

- A common concept/ position/ strategic paper of IVS (International Voluntary Service) NGOs –

What is our IVS?

The informal paper

A. Comparison with similar concepts	Page 02-11
B. What IVS should/ SWOT Analysis	Page 12-13
C. Modified SDGs by NICE and IVP	Page 14-15

A. Comparison with similar concepts

1. Other exchange and educational programs

There are many programs and actions in society as listed below that can be totally different to IVS, may have some similarities, or some common elements, and they are choices of participation for some people, "Should I join XXX or IVS?".

1. Volunteering locally or nationally, 2. Other international exchange programmes, 3. Language study/ Study abroad, 4. Other non-formal education, 5. Travelling abroad and 6. Training/ internship

2. Benefits of IVS and its strength/ weakness

It is a matter of choice for each person based on their values, aims and priorities which program they join. And some people choose to join IVS instead due to the following benefits IVS can bring for the purposes of those programs.

International Voluntary Service NGOs have also listed the Strengths & Weaknesses of IVS compared with other social programs for those purposes from their point of views through the work of Task Force, the online questionnaires and the workshops during the General Assembly of NVDA in 2018.

* The examples given below are not always the cases, but might be the general trend/ character.

* These are summary points and including assumption.

A. Volunteering locally or nationally

For contributing to the betterment of local communities for social change, IVS can involve volunteers and local people who have firstly been attracted by other methods of international exchange, as a result they join IVS (they would not have joined otherwise), due to their experiences they continue to contribute to local and social improvement.

Strength of IVS	Weaknesses of IVS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Creation of inspiration and empowerment by being international ☺ New resources and networking (e.g., local people/ children pay more attention to the activities) ☺ Locals can self-reflect and be motivated through the views of/ exchange with outsiders of their communities. ☺ Income generation ☺ New educational effects (intercultural learning, personal development, behavior, lifestyle standard) ☺ Promote World Citizenship ☺ Language & Culture learning/ sharing ☺ Local volunteering is easier to join for locals. ☺ Grassroot movement, bottom up approach ☺ Common values (peace movement) ☺ International element 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Language/ cultural barriers (e.g., more difficult to explain how to work.) ☹ More complicated to organize the projects ☹ Less frequent/ longer term commitment of the volunteers to the projects ☹ Host can get tired after long time of repeating the things from zero again. (Lack of sustainability because international volunteers can only stay for certain temporary period) ☹ The support from a local camp leader to assist the long-term volunteer is somehow difficult. We need to ask local people from the project to do the work of a camp leader. ☹ The expectation of local people towards international volunteer is too high. So they might get disappointed when their expectation can't be fulfilled.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ IVS strength is having a deeper understanding of the local situation ☺ Volunteers can also learn from local communities and projects ☺ Community members are usually interested to meet new people especially in the rural areas. Volunteers are expected to bring new knowledge, skills and experience to exchange with the local community. Volunteers as a person coming from another community or country is in a position to see things in the host community in another perspective hence provide another insight. ☺ Volunteers should support communities to make them be engaged in local level (and the other way around, I mean both communities and volunteers/ activists). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Volunteers should not teach. They should learn together with the local community, share visions, resources and practices in a horizontal manner. ☹ have no proper organizer to lead the volunteer to do their service in a more organized way. ☹ All the resource for sustainability and not just finance/ human ☹ Lack of systematic design of programs. ☹ we share the same values, but we have different needs and realities.
---	--

B. Other international exchange programmes

For creating international friendship and mutual intercultural understanding, IVS can have a deep impact by practically working together for local and global needs and involve more local people in meaningful work. An international experience can have a very strong impact, project costs are lower due to the simple, collective life offered.

