntary Service.

Given the immediate reaction of partner organisations, the most significant impact is expected when the White Paper will show concrete effects in terms of organisational and institutional policies. Most of the networks participating in the current project have recognised the value of its results and are already preparing projects that are based on the strategies outlined in the White Paper.

VI. Recommendations for GA

As agreed with the partners, from the approval of the White Paper in December 2012 onwards, all the projects implemented in the next few years will find their main strategic source in the White Paper on International Voluntary Service. It is therefore important to consider how to follow up on the long-term results of the project and guarantee its effectiveness and coherence with the objectives of the network.

Related Publication

White Paper on International Voluntary Service



The White Paper is a policy tool for networks and organisations engaged in the field of IVS and for policy institutions, civil society bodies and international institutions who share the values of IVS aiming to provide guidelines to support the goals of IVS on both the internal and external levels. It has to be regarded as a policy paper highlighting strategies and recommendations on IVS for the next ten years. It describes what IVS organisations and networks do, the way they work and the vision and strategies set to achieve their highest goals. Therefore, it can be understood both as a pedagogical tool, to help understand, debate and learn about IVS, and also as a policy tool, that allows to understand, support and develop the strategies within the IVS.

The main objectives of the White Paper on International Voluntary Service are to explain the vision and importance of IVS and to present the common general objectives and strategies of IVS organisations.

From this perspective, the White Paper is a valorisation of the work of IVS organisations because it analyses the results of the work carried out until now and, capitalising on this, it focuses on sustainable strategies for the following years of action within the network.



WORLD HERITAGE VOLUNTEERS

World Heritage Volunteers 2011/2012

2011 Cultural Heritage and Diversity

2012 Beyond Territories and Boundaries



White Paper:

- 4.1.3 Cultural Heritage and Diversity
- 4.3.1 Networking and International Representation
- 4.3.2 Impact and Recognition
- 4.3.4 Capacity building and Human Resources

From Armenia to Zambia, from Germany to Peru, from China to Togo, World Heritage Volunteers roamed through the world in 2011 and 2012. Launched in 2008 by and the World Heritage Centre and CCIVS, the World Heritage Volunteers project aims at promoting youth commitment in World Heritage promotion and protection through non-formal education. In 2011, more than 400 youth volunteers gathered for 2 to 3 weeks in World Heritage cultural, natural or mixed sites, to take up actions such as archaeological restoration under professionals' supervision (traditional wall construction, cobblestones carving and laying), environmental protection (site cleaning, tree planting), education campaigns (school workshops, local trainings and contests), or mass awareness-raising

(conferences, live performances, brochure distribution, newspaper and TV advertisement).

In 2012, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, the size of the project doubled again. Workcamps were organized in 40 world heritage sites in 25 countries and more than 700 volunteers crossed borders, shared their cultures, and united to preserve world heritage sites. WHV programme undertook various significant changes. Firstly, it was opened to non CCIVS members and 7 organizations newly joined. Secondly, to ensure both quantitative and qualitative growth of WHV, plenary meetings and trainings were organized. Also to improve the visibility of the programme, 6 young documentalists travelled from site to site to cover the 2012 campaign.

List of Workcamps

(you can click on the titles for more information)

WHV 2011

Africa

- Kenya, GVDA, WHV - Masaai Mara, The African Great Rift Valley - The Masaai Mara
- Kenya, KVDA, WHV-Mijikenda Kaya Forest, Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest
- Malawi, AYISE, WHV - Lake Malawi, Lake Malawi National Park
- Nigeria, VWAN, WHV - Idanre Hills, Oke Idanre (Idanre Hills)
- Togo, Amis de la Terre, WHV - Aného-Glidji, Agglomération Aného-Glidji
- Togo, FAGAD, WHV - Festember, Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
- Togo, FAGAD, WHV - Koutammakou, Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
- Zambia, YAZ, WHV - Victoria Falls, Mosi-oa-Tunya/ Victoria Falls

Asia

- India, FSL India, WHV - Hampi, Group of Monuments at Hampi
- Indonesia, IIBC, WHV - Borobudur, Borobudur Temple Compounds
- Indonesia, Dejavato, WHV - Prambanan, Prambanan Temple Compounds
- Republic of Korea, IWO, WHV - Jeju, Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes
- Viet Nam, VPV, WHV - Hanoi, Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi

Europe

- Armenia, HUJ, WHV - Geghard, Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley
- Armenia, HUJ, WHV - Zvartnots, Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots
- Austria, Arbeitskreis Wachau, WHV - Wachau, Wachau Cultural Landscape
- Estonia, EstYES, WHV - Tallinn, Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn
- France, Concordia, WHV - Vanoise, Parc National de la Vanoise
- Russia, SFERA, WHV - Lake Baikal, Lake Baikal
- Ukraine, Alternative V, WHV - L'viv, L'viv - the Ensemble of the Historic Centre

Latin America

- Mexico, Nataté, WHV - Copainala, Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV - Ocuituco, Earliest 16th Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV - Tlayacapan, Earliest 16th Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV - Xochicalco, Archaeological Zone Monuments of Xochicalco
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV - Yecapixtla, Earliest 16th Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl
- Mexico, Nataté, WHV - Zacualpan, Earliest 16th Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl
- Peru, BVBP, WHV - Chan Chan, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone
- Peru, BVBP, WHV - Huascarán, Huascarán National Park

WHV 2012

Africa

- Kenya, GVDA, WHV - Fort Jesus, Mombasa
- Kenya, GVDA, WHV - The African Great Rift Valley_The Masaai Mara Tentative list
- Kenya, KVDA, WHV - Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forest
- Malawi, AYISE, WHV - Lake Malawi National Park
- Nigeria, VWAN, WHV-Oke Idanre
- Togo, FAGAD, WHV - Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba
- Uganda, UVDA, WHV - Tombs of Buganda Kings
- Zambia, YAZ, WHV-Victoria Falls

Arab States

- Egypt, KDCDA, WHV - Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis
- Egypt, RSPA, WHV- Desert Wadis
- Tunisia, ATAV, WHV - Kairouan
- Tunisia, ATAV, WHV - Medina of Sousse

Asia

- China, CSETC, WHV - The Great Wall / Mount Sanqingshan / City of Qufu
- China, REMPART, WHV - Ancient City of Ping Yao
- Indonesia, Dejavato, WHV - Prambanan Temple Compounds
- Indonesia, IIBC, WHV - Borobudur Temple Compounds
- Japan, NICE, WHV - Iwami Ginzan Silver Mine and its Cultural Landscape
- Korea, IWO, WHV - Historic Villages of Korea Hahoe and Yangdong
- Korea, KNCU, WHV - Gyeongju Historic Areas
- Korea, KNCU, WHV - Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes
- Vietnam, SJV, WHV - Ha Long Bay
- Vietnam, VPV, WHV - Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long - Hanoi

Europe

- Armenia, HUJ, WHV Archeological Site of Zvartnots
- Austria, SCI Austria, WHV Wachau Cultural Landscape
- France, Concordia, WHV-The Causses and the Cevennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape
- France, SJ, L'Île d'Aix Liedot Fortification
- Germany, Open HN, WHV - Classical Weimar
- Iceland, SEEDS, Pingvellir National Park
- Italy, FBSC, WHV - Su Nuraxi di Barumini
- Russia, Mir Tesen, WHV - Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments
- Russia, SFERA, WHV - Lake Baikal
- Ukraine, Alt-V, WHV - L'viv _ the Ensemble of the Historic Centre

Latin America

- Argentina, SAS, WHV - Quebrada de Humahuaca
- Bolivia, Red Tinku, WHV - Incallajta, the largest Inca site in the Kollasuyo Tentative list
- Mexico, Natate, WHV - Churches in the Zoque Province, Chiapas Tentative list
- Mexico, Natate, WHV - Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl
- Mexico, VIMEX, WHV - Archaeological Monuments Zone of Xochicalco
- Mexico, VIMEX, WHV - Earliest 16th-Century Monasteries on the Slopes of Popocatepetl
- Mexico, Vive M, WHV - Historic Centre of Morelia
- Peru, BVBP, WHV - Chan Chan Archaeological Zone
- Peru, BVBP, WHV - Sacred City of Caral-Supe

WHV 2012 PROGRAMME TIMELINE

Activity	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
WHYV Steering Group and Experts Meeting												
Venue	Partner organisation(s) involved / country(ies)					Role in the activity			Young participants / country		Trainers / staff	
Paris, France	CCIVS (4), CCIVS EC member in charge of WHV, WHC (3)					Steering Group			-		8	
WHYV Strategic Planning												
Clermont-Ferrand, France	All project partners					Participants			1 - 2		8	
WHYV NFE Training Kit												
Paris with contribution from all countries involved	CCIVS and trainers, with contribution from all organisations involved					Coordinator / Trainers			All		3	
WHYV Leaders' and Media Training												
Tusson, France	All project partners					Participants			1 - 2		8	
WHYV Youth Camps – documenting actions												
Worldwide, with 6 young documentalists	Three participants from programme countries to be hosted in 3.2 partner countries and three from partner countries to be hosted in 3.2 programme countries - (Selection of the documentalists among all 3.2 partners. Target group : youth workers or young documentalists)					Participants / Hosts			1		-	
Asian Forum of WH Site Managers and Youth												
Seoul, Korea	CCIVS, WHC, Asian site managers and relevant youth organizations					Participants			2		7	
WHYV Web Documentary and Report												
Paris with field contributions from all countries involved	CCIVS and young documentalists, with contribution from all organisations involved					Coordinator / Documentalists			1		3	
UNESCO Youth Forum												
Kyôto, Japan	Young documentalists					Participants / Speakers			-		1	
WHYV Exhibition												
Kyôto, Japan	Steering Group and Young documentalists (to be selected)					Participants / Speakers			-		1	
WHYV Conference and CCIVS General Assembly												
San Cristobal de las Chiapas, Mexico	CCIVS and young documentalists, with contribution from all organisations involved					All project partners			1 - 2		4	

Trainings and Seminars WHV 2011/2012



Evaluation and Strategic Planning Meeting

6-9 March 2012, Clermont-Ferrand, France

The meeting focused on 3 main themes: 2010-11 Reports, Challenges, and Outcomes; WHV Project Cycle Management; and 2012-2013 Campaign Focuses.