Strength of IVS	Weaknesses of IVS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ International exchange gives more knowledge related to international understanding. ☺ Intercultural learning is central in IVS. Good, transparent selection processes, pre-departure and on-arrival trainings. ☺ Grow friendship/ cultural understanding naturally - working and living side by side ☺ Involve a lot of people (in various ways on a grass roots level in work, parties, visits, etc.) ☺ Learn deeply and contribute to respond in the local needs (through our IVS we might involve the local participants work together in the project, we are more sustainable) ☺ Lower cost and real cultures as families (Lower cost is relative in which point of view we have, because sometimes the international exchange program has big sponsor to fund the program and it might be free of fee for the participant) ☺ The main strength of IVS is still the contribution (service) to the local community. Nowadays we (as IVS-organizations) tend to emphasize the benefits for the individual volunteer, that's good, but where we 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ More conflicts by deeper relationship? ☹ More difficult to join as participants ☹ Less direct contribution to economy? ☹ Lack of awareness of the importance to volunteer outside their country ☹ Brain Draining/ losing potential skilled volunteers/ volunteers not giving back to their sending organization/ country ☹ Risk of organization to get VISA in future if volunteers do not return ☹ Some IVS are too short, too general on who can participate, self-funded while most of the exchanges are long, specific eg. youth, students, women etc., and in most cases are funded by the state or various agencies. This situation gives them more visibility again other IVS. ☹ International Exchange: In most cases they focus on very young people with not much skills, and even motivation to volunteer. Very long and not suitable for busy people, expensive in comparison with IVS.

<p>still make the significant difference is working with and for locals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ The strength of volunteering is based on the motivation of the volunteers, the reason that makes people engage on such programs - that is not just focused on productive results (money, career). Thus, it has a non-capitalist and alternative nature, it is based on the free willing of the person and his or her motivation to make a positive change in the global society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ The IVS has less support from Governments hence making it financially incapacitated. ☹ The IVS is negatively influenced by political and economic aspects ☹ The weakness of IVS is maybe that we fail to emphasize community service aspect of IVS or that it is often misunderstood ☹ Strong idealism, but also very challenging for those who implement it, for the projects, as well as for the volunteer. IVS to me is "giving" at least 3 months of work-and live time
---	--

C. Language study/ Study abroad

Many IVS volunteers (especially, LMTVs) have greatly improved their English and/or hosting communities' language skills through living together 24 hours a day and engaging in natural conversation which is needed in the life and work of the international groups. Learning a new language is encouraged in the projects in order to facilitate communication and to provide new skills to all participating. Immersing oneself in a project of this type is an intense learning experience.

Strength of IVS	Weaknesses of IVS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Definitely more accessible in prices ☺ Learning more naturally and deeply through the common actions and life ☺ Volunteers learn fast and also adjust steadily with culture of the local community. Learn language fast and interact with locals. Maybe they are the best in finding creative solutions to overcome language-barriers instead. ☺ Community members and even local volunteers can easily catch up the language skills ☺ The local community is the best language teacher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Less effective curriculum especially for learning official/ professional languages ☹ Less recognition than formal study ☹ Language study/ Study abroad Cultural and habit exchange make people have more respect each other. Sometimes the volunteers give up because they cannot understand to speak local and they have to run the project but themselves

D. Other Non-formal education activities

IVS volunteers naturally and creatively grow their various skills of life, communication, problem solving and so on through needed work in the community and collective work/ life in the international groups and/ or abroad.

Strength of IVS	Weaknesses of IVS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ We combine elements of informal education in the process (learning by experience, intercultural dialogue). ☺ Very dynamic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ We are still not recognized enough officially. (Depends on the country, in France IVS is recognized, so the Ministry of Youth and Sports finances workcamps. Many European programs (EVS) are also recognized, many funding for volunteering in Europe)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ More naturally and creatively grown up through the needed work of the community rather than those that are planned to educate ☺ IVS is a mutual learning process of volunteer and local community. It is either way. Local communities can also be good teachers depending on the topic and approach/ methodology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Other educational programs can only focus on experience and growth of participants, so would have different activities missing in ours. ☹ The teaching competencies are subjected to each individual so may be challenging for host. ☹ accessing to education for all especially on attitude and behaviour change
--	---

E. Travelling abroad

IVS provides opportunities to explore the local culture, nature and life that cannot be found by tourism. IVS also provides a safety net by its system of hosting and sending organisations, follow up systems and a relatively lower financial burden in many cases.