The first part of the meeting aimed at underlining the main observations, challenges and possible outcomes of the 2010-11 WHV campaigns. For each of the four topics (planning, evaluation, partnerships and promotion), conclusions and reported challenges were discussed to draw new suggestions to improve the campaign.

The second workshop focused on building a standard WHV project cycle for all organisations. Firstly,

standard to be met before, during, and after WHV projects were identified and organised based on priorities.

In addition to UNESCO/CCIVS requirements to take part in the WHV project, WHV project cycle practices fall under 3 categories of priority:

- Minimum Standards, which every organisation has to abide by.
- Quality Improvements, which are highly recommended to ensure reliable projects.
- Best Practices, which are optional, and contribute to promote high standards for the WHV project.

During the last workshop three main focuses of 2012-13 WHV campaign were defined.

Firstly, a "Non Formal Education for World Heritage Toolkit" focused on education about World Heritage through work camps and other non-formal Educational tools would be produced and published. Secondly, in 2012-2013 evaluation will emphasise recognition and the validation of the competences acquired and/or practiced during the WHV projects. The last main focus of 2012-13 campaign identified was visibility and communication to increase the impact and importance of the WHV project.

Project Cycle	Before	During	After
Minimum Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact Stakeholders Visit & Check location Setting budget Security standards Recruite volunteers Info-sheets Sending supporting materials (CCIVS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receive, instruct and train the volunteers Meet local community Middle/final evaluation Safety instructions Daily budget management Monitoring from the office. Site & project visits Intercultural exchange among participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation with the community and the volunteers Collect & upload photos Internal evaluation about viability and sustainability of the project(s) Send complete evaluation to CCIVS A final report of all projects by CCIVS
Quality Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Leaders and hosts Planning materials, tools and supplies Promotion/Presentation Visa requirements Participatns' insurance Review previous' evaluation of previous years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> welcome ceremony Invite experts to give workshops "Open day" (with media, local authorities, local community) Organise free time for excursions, study visits and leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up + communication with previous volunteers, hosts, supporters and leaders Plan follow-up procedures Partners' evaluation Send thank letters to local partners Take part in the Strategic Planning & Evaluation meeting
Best Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund-raising Sign Agreements & Contracts with partners Prepare documents for the media Press releases in advance Organise a press conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops on World Heritage Prepare certificates Patrimoinito character drawing with mosaics. Education project with children in UNESCO schools (ASPnet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press clipping Newsletters Invite donors to visit the project site Provide press articles about the project (in English)

1st WHV Training for African Youth Organisations

August 2011, Togo

CCIVS through its partner organisations in Africa has already organised workcamps in Togo, Zambia, Malawi and Kenya World Heritage sites in 2008-10. These pilot projects have been considered as very successful but there are certain challenges with regard to the projects' management, its timing, relevant tools and effective communication among stakeholders. Thus the "World Heritage Volunteers" campaign recommended future editions to be preceded with training sessions that provide the occasion for resource persons, project leaders, voluntary service organisations, former Heritage Volunteers and other stakeholders to meet, exchange ideas and practice, and develop clear guidelines and tools for more efficient and sustainable operations.

The overall objectives of the training seminar in Togo, the first of its kind, were:

- i) to build a body of theoretical and practical knowledge to underpin management practices and understanding of cultural and natural heritage policies,
- ii) to provide a framework and approach to conservation practices that focus on global interest and local community needs,
- iii) to enable volunteers gain the knowledge, skills and capabilities to carry out voluntary actions geared towards protecting and conserving heritage sites,
- iv) and finally, to strengthen the cooperation among CCIVS members/partners in Africa, and through the provision of this forum to develop common strategies in mobilising young volunteers for biodiversity conservation projects.

The training seminar brought together 20 participants from Africa, mostly CCIVS members but also with a special focus on new organisations from the West region and countries where CCIVS is not yet present.

Leaders' and Media Training

14-20 June 2012, Tusson France

Following the priority given to capacity building, camp leaders and media documentalists who would film and document the workcamps were trained at the "Leaders' and Media training". As the title suggests, the training had 2 components which ran in parallel: a leaders' part for the youth leaders in charge of the coordination of WHYV youth camps or involve in co-ordinating with WH site management authorities and a media part for the media documentalists. This meeting was held with the help of our French member REMPART and its local experts.

All organisations involved in the 2012 World Heritage Volunteers campaigns were invited to send a camp-leader-to-be to the meeting. The training aimed at improving young people's knowledge, their skills related to the preservation and promotion of World Heritage and a better understanding of heritage values as well as importance of community participation.

In the Leaders' training, participants learned background information about World Heritage such as its history and architectural characteristics. Local heritage experts from CCIVS member, REMPART lead the hands-on training based on the peculiar aspects and differences between cultural and natural heritage.

In the Media training for the Young Documentalists, selected participants learnt how to shoot and edit good quality pictures and videos with professional material, how to promote the WHV project and hands-on work promoting the leaders' training. The training of the young documentalists was led by a Panasonic team of experts, with a photojournalist from CCIVS network running the specific sessions on documenting voluntary service projects.

Both Leaders and young documentalists visited the Fort-Liédot in Île d'Aix to do hands-on work on local French heritage. This trip was co-organized with Solidarités Jeunesses' local association, La Maison des Bateleurs. During the trip the documentalists filmed the activities to practice their media skills. At the end of the camp young documentalists presented to the group short documentary about the trip.



1st Asia-Pacific World Heritage Regional Forum of Site Managers and Youth NGOs: Linking Networks

26-31 August 2012, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Bringing World Heritage in the hands of Youth was the key motivation that gathered more than forty Youth NGO representatives, World Heritage site managers, and guests from various international institutions in Seoul from August 26th to 31st. Convened by UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) and the Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) of the Republic of Korea, and organized by Better World and CCIVS (Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service), the 1st Asia-Pacific World Heritage Regional Forum of Site Managers and Youth NGOs : Linking Networks aims at bridging both fields to build innovative projects. UNESCO, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, decided to focus this year on World Heritage in relation to sustainable development and the role of communities. As World Heritage Centre Director Kishore Rao declared during the opening ceremony: "Site managers and NGOs, particularly those involving the youth, will be at the forefront of this process which will be critical both for the future of our heritage and the well-being of our communities". In that order of ideas, participants from 13 different Asia-Pacific countries worked together to gain better understanding of the challenges and mutual needs that both Site Managers and Youth NGOs face when working for the promotion and preservation of World Heritage sites. While those actors traditionally work separately, the organisers seized the opportunity to bring them to work on concrete common actions for the year 2013-2014, following the example of the World Heritage Volunteers campaign, which has been co-organised by CCIVS and UNESCO since 2008.

The Closing Event of the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

2-8 November 2012, Kyoto, Japan

To conclude the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, CCIVS took part in the "Closing Event of the Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention", co-organized by the World Heritage Centre and the Government of Japan. This prestigious event was about presenting to some 600 international guests involved in World Heritage the 40th anniversary year's activities and conclusions drawn from the regional and thematic events, which took place throughout the year. CCIVS showcased the World Heritage Volunteers programme by presenting a video trailer from the WHV 2012 Young Documentarist campaign, which was introduced by World Heritage Centre Director M. Kishore Rao himself.

In parallel to the main event a Youth Forum took place. CCIVS attended the forum by sending two youth delegates (one from the Secretariat and one from member organisation YAZ Zambia), and CCIVS WHV Coordinator acted as the official spokesperson of the Youth Delegation, giving the maximum visibility to the WHV programme. The outcome of the Youth Forum, known as the "Youth Statement / World Heritage: the roles of local communities and youth for the next decade", was shared at the main event. In the presence of the government of Japan, UNESCO Director General Mrs Irina Bokova, and many other guests, the Youth Statement "call[ed] upon the States Parties to recognize World Heritage Volunteers as one of the ways to engage young people in the promotion and conservation of World Heritage through international voluntary work."



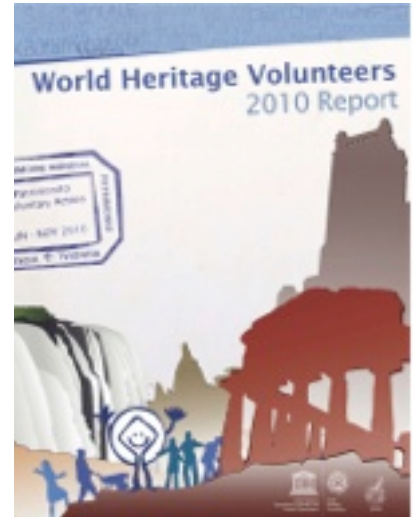
Related Publications

World Heritage Volunteers 2010 Report

Launched in December 2007 within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Education Programme, the World Heritage Volunteers initiative saw a major shift in 2010, bringing what was then a pilot project to become a confirmed and well recognized global campaign that involved more than 300 international volunteers and a diversity of local communities, institutions and authorities in the promotion and preservation of 27 WH sites.