Strength of IVS	Weaknesses of IVS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Touching the real culture ☺ IVS provides more safety ☺ Is more pocket friendly compared to other methods. ☺ Experiencing and appreciation of diversity of partners projects ☺ Understand the local situation deeply. ☺ Make local friends. ☺ IVS has educational aims. IVS should be ethical e.g. IVS should take good care that vulnerable groups (like orphans, elderly or disabled) do not suffer because of IVS. ☺ Strength: We do not need to go abroad for see the culture but by inviting the volunteers the local will know about other culture from a different country. ☺ Voluntarism is also giving service for other people (communities) by working with and for them. That is the way of learning and sharing! ☺ IVS could be a more integral way to learn but have fun at the same time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ More difficult to join (than easy touring) Heavier application procedures, selection, natural limitations ☹ Independent travel: Give more experiences to try something new. Some volunteers have holiday minded instead of to do volunteering. ☹ Lack of freedom. ☹ There is a good number of organised responsible tourism on which the impact goes beyond themselves which is not IVS. The case of Tanzania Eco tourism program. ☹ Some volunteers might find it hard to differentiate between the two hence ending up serving each at the time of their voluntary service abroad.

F. Training and internship

IVS greatly develops employability. It provides many key life skills (strengthened personal competences, critical thinking, language, autonomy etc.), and many employers these days appreciate the benefits of local and global volunteering. To quote, a Human Resources manager of a company: “we want to employ students with grassroots voluntary experience abroad since it is hard to have such experience once they start working and the office working skills can be effectively acquired in full time work as on the job training”.

Strength of IVS	Weaknesses of IVS
------------------------	--------------------------

- ☺ Communication skills in collective life
- ☺ Survival skills in simple life
- ☺ Global views and sense naturally
- ☺ Young people give new ideas, they might cause problems sometimes, but they also bring insights and knowledge.
- ☺ Internship can also prove that NGOs might be a good choice for career and experience.
- ☺ Different management skills and systems are needed when dealing with volunteers (different from normal employer and employees) and this is also useful in big companies.
- ☺ Internship can change people's prejudgment towards NGOs, we deal with money issues too.
- ☺ Internship can also bring us different human resources (e.g. IT, design, translation) and internship is also a "Free" human resource for the NGO
- ☺ Internship can also bring us different Being a youth organization, it seems to be a duty to train youth people
- ☺ The process of training internship might give "old" employees new insights and "renew/refresh" their love for IVS

* Research the employability of IVS!

- ☺ Job training / internship is more for individual focus. they want to learn some skills, behaviour - they may not care how useful they can become to other but volunteering is all about giving. Of course, they also get while sharing but not much expected
- ☺ Strength, you get the chance to provide your help to those who are in need
- ☺ Both are a learning process here though. The strength of IVS is that the learning process go much beyond only the job (learning from other international volunteers, staying in another place, etc).
- ☺ Volunteerism is always free will services. Job training in and internship are mandatory. IVS has positive values since it is personal decision to contribute to a course.
- ☺ IVS will be more flexible, easier to implement.
- ☺ Gives and alternative view to participants and make it possible for them to gain experience and resources they would not get in a more professionalize programme. Resources on non formal spaces being are more and more recognized into academic and professional spaces nowadays.

- ☹ Less time to purely train specific skills
- ☹ Less recognition for job hunting--sometimes internship for IVS might be more valuable than jobless or even some normal internship in some employees' eyes
- ☹ Harder to join with travelling and paying.
- ☹ Language barrier, difficult to communicate with local staff
- ☹ The difference in labour employment requirement issue in different countries
- ☹ The expectation confusion between employees, internship and volunteers (argument for payment or workload or work time, productivity, management system)
- ☹ Accommodation arrangement for internship
- ☹ Recognition of international certificate of internship by local companies (depending on countries)
- ☹ Lack of professionals.
- ☹ Lack of supervision.
- ☹ Lack of specific goal of training.
- ☹ The weakness is that the learning process of the volunteer is less professionally supported and monitored.
- ☹ IVS is not recognized as Internships are

3. Various stakeholders organize international volunteering

There is an increasing number of stakeholders and organisations working around international volunteering;

1. Governmental or intergovernmental institutions
2. Travel agencies and other companies
3. NGOs outside IVS networks
4. Religious groups
5. Formal education institutions

Simple comparison chart in Japan

There is also an idea to do comparative advertising with the objective facts though we need to be very careful. The below is a testing chart for external use made by one group at the GA of NICE in 2015 though it has not been implemented in practice.