The report aims at underlining the leading role played by young volunteers and their organizations in promoting the World Heritage Convention and complementarily, run appropriate “educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage” (Art.27).

Field actions and educational activities carried out by the World Heritage Volunteers projects in 2010 represented a turning point in the way local and international young people accept, with the privilege of living and experiencing the beauty of World Heritage sites, the responsibility of taking care of their preservation and valorisation. The construction of a worldwide network of organizations and individuals committed to voluntarily dedicate their time, energies and expertise to World Heritage promotion and preservation, “beyond territories and boundaries”, required a complex coordination that growingly takes advantage and capitalizes on the innovative ideas and initiatives coming from, and put into action by young volunteers from all over the world.



Non-Formal Education Training Kit on Heritage Preservation



The Non-Formal Education Toolkit was created as a practical outcome of the World Heritage Volunteers Programmes organised since 2008 to support international voluntary service organisations in the field.

“World Heritage Non-Formal Education Toolkit – ‘One small step for young people’ awareness-raising, one giant leap for World Heritage

conservation” focused on compiling successful non-formal education methods to raise awareness about World Heritage issues and promote youth and community participation. These methods were selected for their applicability on a worldwide basis and within any interactive educational settings.



Web Documentaries

The main aim of the Web-documentaries of WHV 2012 was ensuring the visibility of the international voluntary service movement and recognition of young volunteers as active ambassadors of intercultural dialogue, while at the same time underlining the crucial role of World Heritage sites as catalyst to drive local and international development dynamics.

Relying on the latest developments of the internet/Web 2.0 and its new opportunities in terms of interactivity, a series of web documentaries was edited to report in a more dynamic way the special 40 World Heritage Volunteers Youth Camps illustrating the use of methods compiled in the above mentioned toolkit as well as to a certain extent the impact of such

projects on volunteers and local communities’ awareness. The six young people who attended the Media Training where they received the training about media skills and documentation techniques and then document the activities by taking photos and videos and leading interviews. To support the objective of intercultural dialogue set by the project, documentalists with various national background (France, Turkey, Togo, Indonesia and Republic of Korea) were selected. The European media documentalists were hosted in Africa, America and Asia while the Indonesian and Togolese documentalists worked in Europe, and the Korean documentalist visited projects organized in African countries.

The documentalists produced a trailer which introduces the whole project and several short documentaries for each of the sites they visited. The trailer was showcased in Japan in November 2012 during the final event of the “UNESCO celebrations for the 40th Anniversary of the Convention on World Heritage”, were CCIVS attended the exhibition and represented young documentalists by sharing his experience and providing comments on the making-of the web-documentary. The short films will be available online from the beginning of 2013, and you can already watch the trailer at http://ccivs.org/view.php?code=photos_videos&pageNO=1&seq=32

GENDER SENSITIVITY

EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE

Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) Work

White Paper:

White Paper: Human rights and Peace/ social inclusion and Active participation
4.3.1 Networking and International Representation
4.3.4 Capacity building and Human Resources



I. General Description

Gender sensitivity in international voluntary service was identified as a core value to be addressed to improve the existing Africa-Europe exchanges during the introductory seminar of the pilot Africa-Europe 'Culture meets Concepts' project. As a result through out year 2009 CCIVS and its members continued to discuss the concept and identified potential hosting organisation in the African region and sending organizations in Europe.

Finally in 2010 CCIVS applied the previous discussions in to a practice by creating a centralised EVS project named "Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) work" to address gender issues in International Voluntary Service. Running throughout the year 2011, the project also celebrated the 100th anniversary of the 1st celebration of International Women Day in 1911, the European Year of Volunteering and the UN International year of Volunteers +10.

In the end 20 CCIVS members promoted the "Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) work". Since 17 members had also taken parts in different phases of the 'Culture meets Concepts' previous recommendations and concerns were taken into consideration in forming a road map of the "Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) work".

Preparation team were composed of the representatives from sending and hosting organisations – both male and female – and worked with CCIVS Secretariat to follow each step of the project. 18 European volunteers who were selected by the sending and hosting organizations commenced the 6-month period of their project in September 2010. Also, an EVS volunteer worked with CCIVS secretariat and aided CCIVS' role of ensuring communication among the different organizations and preparing general framework of the training activities such as the development of a gender sensitivity tool-kit and promoting gender as a key cultural issue in international voluntary service projects.

II. Details of Activities

REGIONAL ON-ARRIVAL TRAININGS (MONTH 1)

The volunteers were divided into 3 different regional groups and participated in on-arrival trainings from September 19th to September 24th:

- FAGAD Togo organized training for the volunteers going to Togo, Ghana and Nigeria;
- KVDA Kenya and UPA Uganda co-organized the training for volunteers going to Kenya and Uganda;
- YAZ Zambia organized training for the volunteers going to Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho and Mozambique.

Trainings included a general introduction to the EVS programme, the role of hosting organisations and volunteers, the history of the regions and the relations with the European continent. Cultural shock, conflict management and intercultural communication were communicated as well. Specific sessions and activities were dedicated to gender related issues in the African continent.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES (MONTHS 1-3)

After the trainings, the volunteers reached their hosting organisations in the hosting countries.

The projects in different countries shared a clear overall scheme to deal with gender issue gender as a key variable in address global challenges such as youth participation and employment, education, environment and natural resources management, HIV/ AIDS prevention and health, local democracy and culture. At the same time, each project was also tailored according to the national priorities, local needs and hosting organisations' existing activities.

Therefore, on arrival to their hosting communities, volunteers focused on observation and collection of the data on gender in their immediate environment. After the research, volunteers focused on the application of various practices to promote culturally appropriate gender sensitivity activities with the involvement of the local communities.

Main Activities of Organisations

Hosting Organization	Research Topic/ Main Activities
FAGAD (Togo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: on the women's roles in urban and rural areas of Togo - Activities: micro-credit projects and trainings on small business management to empower rural women
ASTOVOT (Togo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: the gender related access to education and the influence of the social and economic contexts on the construction of the gender role (e.g. family, school and group of pairs, religion, living in a rural/urban area). - Activities: teach children in a primary school with recreational activities about gender issues.
ICYE Nigeria (Nigeria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: health and gender issues - Activities: the communication on sexual education workshops, HIV/AIDS campaigns and raising awareness activities having young women as privileged target.
KVDA (Kenya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: the female genital mutilation (FGM), girls and children education, women empowerment and leadership. - Activities: awareness raising workshops in Shartuka Primary School in the rural community of Shartuka, the main target group of their project.
UPA (Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: the gender related access to education and the social expectations from pupils related to their gender. - Activities: in the regular activities of a primary school in a rural area of Uganda.
AYISE (Malawi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: Gender perception among youth especially in school. - Activities: activities with AYISE local partners such as raising awareness campaigns in schools (particularly together with CECOWDA Centre for Conflict Management and Women Development Affairs), trainings, workshops, and debates on gender issues. <p>Organisation of a three-day gender training at the Bangwe Youth Centre, in the framework of a "girls empowerment project" and thanks to the support of UNICEF.</p>
AJUDE (Mozambique)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: Gender role in combating HIV/AIDS - Activities: cooperated with a women's rights organisation and with the "Associacao Coalizao da Juventude Mozambicana" that mainly works with young people on the issues of HIV/AIDS.
YAZ (Zambia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research: conducted a survey on the situation of women by means of interviewing members of the several organisations (national and international) dealing with women empowerment that were based in the capital. - Activities: promotional activities during YAZ workcamps and organised making awareness activities with the support of other local and international volunteers.



MID-TERM EVALUATION (MONTH 3)

The mid-term evaluation has been held in Livingstone, Zambia, from the 11th to the 16th of December. Volunteers evaluated the first 3 months of the project with CCIVS staffs, facilitators, and experts on the gender issues. Via the discussion with volunteers problems and difficulties were identified and also the most suitable solutions. During the evaluation a training booklet on gender and volunteering was presented to the volunteers. The booklet was conceived and realised by experts on gender issues and experimented facilitators in the non-formal education field. The volunteers were also trained specifically on how to use and adapt the booklet, which introduces gender-related exercises.

Since the mid-term evaluation was the first time the volunteers have met all together - given the fact that the planned common pre-departure training was not accepted by the donor - it was a key moment for them to understand the complexity of the project and to have an overall idea of it. During the first three months of their stay, the volunteers have had to face with new cultures and habits, locals' prejudices and stereotypes on Europeans - as well as their own on Africa and Africans - and a different way of living. Discussion about the encountered difficulties have helped the volunteers gain different perspectives and in most cases to overcome them.

The presence of CCIVS trainers and experts on gender related issues and non-formal education, has helped the volunteers to go deeper into the general topic of the project, to acquire knowledge and skills on how deal with gender issue in their projects.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES (MONTHS 3-6)

After the mid-term evaluation, the volunteers returned and continued to implement designed activities. It was challenging for the volunteers, the organisations and the local communities to find the culturally appropriate tools and methods to discuss about gender. Volunteers focused on non-formal activities to promote the positive and balanced roles of women and men.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITIES (MONTHS 6-12)

Upon return to their own countries, the volunteers organized gender workshops for young local volunteers taking part in the summer workcamps. The workshops have promoted gender sensitivity in the international voluntary service projects and in the local communities in Europe where the participants came from.

III. Accomplishments

At an organizational level the EVS project was a pioneering experience for CCIVS as it was the first time volunteers worked in multiple African countries concurrently. This is a remarkable added value to the organisation that has now acquired the skills and know-how to manage complex projects. The project

allowed European and African organisations and volunteers to cooperate and improve their understanding of gender roles in international voluntary service activities.