Very much, Quite much, Quite little, X Very little	Company A (voluntourism)	Study tours	Student NGO	Governmental Programs	IVS NGO
Luxury (meals, accommodations)					X
Freedom/ flexibility	X	X			
Multi nationalities of Groups	X	X			
Growing experience					
Interaction with local community					
Variety of choices			X		
Easy to join				X	
Saving cost to join	X	X			

4. Strength/ weakness of IVS in international volunteering

There are discussions among IVS NGOs on the difference and similarity between IVS and projects organized by those stakeholders as mentioned in 2. Benefits of IVS and its strength/ weakness.

- * The examples given below are not always the cases, but might be the general trend/ character.
- * These are summary points and including assumption.
- * **Red letters** were mentioned as objections.

A. Governmental or intergovernmental institutions

There are many programs such as Peace Corps (USA), European Solidarity Corps (EU), Service Civic (France), Weltwaerts (Germany), JOCV (Japan), KOICA (Korea), CIDA (Canada) and many others. In many cases, the service period is long term (6-24 months) focusing on low GDP countries with high financial support.

Strength and weakness of IVS	Strength and weakness of their programs
More freedom from control/ limit by political power and official info/ regulation	Better financial conditions for volunteers Higher trust/ recognition in the society

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 More active volunteers also for the management. 😊 More flexible, less conservative 😊 Easier to apply and less requirements are needed for volunteers. 😊 Exchange are done in both directions (not only from North to South, but also S to N, S to S, N to N.) 😊 Equal partnership 😊 More efforts to evaluate and give follow up support/ opportunities to the volunteers 😊 Diverse themes of work and countries. Our IVS doesn't set a lot of requirements for the volunteer, is therefore more open and accessible for any of them. -> This is maybe also a weakness, as the work carried out by the volunteers could be less professional. -> Professionalism is well covered by the local hosts and there are various impact that can be made rather by non-professional (e.g., involving local people). 😞 Not as recognized as the official initiatives. -> However, some of our networks are recognized, identified and supported by these Global institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 More money and network for promotion 😊 Longer term service to contribute to the communities 😊 Easy to get visa 😊 Assist in employment 😊 Fixed structure in program 😊 More understanding of the country (politics) 😊 More motivated volunteers due to application process (the government often require interview). 😊 European Voluntary Service has the attraction that everyone can take part because economic costs are covered, in this sense is more inclusive. -> However, IVS has more self-sufficiency because it is a way to work with less resources and promoting same or even stronger values. 😊 They also offer a good package in terms of rewards hence tract so many people. -> Not accessible with people of certain qualification or minimum education. 😊 They have some things in common as policy maker and international bodies that influence many populations in the World.
---	---

B. Travel agencies and other companies

These are the most rapidly increasing stakeholders and the programs are often called “Voluntourism”. Many have a high investment for marketing and promotion, sadly not ensuring valuable elements of IVS such as those mentioned above. By the nature of the organization, the profits are one of the important elements for the operation.

Strength 😊 and weakness 😞 of IVS	Strength 😊 and weakness 😞 of their programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Get more motivation, active participation and collective ownership of the results by cooperative and democratic decision making. 😊 Voluntourism sometimes requires volunteers' skills on the theme. -> This is also happened in IVS. 😊 More likely to be active in social issues 😊 Less fee to join, less demands for materialistic conditions and management from volunteers 😊 For financial aspects, we can get advertisement in media (newspapers) and volunteers for office/ management for free. 😊 Volunteers are often trained during pre-departure training and motivation of volunteers are screened by sending organizations (we need to ensure better qualities of the outgoing volunteers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Bigger investment for marketing, promotion and other methodologies -> NPOs are also “private” organizations and usually get easily support from state while companies don't. Maybe they are just more efficient or ambitious... 😊 Easier to cut low-income but socially valuable activities (for finance) -> You can be a non profit ngo and not to be socially friendly and the opposite is also true. 😊 Wider untouched target who may not be motivated to do volunteering -> It is our duty to make volunteerism attractive to everybody 😊 Efficient management including fast, top-down decision making

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Have more chances to get grant/ donation that targets only non-profit organizations. 😊 Accumulated expertise on managing volunteers and exchange guidelines, process of working together 😊 IVS as a network has an extra support, which can be given to the volunteer, due to experience and logistical advances (e.g., special insurance) and support from the hosting branch of the network. -> There is the bureaucracy sometimes related to working within the network. 😊 More values, promoting peace, social justice and some of them will become local activists (at local context, not only internationally). 😊 Volunteer-tourism is for profit, but IVS works not only for benefit for the volunteers, but also for the communities. And the values of the local community are respected! -> But IVS may be less professional for operating. 😊 Learning process will always be the biggest difference in favor to IVS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> NPOs are not efficient? We have to be proud to work and manage non profit organisations well. 😊 More focused on financial results -> Strong for finance, but can be weak for social value. 😊 More developed in certification -> What kind of certification can be provided by a travel agency to their customers? 😊 They are very motivated and dedicated to their work. Take ownership. In our IVS, staff / management may change and idea may change too 😊 Tailor made projects and flexibility to change the program based on applicant's desire. 😊 Volun-tourism is more attractive for some. -> Wrong perception taken Volunteering as Tourism. Lack of direction and misplacement of priority. 😞 Volun-tourism projects are too short, one case show ups and in some cases, its impact cannot be measured or evaluated. 😞 Volun-tourism companies gives less change to learn and share with the local communities
--	---

C. NGOs outside IVS networks

Most of them are located in low GDP countries and host the individuals directly without the sending organizations mostly through the internet. Thus, there are also international NGOs placing volunteers within their networks.

Strength😊 and weakness😞 of IVS	Strength😊 and weakness😞 of their programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 More partnership and volunteer recruitment opportunities (can recruit vols. not alone, but through the partners). 😊 Stronger sharing of know-how & good practices. 😊 Can send as well as receive vols. to/ from the partner NGOs. 😊 Can prepare vols. better (by sharing experience of ex. vols., special preparation programs, etc.) 😊 Evaluations guarantee quality of the projects. (Authenticity of projects) 😊 Sending organizations can provide extra values to their volunteers and their hosting partner 😊 Diverse partners from different theme of work and network. 😊 More safety. 😞 Unbalanced fees. 😞 Lower coordination cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Free from network policies/ rules (this is same for other types below as well). 😊 Less affected by network issues/ problems (e.g., if global database/ placement tools are destroyed) 😊 Easier and less expensive to join since they can directly apply to the hosts (without paying the sending fee). 😊 They know very well their projects 😞 No one become the responsible in the sending country and difficult to have better understanding about the project, for instance it will be difficult to apply Visa for LTV 😊 Professional trainings for adaptation processes, good professional support structures. 😞 Some organisations can be fake or black listed, unprofessional without local, regional and international standard control hence lead to various risks to the volunteers.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹️ Uncertain quality of the individual participants. ☹️ Sometimes famous IVS organizations are not doing so good job and you have to work with them 😊 Regular workcamps create a very good opportunity to learn about group dynamics, different cultures interacting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Individual experiences can increase the learning on local issues. ☹️ Some programmes are so expensive whereas other are fully paid up for costs for the volunteers. ☹️ Risky to host people they do not know (Not prepared and motivated volunteers, risk of security especially unfaithful people, challenges in serious illness or death- no body to contact.)
---	--

D. Religious groups

There are numbers of charity projects which are often done in a group and bilateral workcamp style to low GDP countries.