Also it was a moment of personal growth for the volunteers. As they confronted stereotypes and prejudice against them from African society, they also reflected upon their own discrimination against Africa and its local communities.

To perform research about the gender roles in diverse cultural contexts the volunteers, organisations and local communities first had to overcome the huddles communication. In the process of finding practical solutions, volunteers cooperated with the locals by creating an intercultural environment in which the diversities of everybody would be respected.

As a result, this experience contributed to their personal development and will influence their professional and personal choices, as you can see in the following extracts from the volunteers' reports:

I also have a more clear idea of my future projects; as I studied International Cooperation and development, I would like to work in the field of gender, women empowerment, capacity building, but also culture, environment, youth participation, and other field in which is important to mainstream gender. (Albertina Petroni, Malawi)

voluntary services in France and today in Kenya made me realized that [Humanitarian International Law] is not the field I want to work in. If a lot of projects are done with good intentions ... in an other hand, a lot of development and humanitarian projects are hurting Africa more than contributing to its development... Considering this state of mind, my plan for the future is... to work in the field of the Law for the foreigners. [Trying] to help some of these people to fight for their rights in France is the way, my experience in Shartuka Village will be very helpful to make efforts to understand them, what they live as well as to do my best to guide them. (Annaëlle Gateau, Kenya)

On long-term perspective, the project has sensitised European volunteers and their sending and hosting organisations to gender equality issue and provided a space to develop concrete tools to address gender issues through non-formal education activities. Such tools will be available for long term actions that will allow future projects to include gender sensitivity in all the phases of the work, mainstreaming gender equality both at the level of voluntary service organisations and local communities. Also, the publication of a training manual will constitute the basis for further action by the volunteers themselves and their sending and hosting organisations and the different communities they work with.

Through out the project various non formal educational tools were utilized to communicate the theme of gender sensitivity. After the project, these methods are organized as a publication, Extending the Practice of

Gender through intercultural learning Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) work, to provide voluntary service organisations with appropriate tools which combine theory and practices to address gender issues. (Please refer to publication below for the detail)

Indirect beneficiaries

- Sending and hosting organisations

Through the project itself and the participation in the “Building Europe-Africa's vision on sustainable volunteer's training” project, the representatives of the sending and hosting organisations have had the possibility to meet and to discuss about their current partnerships and common projects, as well as of the plan of new common actions.

The project allowed them to contact local, national and international stakeholders in order to make their organisations recognised in terms of non-formal education activities.

- Local organisations, communities and families

The presence of international volunteers has been a new experience for several of the local organisations, communities and families. They have faced with new cultures, habits and way of life, experiencing an intercultural exchange that maybe they wouldn't never have without this project.

- Future EVS volunteers in Africa

The experience in Africa has motivated four volunteers to take part in the “Building Europe-Africa's vision on sustainable volunteer's training” project. Thanks to this project, volunteers and organisers have acquired skills and knowledge to train future EVS volunteers in Africa in a more professional way.

IV. Limitations

The difficulties in the management of these particular crisis situations have been stressed by some conditions:

1. Pre-departure training

Since there was no common pre-departure training, volunteers were not adequately informed and trained for the long term stay in African countries. Although National Agencies did provide basic pre-departure training for international volunteers they were not tailored to a gender-specific EVS project, nor to the peculiar realities of the different African countries involved.

Firstly, gender is a sensitive subject to tackle and experts should treat it. The sending organisations and the National Agencies were not as prepared to train EVS volunteers as the CCIVS' staffs and trainers who have specific competencies and knowledge on the gender issue.

Secondly, the structure of the project requires a clear explication of the different phases and an in-depth understanding of its management. Despite of being implemented in different countries, the various national projects are all part of the one global project.

Above problems were recognized and addressed during the mid-term evaluation reducing the anxiety of the volunteers. Furthermore, thanks to the specific training given by gender experts volunteers learned non-formal methods of communication about gender issues and could directly apply such method at the volunteering sites. However, it would have been much more effective if these processes were done at the beginning of the project. A common pre-departure training would have enabled CCIVS to give a more



concrete picture of the activities managed by the involved organisations. As the Secretariat is continuously in contact with them for a range of different activities, it would have had the possibility to answer to specific questions and to give to the volunteers very concrete examples about the activities they were going to implement.

2. Selection of the volunteers

The sending organisations made a selection based on CV, motivation letter and interview. However, the profiles of some of the volunteers did not meet the selection criteria (as mentioned in the application form). If it is true that the EVS is addressed to everybody and doesn't require any specific skills, it is also true that the implemented project was addressed to volunteers that had already experienced volunteering abroad. Some of the crisis situations (for example in Mozambique) have been solved also thanks to the previous experience of the volunteers. Other critical situations would have been overcome if the volunteers would have been more experienced. CCIVS will ensure that in the future projects, more attention is paid to the supervision of the selected candidates but also to the trainings and preparations the sending organisations will offer to the volunteers.

3. Communication between CCIVS and hosting organisations

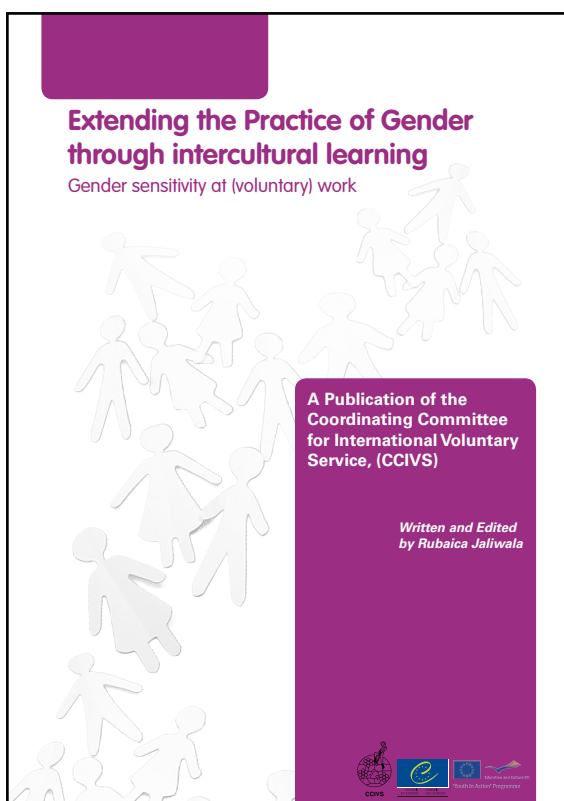
In some cases, the projects implemented by the volunteers did not correspond to the original programmes hosting organisations proposed. The time gap between the submission, the approval of the project and the implementation of the activities was longer than 12 months and internal changes occurred especially in the hosting projects. The information was not always communicated and such changes were to be confronted after the arrivals of volunteers, representing an additional source of misunderstanding for the involved actors.

V. Recommendations for GA

It is important that in the case of exchanges involving different regions (as Europe in Africa in the specific case), all members can act as both sending and hosting bodies. This reciprocity would assure access to volunteers with fewer opportunities to activities that could help them in overcoming exclusion in their own contexts. Moreover, the intercultural dimension of the project would be enriched as well as the impact and the multiplying effect of the projects.

Related Publication

Extending the Practice of Gender through intercultural learning - Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) work



The manual 'Extending the Practice of Gender through Intercultural Learning: Gender Sensitivity at (Voluntary) Work' aims at providing voluntary service organisations with appropriate tools and methods to address gender issues in the multitude of international voluntary service projects taking place in different national and social contexts every year. The publication takes into account the specific and diverse intercultural contexts of IVS projects, seeking thus to support voluntary service organisations in their preparation of volunteers and local communities and to improve their capacity to deal with complex cultural interactions based on particular notions of gender roles which become important determinants of people's choices and capabilities, and are, at the same time, a potential source of discrimination and exclusion.

The manual provides a framework for exploring gender roles in different societies and linking the general reflections on gender to the participation of youth, in particular young women, in IVS projects and their interaction in diverse cultural contexts. As such, the manual is divided into two main parts: Part I provides a theoretical background on gender and Part II lays out tools for practice in IVS.

Seminars

Capacity-building: Towards a gender sensitive approach to international voluntary work

I. General Description

The main objective of the training was enhancing voluntary service organisations' capacities to apply gender sensitive approaches in international voluntary work. The participants were composed of 24 staffs and volunteers from CCIVS member and partner organizations in Europe, two international participants and the CCIVS Secretariat.

The organizing team composed of one gender expert, the CCIVS Secretariat educational advisor and two volunteers were actively involved from the preparation of the training and the actual management of the course.

The methodology chosen for the training was based on non-formal education and enabled participants to work in plenaries, small groups and individually, as well as to exchange experiences and to present results of their work. Several case studies as well as personal experience sharing were encompassed in the programme.

II. Result: Strengths and Weaknesses

The seminar answered to the needs of the training in the field of gender sensitivity in the opportune time. The theme of gender sensitivity had been only tackled by individual organisations. However, the seminar was an opportunity to link those previous isolated effort and bring the topic to the surface of IVS. In fact, CCIVS also facilitated the seminar in continuity with the former CCIVS' EVS project "Gender sensitivity at (voluntary) work" and responded to identified weakness of training regarding gender in diverse cultural contexts. As a result, during the seminar, publications resulted from the EVS project was actively utilized. Furthermore, not only the overwhelming number of applicants for the seminar shows the high interest in the topic gender sensitive but also the selected participants were genuinely interested in the topic throughout the seminar and were committed to advancement of work on gender in IVS. As a result, at the end of the training the list of recommendations for introducing a gender sensitive approach in IVS and a video portraying stereotypes and discrimination of genders were created.

Rooms for improvement were also identified. Firstly, the group diversity could have improved if the original plan of inviting at least one extra participant from each continent were realized. Unfortunately, due to the budget limit this plan was not actualized. Secondly, Due to the time limit it was not impossible to address all gender issues in depth. For the participating organization to actually enhance their capacity of applying gender issues participants should continue

develop discussions initiated in the training sessions and make necessary adaptations in their organizations. While some participants were decision-makers, others were in difficult position to continue the work on gender issues due to there limited influence on the policies of their respective organisations.

III. Recommendations for GA

CCIVS should work closely with its member organisations in order to develop a set of gender sensitivity guidelines to be implemented across the network.



HEALTH ON STAGE

Enhancing Cultural Competencies for Public Health Dialogue

Health on Stage 20 August - 1 October



White Paper:

- 4.1.1. Sustainability and Environment
- 4.1.4. Social Inclusion and Active Participation
- 4.1.5. Poverty Reduction and Health



I. Background

The project was an initiative by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) and it was hosted by the Field Services & Inter-Cultural Learning (FSL India) from 20th August until 1st October 2011. It aimed at generating awareness on public health issues through the use of forum theatre. 21 young volunteers, gathered from 14 ASEM countries, were engaged in a creative dialogue and worked closely with the communities in of Bangalore, Chennai and in Mysore. Based on what they had experienced in the field, the recommendations have been made on how to make the best use of forum theatre in promoting dialogue on

water-related diseases and on the role of youth in health promotion.

"Health on Stage" was the 10th chapter of the Asia-Europe Young Volunteers Exchange (AEYVE) programme. The 10th AEYVE marked ASEF's and CCIVS' decade-long Asia-Europe cooperation in Voluntary Service (VolunAet) as well as FSL's celebration of its 10-years existence. It represented a joint effort of the organisers to commemorate the United Nations Volunteers' (UNV) 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteering (IYV+10) and the European Year of Volunteering.

II. Details of Activities

The 10th AEYVE aimed to enhance cultural competencies and creative thinking of young volunteers to foster dialogue on Public Health. The project was organized in following phases:

Preparatory meeting (19-22 April, Singapore)

Meeting attended by the coorganisers and the trainers of the project in order to prepare the details of the 6 weeks programme and to fine-tune some of the logistical and organisational issues.

Phase 0 – Online preparation of the participants (10 July-20 August)

Selected participants were asked to study the water system in their country of residence. First of, volunteers mapped the traveling route of the water in the country of residence: the way it takes from the source to the user. Then they identified the possible conflict situations in this water journey. Finally, they gather intangible examples such as poems, songs, and stories on the cultural interpretation of water. This information was sent to CCIWS and was utilized to prepare the training for the volunteers.

Phase I. 1-week Training on Intercultural Learning, Forum Theatre and Water-related diseases

20 – 28 August, Bangalore, India

The volunteers were equipped with necessary skills by experts from the fields of forum theatre and public health. They developed theater competencies to foster dialogue on water-related diseases by participating in sessions which elaboration on Intercultural Learning,

Forum Theatre, Water-related Diseases, Social Mapping and Collecting Stories.

The training consisted of four main sections which are structured in order that best facilitates participants' learning process. The first session on intercultural learning gave volunteers an opportunity to familiarize themselves with others, understand cultural background of different participants and to create a positive work environment in which they feel free to express their thoughts and opinions.

Then volunteers participated in sessions on water and public health topics. They obtained sufficient theoretical background and awareness on the problems of local communities. Once participants had a common understanding of the local issues, the training proceeded with the sessions on social mapping. In this session they were introduced to technique on how to research and identify challenges of local communities. The training continued with a workshop on Forum Theatre. Participants could experience in practice how to implement a show and explore other creative methods which could be used to promote dialogue in local communities. In the final part they were given space to explore and think of various methods that can be used in order to evaluate the effect of the project, and that would later help them to assess the impact of their work in the field.

Each session consisted of several exercises and different type of activities that could be of use for other organisations who would like to implement similar projects as "HoS" in the future.



Phrase II. 4-weeks Field Activities: the Forum Theatre performances

28 August – 26 September, Bangalore/Chennai/Mysore, India

Three field sites had very different characteristics. Bangalore was the most urbanized city, Chennai was the most industrialized and Mysore the most rural among the three.

18 international volunteers were first divided into three groups. They were accompanied by one Indian camp leader and one local female resident of age between 25-30 who were trained to facilitate and aid volunteer's adaptation to the completely new setting and communication with the local residents.

In the slums in Bangalore, industrial belt in Chennai and tribal village in Mysore the three groups employed the skills they acquired during the training sessions. Although taken in three different settings the project followed unified steps. First volunteers researched about the project area by social mapping. At this stage all three groups confront the challenge of gather genuine information. If questions were too broad they often received answers that contradicted reality. Therefore, volunteers improved the validity of their research by narrowing and specifying their questions.

After the social mapping, based on their findings volunteers proceeded to script a play. Participants had to be creative in communicating their message. The language barriers and limited technology pushed them to find the most effective ways to send out clear messages while arousing interest and participation from the audience. After the script was finalized, the group selected location for the performance and advertised and invited the local community. In 4 weeks period, three groups performed average of 10 performances. In line with the performance, the group also organized avg. 2.5 workshops to the local communities. After each performance and workshop, volunteers also evaluated their performance. Also to assess the impact to the audience and communicate with the local residents, volunteers continually performed social mapping through out 4 weeks. Volunteers maintained direct contact with the local residents during non-performing periods by communicating them the findings and assessment results of their activities. For detailed statistics of the activities please refer to the table at the end.

Phase III. 5-days Evaluation Meeting

26 September – 1 October, Bangalore, India

The three groups of volunteers converged in Bangalore on 26th September to review their experience in the field. They shared their experiences at the evaluation meeting. Based on their analysis volunteers provided recommendations on how to make the best use of forum theatre to promote dialogue within local communities on water-related diseases for improving their living conditions. Volunteers specified resources needed for the successful project implementation, general recommendations on the participants' profile and advised pre-requisite skills, involvement of the

local participants; effective designation of the responsibilities among group members. Ideas included spin-off projects in other ASEM countries to multiplying effect of the learning and how it can be adapted in different settings.

Phase IV. Follow-up Activities

In December 2011, about 3 months after Health on Stage, an assessment was carried out to evaluate the post-project impact on the participants and their organisations. Questions in the survey focused on the impact of the programme on:

- Changes in the participants' personal and professional life;
- The follow-up activities: did the participants implement any of the personal and group plans of action that they drafted during the third phase (evaluation) of Health on Stage;
- Participants' opinion on forum theatre and on the inclusion of international volunteers in the project.

Key themes of the post-project evaluation were changes in community and people's awareness of public health related issues, their thoughts on forum theatre and the presence of international volunteers.

III. Accomplishments

On the personal level of volunteers, young representatives of IVS-organisations understood and implemented health promotion activities in different settings and environments in ASEM countries. Also, they empowered youth to positively influence perceptions and behaviours of their peers, local communities and organisations regarding the benefits of promoting a participative dialogue on public health issues.

On the organizational level, it was an opportunity for both CCIVS secretariat and its member FSL India to organise new events and activities related to health promotion. Based on the experience and know-how gained from 2011, in 2012, FSL India organised "Health on Stage 2012" and continued to promote public health dialogue via Forum theater. From 6th to 26th August, 11 international volunteers from Taiwan, Germany, Spain and France arrived in India. They were joined by 3 Indian team leaders (Dinesh, Bharathi and Arun), 2 specialists in Forum Theater and FSL-India team. After a week of training about culture, the Forum Theater and social mapping the group visited Mysore and Bangalore in which volunteers visited different parts of the town including the schools and slums and performed tailored theaters in accordance to the problems that were identified via social mapping. The weekly reports and performance videos are available on FSL website.

Publication

I. “Health on Stage” Toolkit

The publication is composed of 2 volumes. First focuses on the introduction of the “Health on Stage” and the training methods employed for the training of the volunteers. It is a toolkit as it shows an overview of the sessions on intercultural learning, public health/ water, social mapping and forum theatre that were implemented during the training phase of “Health on Stage”. The sessions were described in detailed so that it can be served as a toolkit for other organisations who would like to implement similar projects as “Health on Stage” in the future.

The second part of the publication reports in detail the different phrases of “Health on Stage”. Based on the participants' experiences, outcomes and collected

stories from (inter-)national participants and the local community the report organize they activities done based on themes. It highlights the common experiences of volunteers and the recommendations given by them. The report is supported by the statistics gathered during the project and post- phase evaluation period which was carried out 3 month after the project.

II. Video

Visibility of the programme was improved as the professional producer accompanied the activities of Health on Stage and created 16 minutes documentary. The video is available online http://ccivs.org/view.php?code=photos_videos&pageNo=1&seq=33



SUSTAINABILITY CAMPAIGNS

White Paper:

4.1. Sustainability and Environment

WORLD TANABATA ACTION

World Tanabata Action(WTA) is a global action to

1. Plant trees (or other actions to decrease CO2)
2. Study and discuss on the climate change issue
3. Write "my action" on "Tanzaku" papers

It was started by NICE in 2008 and has been co-organized with 27 NGOs including CCIVS, NVDA and CONCORDIA in 21 countries around the world.

Tanabata is a Japanese old custom from the old, romantic tale and people write wishes on the Tanzaku papers and hang them on the bamboo trees in the night of 7th July every year. WTA encourages participants to strengthen their will to continue work for environment by expressing it on Tanzaku papers.