Strength 😊 and weakness ☹️ of IVS	Strength 😊 and weakness ☹️ of their programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Volunteers and local people do not need to be religious (for vols. to join, to involve local people, etc.) 😊 More variety on theme/place 😊 Greater opportunity to promote intercultural learning. 😊 Religious group has limited mission to achieve for only one religion whereas our IVS is a secular. So, cannot be compared. IVS is just as beautiful as snow:) 😊 IVS is for all religion members but Religious groups aim to promote their religious benefit. ☹️ We don't emphasize OUR values enough or sufficient in comparison how religious groups are usually doing it. 😊 IVS can work with many different topics, with no restrictions or certain limitations. 😊 Freedom of thought and intercultural perspective (non-colonial). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Stronger motivation by pious mind 😊 More donation from the groups 😊 Stronger solidarity and network by the same belief 😊 Not limited by IVS network policies 😊 Very specific and targeted aim 😊 Cultural sensitivity and religious context (less conflict due to cultural gap). ☹️ Not too feasible as volunteer placement is based on religion belief. 😊 More working commitment and effectiveness since they work as religious order waiting for reward from God. -> This can be as well limited due to the fact that they only work through their channels hence omit people who are not from their faith- they are not inclusive.

E. Formal education institutions

More universities are sending the students to do service learning as a part of education either by themselves or in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders. They support student volunteers in various ways such as giving financial support, school credit, preparation/ follow up programs and so on.

Strength 😊 and weakness ☹️ of IVS	Strength 😊 and weakness ☹️ of their programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 More adaptable and flexible in the projects. 😊 Concern more on local and global impacts. 😊 Open to non-students. 😊 Strength individual initiatives and abilities (without being passive to wait for guidance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 More specific, clear goals to focus on learning, so having more project visits/ workshops, etc. 😊 More structure, resources incl. financial support to the volunteers. 😊 Gain course credits or units, certificates.

😊 Practical tasks, meeting other cultures, real sharing and learning from others, those are strengths from IVS that many times we cannot find in formal institutions where education can be vertical and unidirectional.

😊 Better connection to local community.

😊 Continuous and more frequent projects to make things happen.

😊 IVS is not only about taking (learning) but also about giving (service).

-> The learning process can however be less structured.

😊 We suppose to be a complement of Formal Education of any country. Non formal education is flexible and adapts faster to the interest and needs of international volunteers.

😊 Non formal methods and critical thinking

😊 IVS tries to use mainly non formal methods and technique to learn and share.

😊 Advantaged for research.

😊 A very good opportunity to learn and develop non-literacy approach to cooperate with the local community.

😊 Well organised with maximum resources. This gives them a chance and opportunity to rich wider society.

😊 Enriching volunteers since they can use their network.

😞 Focus only on students of the same study that gives them limited space of exploring in comparing.

😊 Emphasize more on student learning than community development. -> Good and bad.

😊 Spend more time and resource on a certain projects since they do not need to have many groups in one year.

B. What IVS should/ SWOT Analysis

1. What IVS should keep/ create/ delete/ change

This is a summary result of the CCIVS Day workshops in March, 2016.

<u>Keep</u>	<u>Create</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Campaigns that give opportunities for common actions and visibility. ☺ Opportunity and Capacity Building as the inclusive networks ☺ Impact research of IVS ☺ Trust and security among partner networks ☺ Connecting with external networks/ institutions ☺ Fundamental value of IVS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ More tools for capacity building ☺ Leadership management and relations between networks ☺ Official agreement about Freedom of Movement and advocacy on migration and human rights ☺ Strategic communication with financial/ educational/ governmental/ private sectors ☺ Simple system to measure the impact ☺ Quality certification (ISO, etc.)
<u>Delete</u>	<u>Change</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Misunderstanding/ wrong image of IVS/ workcamps ☹ Some themes where we cannot work effectively ☹ Non transparency ☹ Terrible quality projects ☹ To consider issues from global perspectives ☹ Lack of monitoring policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Get visibility as IVS movement in a coordinative way ☹ Easier way to join the campaigns ☹ Financial management (diversify the fund) ☹ Facilitate/ competence on members on ICL



2. SWOT analysis of IVS

This chart has been made by the Global Task Force of "What is our IVS?".