Special World Tanabata Action Meeting

13-16 February 2011, Indonesia

13 participants from 8 "National Partner" NGOs of WTA and 1 representative of CCIVS secretariat participated in the Special WTA meeting hosted by IIBC. The goal of meeting was evaluating the WTA actions in different countries and designating WTA roadmap for 2011 and decided upon future roles of different members. The

meeting was followed by planning mangrove trees with IIBC's international volunteers and local population.

World Summit for Forest Actions

It was organized in Tokyo, Japan by NICE, Implementation Committee of WSFA (World Summit for Forest Actions) and NLAPO (National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization) with 113 activists from 12 countries including representatives from 10 i.v.s. NGOs & its network; NICE, NVDA, IIBC, MCE, SJV, VPV, VSA, FFN, VFP, NATATE, all of them are participating NGOs of World Tanabata Action. Vice President of CCIVS (Kai) made overall coordination as its chair person.

It was also supported by many organizations including UNV, ITTO, Forest Agency of Agricultural Ministry of Japan, Mainichi Press, etc. besides CCIVS and NVDA which Special Meeting of World Tanabata Action this Feb. has approved this summit in its PoA.

The programs mainly consist of;

- * Action Fair to present activities to the public
- * Keynote speech by Mr. GOTO Ken, Vice Secretary General of ITTO (International Tropical Trees Organization)
- * Panel talk of the NGO leaders from each area
- * Workshops & World Café to share know-how
- * Bilateral talk to create new partnership
- * Making declaration and further action plans
- * Creation of World Forest Action Network

It was highly evaluated by the participants (got 85 points in 100 in the average of overall satisfaction) and produced various types of impact and action plans.

It raised recognition of IVS NGOs to the other types of organizations there.

Since 2008

822,824
Trees planted

15,872
Tanzaku papers
collected

20,400
Participants



Related Publications

World Tanabata Action Toolkit for National Partners

Greening the world and hearts to prevent climate change through IVS

The world Tanabata Action Toolkit is created to help international organizations who would like to organize Campaigns under the theme of Sustainability and Environment. The Toolkit explains in detail the process of the World Tanabata Action (WTA) which was created in 2008 with the aim of raising awareness about the climate change and strengthening links and solidarity among NGOs. WTA encouraged other countries to join the cause by planting trees and writing commitment to undertake personal actions regarding climate change on Tanzaku papers. The Tanzaku papers were inspired from a Japanese custom of writing personal wishes in papers called Tanazku and hanging on bamboo branches in the evening of the 7th July as a part of the Tanabata festival. Furthermore the toolkit provides examples of Non-formal Educational methods such as Interactive introduction, role-play on Tanabata and quiz on global warming.

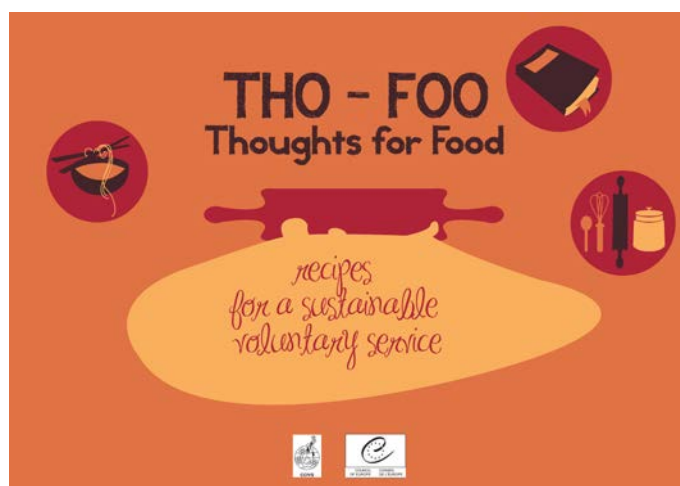
The second part of the Toolkit concentrates on the analysis of result of the 3 years of Activities since 2008 until 2010. Since 2008, 51 different IVS organisations from 36 countries have registered to take part in the WTA campaign but only 27 IVS organisations representing 22 countries have submitted their report. Both qualitative and quantitative data of the report highlight the importance of the participation of local people from the sites where the WTA workshops were run. Furthermore, the impact was stronger when the NPs organised, aside from writing Tanzaku papers, concrete activities such as tree planting or acrylic sponges production as well as reflections with quiz or role-plays.

Tho-Foo - Thoughts for Food

Recipes for a Sustainable Voluntary Service



"Tho-Foo - Thoughts for Food. Recipes for a sustainable voluntary service" addresses healthy and sustainable food consumption as a tool to stimulate reflection and deepen understanding of sustainable development issues in international voluntary service and youth projects. The publication includes specific examples of best practises and processes and chapters dedicated to the concept of sustainable development, respect of biodiversity, environmental and economical impact of agricultural methods, food production and distribution processes. Finally, recipes gathered from CCIVS member organisations give concrete ideas on how to transform the 'food moments' of our workcamps into very enjoyable reflection opportunities.



TRAININGS AND SEMINARS

WORKSHOP ON YOUTH VOLUNTEERISM

for transformational change through Non-Formal Education to achieve Life Skills, Heritage Education and Literacy

30 June – 1 July 2012, Paris, France

I. General Description

In celebration of the European Year of Volunteering as well as both International Youth Year (IYY) and 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+ 10), a global youth volunteer exchange on transformational change through non-formal education for life skills, heritage education, and literacy took place at UNESCO Headquarters.

CCIVS jointly organized the workshop with the United Nations Volunteers programme, the UNESCO NGO Joint Programmatic Commission on Youth (JPCY), and the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) in cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre within the framework of the World Heritage Education Programme and with funding from the youth in Action Programme of the European Commission.

Young men and women from all regions discussed how volunteerism and non-formal education can build skills, knowledge and positive attitudes. It also helped to aware of their potential to become “agents for change” for peace and sustainable development in their communities and societies.

II. Details of Activities

Young speakers and partners from different parts of the world presented best practices and lessons learned of non-formal education. Participants shared impacts of non-formal education and in following thematic areas: life skills, heritage education, literacy and community-centered MDG and sustainable development. Then, participants compiled experiences and best practices and developed a set of recommendations. They were integrated in a report to demonstrate the added value of youth volunteerism and non-formal education as the outcome of the workshop.

CCIVS with cooperation of the UNV, the UNESCO-NGO Joint Programmatic Commission on Youth, suggested young participants from CCIVS network and selected the 20 youth presenters and partners based on their experience and commitment to the topic. In the selection process gender balance and

global diversity of the participants were respected. The knowledge exchanged was strategically used to establish new partnerships, develop new initiatives and programmes and to replicate good practices presented by youth based on real experiences. Two experienced moderators from CCIVS secretariat, facilitated discussions and lead the design of the workshop. Five representatives of CCIVS member organisations were selected among the 20 participants, thus giving very good visibility to the action of the network in different regions of the world.

III. Accomplishments

The workshop was also an opportunity to recognize CCIVS role as an organizer and facilitator of youth and voluntary events from external partners.

A global dialogue among young leaders as volunteers and for the achievement of MDGs “change agents” were convened. Furthermore, the workshop succeeded to have in-depth discussions by focusing on life skills, leadership, literacy, employability and heritage education and conservation through good practices in non-formal education.



GLOBAL LONG/ MIDDLE TERM VOLUNTARY SERVICE (LMTV) MEETING

In these years, more IVS (International Voluntary Service) NGOs are organizing projects/ exchanging volunteers of LMTV while the common working system for LMTV has not been well established yet as the short term workcamps, so we need to develop it together based on our needs, practice and visions. Also, there is much space to improve the quality of the projects and the volunteers, but we rarely have an opportunity to share know-how and make the global standard, mainly because most of the participants in the international meetings of different networks are in charge of short term workcamps that are main activities for many NGOs.



ALLIANCE co-organized the following GLMs to work on the common working systems and tools (vacancy list, handbook, impact form, action plans, etc.).

* 1st GLM in Germany in 2010 Mar. 02 with 52 pax from 38 NGOs in 24 countries hosted by VJF

* 2nd GLM in Vietnam in 2011 Apr. 06-10 with 20 pax from 12 NGOs in 9 countries hosted by VPV

* 3rd GLM in India in 2012 Feb. 10-14 with 22 pax from 14 NGOs in 10 countries hosted by FSL

They were successful and productive with some concrete results of common format of Friday List/ measuring impact, Handbook, plan of pilot AVS (Asian Voluntary Service) projects, etc. The 4th GLM is planned to be held in Slovakia in 2013 Mar. 04-08 by the following members of the

This is why the Asia Europe Training for Trainers on LMTV was organized in Tokyo, Japan in 2009 Feb. 11-17 by NVDA (Network for Voluntary Development in Asia) and ASEF (Asia Europe Foundation) hosted by NICE in cooperation with CCIVS and ALLIANCE (ALLIANCE of European Voluntary Service Organizations). Then, CCIVS together with NVDA and

Working Group;

* KAIZAWA Shinichiro (Mr): Vice President of CCIVS for Quality Improvement and President of NVDA and NICE

* Do Thi Phuc (Ms): General Secretary of NVDA and Executive Director of SJV (Vietnam)

* Zuzana Dorcikova, Staff of INEX (Slovakia)

BUILDING EUROPE-AFRICA'S VISION ON SUSTAINABLE VOLUNTEER'S TRAINING

21-29 April 2011, Namur, Belgium

“Building Europe-Africa's vision on sustainable volunteer's training” is a follow up project of the Euro-African project “Culture meets concepts: How to match the expectations and improve communications between European and African sending and hosting organisations of IVS project” which was coordinated by CCIVS in 2009. A CCIVS member, Solidarités Jeunesses proposed and co-ordinated the project while CCIVS fully supported it. CCIVS secretariat provided a trainer as an expert in non-formal education.

The project was aimed to improve the understandings of the methods used in trainings of the volunteers by Europeans and Africans. Different actors including hosting organisations, sending organisations and volunteers better comprehended volunteers' motivation and projects' needs to achieve a balance between personal and local development.

Accomplishments

The main accomplishment was the establishment of the common understanding. It was concluded that organisations have different approaches and different expectations regarding the preparation of volunteers both before departure and upon arrival. By communicating these differences and providing clear road map of how different expectations would be met raised the level of the satisfaction. This was reflected in the positive evaluation of the training both in terms of content, outcomes and atmosphere.

It was also an opportunity to increase the visibility of CCIVS since a CCIVS representative was also present, participants could attend the informal presentation of the network and discover and understand how they could be more involved in its global activities. Therefore through this activity CCIVS' potential in capacity building and member training was highlighted.

FRENCH NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE - VOLUNTEERING PROGRAMME - FRANCE-ASIE HERITAGE EDUCATION AND LITERACY

5 – 7 October 2011, Paris, France



One of the accomplishments of the Volunteering 2011 – Asian Inter-Regional Seminar was a newly developed partnership with the French Civil Service Agency. In this seminar representatives from CCIVS, UNAREC, Solidarités Jeunesses France, Concordia France, IWO Korea, NICE Japan, FSL India, Solidarités Jeunesses Vietnam, Volunteers for Peace Vietnam, IWC Indonesia and Dejavato Indonesia have agreed with the French Civil Service Agency on a joint project of exchange of young volunteers between France and five Asian countries, a novelty for the Civil Service programme of the French state. Among other important elements, that of reciprocity was successfully advocated by CCIVS members, so to guarantee that the experience would be meaningful for both the regions involved.

From October 2011 to April 2012, 40 French volunteers completed their 6 month volunteering programme in Japan, Republic of Korea, Vietnam and Indonesia. 10 Asian volunteers were hosted by French organisations and completed their 11-month of voluntary service (from October 2011 to August 2012).

A common pre-departure training was organised by all French organisations, preparing their volunteers for their service in the Asian communities. The pre-departure training was also supposed to be the on-arrival training for Asian volunteers serving in France, however, due to visa and recruitment delays, only one Vietnamese volunteer arrived on time and participated in the training.

Details of Activities

The training was implemented by CCIVS in close cooperation with the involved French member organisations. And it contained main elements of pre-departure trainings such as: inter cultural learning, conflict management, logistics and technical information about the service etc.

At the end of the training the participants were able to interact with formal volunteers that served in the hosting Asian countries further discovering the possible challenges and difficulties as well as opportunities they would face once they reach their hosting countries and projects.

Accomplishments

The pre-departure training managed to raise awareness among participants regarding the cultural context they would be living in as well as to partially clarify the projects they would be involved in.

Given the specificity of the Civil Service in France (volunteers receiving their allowances directly from the agency) the pre-departure served as the means to clarify the need for volunteers to contribute financially to their hosting organisations cost of hosting them.

Limitations

Due to limited financial resources the training was limited to 2 working days. Therefore, it was very challenging to provide all the essential trainings in such a short period of time.

Recommendations for GA

Reflect on how to continually highlight training and facilitator role of CCIVS both on visibility and recognition and as an income generating activity.

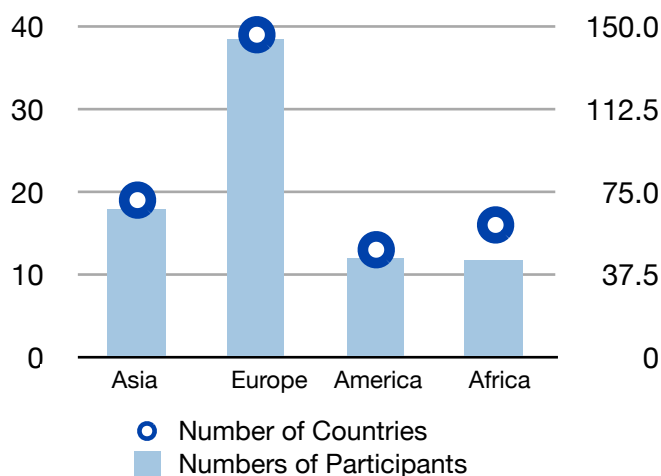
Reflect on how to promote CCIVS and members' reciprocal participation in capacity building activity and training.

APPENDIX A: GENERAL PARTICIPATION DATA FOR 2011-2012

To be relevant for CCIVS, an increased number of activities - as reflected already by the 2008-10 report to the General Assembly and confirmed for the last biennium - should correspond to a stronger involvement of the members and partners of the network. Both the number and diversity of the organisations involved, as well as the variety of publics touched by the projects, should result accrued and ideally respect the proportion of members in the different regions.

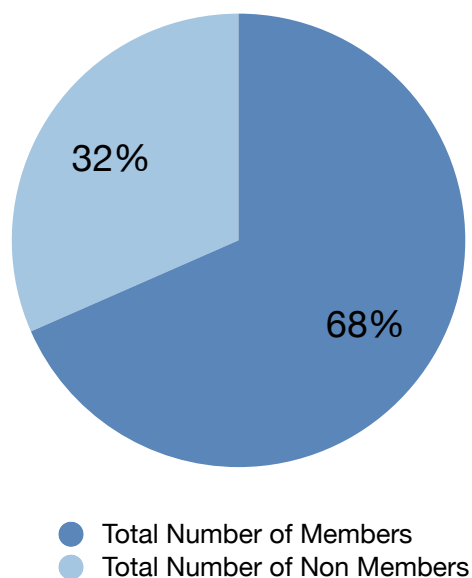
Participation count by region - CCIVS projects for 2011-2012.

Circled points represent the number of countries participating in each region (0-40), while columns represent the number of participants in each region (0-150). It is important to note that while for the other regions the proportion between the two remains similar, in Africa the higher participation of organisations does not correspond to a similar increase in the number of participants touched by the actions. In total, **128** different organisations were involved in the CCIVS activities of 2011-12; they were **35** in 2004-7, **91** in 2008-10.



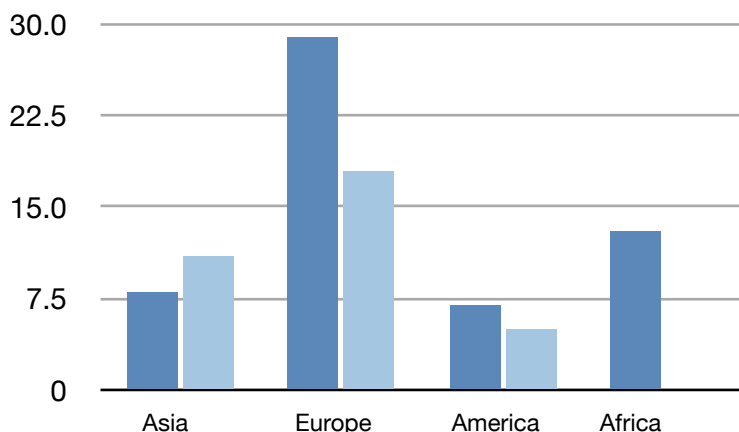
Participating organizations: membership status.

The diversification and growth of CCIVS projects brought to more complex partnerships and an increased participation of non-members, often depending on the specificity of the themes tackled by the projects. Of the 128 organizations that participated in CCIVS projects during the 2011-2012 year, 68% were CCIVS members.



The participation of external partners is mainly coming from projects run jointly with institutions bringing in their own network (AEYVE, NAEYV, WHV), but also from a stronger cooperation with other IVS networks, such as the Alliance, whose membership only partially overlaps that of CCIVS. It is also to be noted that the majority of external partners were involved for their added value, and often represent a sector - as in the case of the academic institutions - that is crucial for the achievement of CCIVS priorities but cannot constitute a source of new members.

The important presence of non-members is easily understandable in Europe, where other important IVS networks act as a bridge towards their membership, and in America, where the IVS movement is developing through the involvement of NGOs with a broader scope and newly interested in IVS. In Asia, new organisations in the Middle East joined in particular the WHV campaign, thus opening a favorable environment for new potential members, while several new partners in the academic sector were involved in the joint activities with ASEF in East and South-East Asia. Africa represent an exception and at the same time a proof of CCIVS uniqueness in the region, with all organisations taking part in the projects being members.