<u>Strength</u>	<u>Weakness</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ Expertise in non-formal education methods ☺ Different concept/ target (not just providing service/ helping poor, but rather make it together) ☺ Impact on local communities (based on local needs/ long term commitment/ equal life) ☺ Bottom up, global structure (organized locally, coordinated nationally, exchanged internationally) ☺ Roles of IVS NGOs (training/ risk management/ networking/ national vols./ returned vols.) ☺ Roles of IVS networks ☺ Exchange in both directions ☺ Colourful themes of projects/ stakeholders of hosts/ ☺ Cheaper than companies ☺ Self-management (cooking, travelling by themselves) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Lack of funds, more expensive than government programs ☹ Lack of human resources ☹ Lack of recognition ☹ Qualities are difficult to change/ control by autonomy ☹ Dependence on the partner NGOs (recruitment of incoming vols., quality management of the projects) ☹ Imbalance of the vols.' profile – youth, wealthy, Univ. students (though some try to involve others) ☹ More process and cost to join than individual NGOs outside the IVS networks (though each IVS NGO may explain well why the vols. have to apply through the sending NGOs, it'd be good to globally share how)
<u>Opportunity</u>	<u>Threat</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☺ More options for travel: cheaper flights, more airlines going to more places, tourists are globally increasing ☺ Climate change issue - Carbon offset/ trade ☺ International volunteering value are more recognized in the progress of globalization ☺ Increasing needs and expectation to develop global human resources from private/ educational sectors ☺ Access to social media tools for promotion and communication ☺ Voluntary service as a component of formal education is more recognized. ☺ Partnerships development with private sectors (travel agency, eco-tourism company, etc.) and more interest to share expertise between different sectors ☺ Governments' awareness, support, cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☹ Easy mobility for people and many opportunities for cross-cultural experiences (don't need IVS) ☹ Digital domination (virtual experience) ☹ Terrorism and wars ☹ Natural disasters, climate change ☹ Time pressure, economic stress, work hard /play hard mentality (people want everything taken care of when they go for an international experience) ☹ Negative impact of globalisation ☹ Volun-tourism ☹ Visa restrictions (especially for LMTVs and some countries are getting more strict even for STVs) ☹ Changing political climate / instability ☹ Media instilling or creating fear

C. Modified SDGs by NICE and IVP

- * This was made by the twice of Executive Committee meeting and the General Assembly of NICE in 2015 with over 100 staff, members and local/ international partners. IVP representative has agreed with some grammar correction.
- * We fully agree with the basic values (especially, “no one left behind”) and principles of SDGs and most of the goals besides the ones mentioned below.
- * There are various different opinions on each topic and we do NOT force all volunteers/ partners to agree with this.

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, **currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day**

→ (Change) **that they can have minimum standard of life without lack of food, clothes, houses and other basic human needs, and a means to sustain themselves.**

1.a (and other places) ...**developing countries**

→ (Change) **Less expensive countries or Countries with lower GDP.**

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural...

→ (Add) **Convert the fundamental direction of agriculture by dramatically decreasing the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizer, combating GM crops, increasing self-sufficiency of each country, region and household and reviving/ developing organic/ natural farming.**

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and...

→ (Add) **Escape from the situation that a few multi-national companies dominate the seeds as soon as possible and protect/ revive the native, multi year (not F1) seeds.**

2.b **Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all**

forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

→ (Change) **Protect local farming not to be destroyed by the free trade, change the direction fundamentally and enable each country and region can freely protect their life line of food production.**

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

→ (Add) **At the same time, promote family planning and social welfare not to increase poverty by the explosion.**

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

→ (Add) **And promote good quality non-formal education.**

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation...

→ (Add) **that causes serious sanitation problems**

(Comment) This action can be even better for nature and farming if we do it in a proper way rather than just throw them to the river away?

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and **modern energy services**

→ (Change) **Renewable energy service without depending on unsustainable energy of nuclear and fossils**

8.4...**with developed countries taking the lead**

→ (Change) **by collaboration of all countries and stakeholders**

8.7 ...**end child labor in all its forms**

→ (Change) **end bad child labor while promote good children's work.**

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

→ (Add) **At the same time, promote education and do other policies to be able to use internet properly.**

c13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

→ (Add) **Limit the global emission within the nature's capacity (10 billion tons) and have equal amount of emission per person (1.4 tons if 7 billions population) not to increase the temperature over 1.5-2 degrees.**

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

→ (Add) **'all' before "arms".**

(Add) **Eliminate nuclear weapons and combat all the wars and terrorism.**

17.2 **Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries**

→ (Change) **Double the positive impact of ODA such as to elaborate the poverty, protect the environment and decrease half of negative impact.**