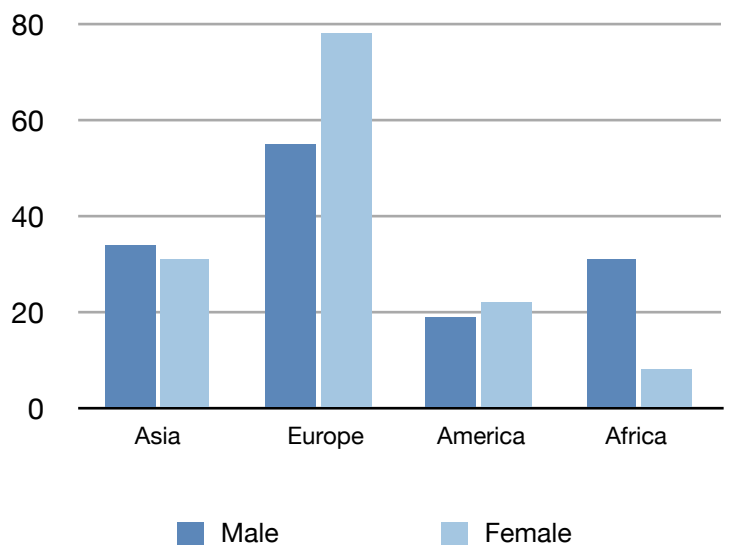
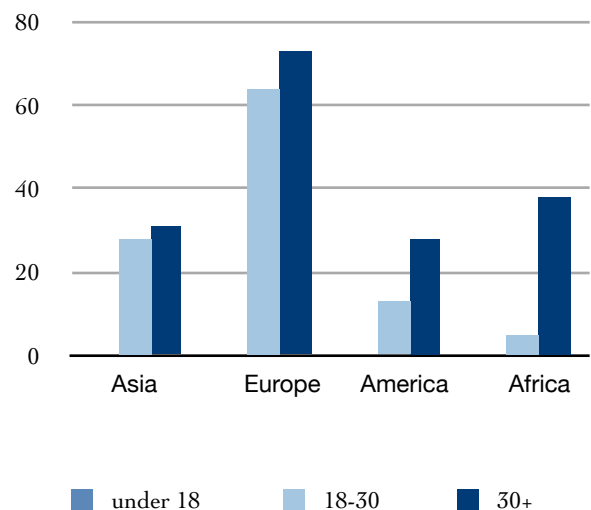
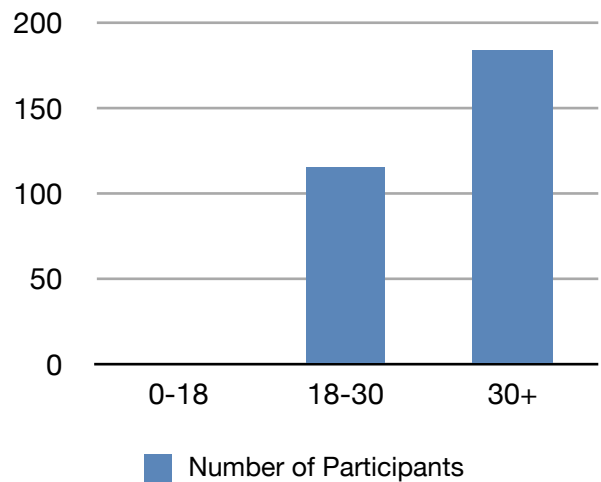


Age distribution. The specificity of CCIVS actions, mainly targeting the Youth Workers in the organisations who recover a multiplier and decision-making position, is reflected in the high participation of people over 30 years old. Nevertheless, the number of youth involved is increasing every year, and the capacity-building process put in place by the network should guarantee the confirmation of this trend for the next biennium.

If data concerning the WHV campaigns - coordinated by CCIVS but including the members' workcamps - were to be integrated, the situation would be reversed, with a much higher representation of 18-30 years old. Moreover, it will be important in the future to be able to calculate the number of young people indirectly benefiting from CCIVS projects, especially when pilot actions run by the network are replicated by the members at the national and local level.

Regional trends confirm the general analysis, with the number of young participants catching up that of older decision-makers. A particular situation is to be underlined concerning the African continent, where youth participation in international events such as those organised by CCIVS seems to be more difficult than elsewhere, thus confirming the tendency to lower mobility already noticed at the level of the total number of participants.

Gender distribution. Data show participation fairly evenly distributed between male-female volunteers, with the exception of Europe, where female participation is evidently higher than male participation, and Africa, where male participations is significantly higher. Since 2010 the network has started an important work on the issue of gender, stimulating cross-cultural understanding of the different approaches to the theme and using such a confrontation as a source of development for the network's own practices.



APPENDIX B: PARTICIPANTS PER ORGANIZATION

(Data not including the WHV 2012 campaign)

Organization	Total Participants excluding WHV	Total Participants including WHV
Agence du Service Civique (Division International Development) - France	1	1
Agence Francaise du Programme Europeen Jeunesse en Action - France	1	1
AJOV - Mozambique	4	4
Alliance Burundaise du Service Volontaire	2	2
Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organisations	4	4
Alianssi Youth Exchange - Finland	1	1
Alternative V - Ukraine	4	17
Arbeitskreis Wachau - Austria	0	35
ASEAN	1	1
ASEF	1	1
Asian Youth Forum	1	1
Association Freres des Hommes - France	3	3
Association Togolaise des Volontaires au Travail - Togo	1	1
Association Tunisienne d'Action Volontaire	2	2
AUB Amical UNESCO de Brazzaville - Congo	4	4
AYISE - Malawi	0	15
Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Perú	4	25
Casa Hogar para Ancianos- El Sagrado Corazon A.C. - Mexico	1	1
CB Belgium	1	1
CCIVS	13	13
Central Committee of the Ho Chi Min Youth Union - Vietnam	1	1
Centre for International Programs Toyo University - Japan	1	1
Chantiers Sociaux Marocains (ICYE Morocco)	1	1
Citizens in Action - Greece	1	1
COCAT - Spain	6	6
Concordia France	11	23
Concordia UK	2	2
Costa Rica Fases	4	4
Dejavato - Indonesia	0	7
Deineta - Lithuania	1	1
Directorate of Archaeological Heritage	1	1
Educacion y Futuro - Bolivia	2	2
Educo - Estonia	1	1
ELIX - Greece	3	3
Est Yes - Estonia	3	50

Eurodoc	1	1
European Youth Forum	1	1
Exchange for Youth Empowerment Service	1	1
Fair Trade Hellas - Greece	3	3
FAGAD - Togo	5	13
FIYE - Poland	12	12
FSL - India	1	9
Fundacao Vitoria Amazonica - Brazil	2	2
Gentur - Turkey	2	2
Global Voluntary Development Association - Kenya	2	16
Grupo YMCA Ciudad de Mexico AC - Mexico	1	1
GSM - Turkey	1	1
HUJ - Armenia	4	97
International Association of Volunteer Effort (IAVE)	1	1
IBG e V - Germany	5	5
ICYE - Colombia	2	2
ICYE - Germany	1	1
ICYE International	1	1
ICYE - Kenya	1	1
ICYE - Mexico SIIJUVE	1	1
ICYE - Nigeria	3	3
ICYE - Sweden	3	3
ICYO - India	1	1
IDA - Kenya	1	1
IIRC - Indonesia	4	19
IJGD- LV Berlin - Germany	2	2
INEX-SDA - Czech Republic	3	3
IPYL - Palestine	1	1
ISU Institute for University Cooperation and Solidarity	1	1
IVA	1	1
IWO - Korea	6	22
JAVVA - Belgium	2	2
Jovens de la Buena Voluntad	1	1
Jovens Constructores de la Comunidad	1	1
KIEKARE	2	2
Kharkhorin Secondary School # 2	1	1
Khmer Youth and social Development - Cambodia	1	1
KVDA - Kenya	3	24
Latitude Global Volunteering	2	2
Legambiente - Italy	1	1
Les Amis de la Terre - Togo	1	1
LYVS - Bielorrussia	1	1

Malaysian Youth Council	1	1
Mir Tesen - Russian Federation	0	2
Nataté - Mexico	9	58
NGO "Culture and Art Centre Natre"	1	1
NICE - Japan	4	4
Network for Voluntary Development in Asia	1	1
obre't'ebre	1	1
Open Houses - Germany	0	1
Peaceworks - Sweden	1	1
People's Aid Coordinating Committee - Vietnam	1	1
Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU	1	1
PVN	1	1
RED TINKU - Bolivia	2	2
Renovacion/Amevol	1	1
RUCHI - India	2	3
Savod Volontariat SCI - Slovenia	1	1
SCI Belgium	5	5
SCI CEMIAC	1	1
SCI Hellas	1	1
SCI International	1	1
SCI Italia	0	1
SCI-SVI Mauritius	1	1
SEEDS - Iceland	2	2
SIW - Netherlands	3	3
SFERA - Russian Federation	6	20
SJ Vietnam	4	4
Solidarites Jeunesses - France	6	9
Stitching Leesmij	1	1
Subir al Sur - Argentina	5	5
SVI- Servicio Voluntario Internacional do Brasil	1	1
UNAREC - France	3	3
UNESCO	2	2
University of Hong Kong	1	1
Univeristy Kebangsaan Malaysia	1	1
Un Techo para mi Pais Mexico	3	3
UPA - Uganda	3	3
UVP - Uganda	3	3
VAP - UK	6	6
VIMEX - Mexico	1	1
VIVE MEXICO	0	1
VolTra - Hong Kong	3	3
Voluntary for International Solidarity - USA	1	1

VPV Vietnam	4	21
VWASL - Sierra Leone	2	2
VWAN - Nigeria	4	23
VYA - Taiwan	2	2
WF - Iceland	1	1
YAP CDF - Germany	2	2
YAP - Italia	5	6
Youth Association of Zambia	2	24
Zambosur Arts Center - Zambia	1	1

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Page 16:	CCIVS/Yaz Zambia
Page 21,22,24:	CCIVS/ASEF
Page 25:	IWC Indonesia
Page 28:	VPV Vietnam

INTERNATIONAL WORKCAMP GLOBAL LOGO

The **International workcamp (IWC) global logo** was selected by 5 co-organizers (CCIVS, VYA, NVDA, ALLIANCE and SCI). The idea was originally made in the Asian PR Summit in Tokyo, in November 2010 and launched by VYA. It aims to strengthen the volunteer solidarity, create the global volunteer identity, and support each other all over the world. Thanks to VYA for their great contribution as well as to all the volunteers involved in the IWC Global Logo Campaign!

