



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

# What is our IVS?

## The Annex

A. Whole process of Task Force	Page 2
B. Global Statistics of IVS 2016	Page 3-10
C. IVS Position paper on climate justice	Page 11-14
D. IVS Position paper on freedom of movement	Page 15-16
E. CCIVS 70 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary declaration	Page 17
F. Example of Local SDGs	Page 18

# A. Whole process of Task Force

## Members of the Global Task Force on “What is our IVS?”

Full name	Representing Network (Position)	Residence	Occupation/ Position in NGO
Aleksandr Kurushev	ALLIANCE (Ex. President)	Estonia	President of EST Yes
KAIZAWA Shinichiro	CCIVS (Ex. President): Facilitator	Japan	President of NICE
Victoria Lovelock	CCIVS (Director)	France	Director of CCIVS
Benedict E. Mongi	EAVS (President)	Tanzania	Executive Director of UVIKIUTA
Mauricio Gabert	ICYE (Member)	Costa Rica	Executive Director of ACI
SINGH Dharamvir	NVDA (Ex. Vice President)	India	Executive Director of RUCHI
Rita Warleigh	SCI (Vice President)	Australia	Founder of IVP

\* Julie Chao (NVDA General Secretary), YAMANOI Yumika/ ASAI Anri/ NAOI Tomoki (NICE), Prakash Babu Paudel (FFN) and Mylene BALAND (IVP) also joined/ supported the meeting.



(The kick off meeting in Japan, October 2017)



(The final meeting in Nepal, January 2019)

## Working schedule

When (Y.M.D)	What	Who
2014.10.15-10.21	Discussed on the paper in the workshop	38 CCIVS member NGOs (GA, Korea)
2014.11.02-11.09	Discussed on the paper in the workshop	46 ALLIANCE member NGOs (GA, Italy)
2015.01.27-02.03	Discussed on the paper in the workshop	20 NVDA member NGOs (GA, Japan)
2016.11.22-11.28	Approved to create a Task Force	38 CCIVS member NGOs (GA, Morocco)
2017.05-09	Formed a Task Force and communicated	Task Force representing 6 networks
<b>2017.09.29-10.03</b>	<b>Revised a Charter/ Created a draft paper</b>	<b>Task Force (Kick off meeting, Japan)</b>
2017.10.17-10.22	Discussed and collected the feedback	ICYE members (GA, Denmark)
2017.10.30-11.04	Approved an IVS Universal Charter	ALLIANCE members (GA, Greece)
2017.11(-2018.02)	Gave a feedback by online questionnaire	19 member NGOs of 6 networks (online)
2017.12.06-12.10	Approved an IVS Universal Charter	SCI branches (ICM, Catalunya)
2018.02.01-02.07	Discussed on the paper in the workshops/ Approved an IVS Universal Charter	26 NVDA member NGOs (GA, Hong Kong)
<b>2018.03.07</b>	<b>Checked the feedback and made PoA</b>	<b>Task Force (ALLIANCE TM, Czech)</b>
2018.03(-2018.12)	Developed and modified the paper	Task Force
2018.11.21-11.27	Approved an IVS Universal Charter	35 CCIVS member NGOs (GA, India)
<b>2019.01.24-02.02</b>	<b>Finalized the paper and other documents</b>	<b>Task Force (Nepal)</b>
2019.01.27-02.02	Discussed on the paper in the workshop	16 NVDA member NGOs (GA, Nepal)
2019.03.06	Made a strategic plan to use the paper	Global Meeting of IVS Networks (Turkey)
2019.04-	Actively use the paper	All member NGOs of 6 networks

# B. Global Statistics of IVS 2016

(from CCIVS Activity Report 2017-18)

## Global Statistics of IVS

### Brief background and objectives

There had been no common statistics of IVS (International Voluntary Service) so far possibly due to some technical reasons (e.g., different categories by each network, double/ triple affiliation of some NGOs in the networks), lack of the data collection in some networks and lack of the global initiatives, by which IVS movement had badly missed potential external recognition and internal evaluation.

To break through this situation, the creation of the Global Statistics of IVS was agreed in principle at the GMIVS (Global Meeting of IVS networks) in February 2013 and then, the detailed methodologies such as common definitions and categories were agreed in November 2013. The main objectives are;

- » Use for external presentation as the global movement of IVS and get more recognition/ cooperation
- » Analyze trends and situations of our movement internally to further improve/ develop ourselves
- » Decrease unnecessary administrative work NGOs belonging to more than one network

14

By the great cooperation of 5 networks (ALLIANCE, CCIVS, ICYE, NVDA and SCI), the first global statistics for 2013 were finalized and presented in November 2015. As it requires a lot of exhaustive work from each network staff, it was decided to make the second one for 2016 that was finalized for this report.

### Some technical clarifications

A. Target NGOs are the members/branches of above mentioned 5 networks, plus the Partners/Guests of ALLIANCE and Groups/ Partners/ Contacts of SCI. As those "plus" NGOs are not obliged to submit the statistics to anywhere, we only depend on their voluntary sharing that was done only. We have also included the numbers of their presented as many as possible of Short Term Volunteering (STV) projects.

B. Figures should include all the realized IVS projects/ exchange (not including cancelled ones) STARTED between 2016 Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st, including the special projects with the governments/ universities such as EVS, French Civic Service, German Weltwaerts, etc.

### IVS projects organized

Number of the projects in 2016 (by regions/ types)

- » 5,111 projects were organized in 90 countries by 204 NGOs. STV occupies 65%, MTV 16% , LTV 19%.
- » 49% of all projects were in Europe, 31% in Asia, 12% in Africa and 9% in Americas.
- » 59% of STV were in Europe while 48% of MTV were in Asia.
- » 78% were STV in Europe and 60% in Asia, 53% in Africa while in Americas, LTV occupies 52%.

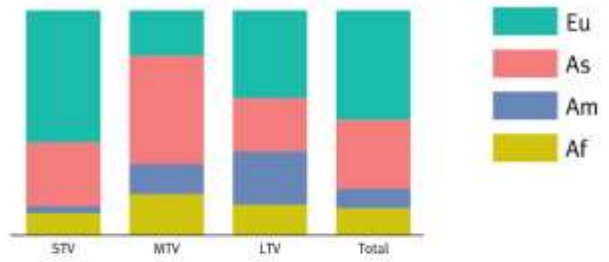
	STV	MTV	LTV	Total
Total	3,302	823	986	5,111
Africa	325	150	134	609
Americas	103	110	233	446
Asia	935	397	234	1,566
Europe	1,939	166	385	2,490
Cultural	695	136	57	888
Developmental	770	65	24	859
Educational	539	234	221	994
Environmental	960	90	41	1,091
Human Rights	208	67	21	296
Others	111	64	88	263
(sub total)	3,283	656	452	4,391

\* STV = -1 month, MTV = 1-6 months, LTV = 6 months-

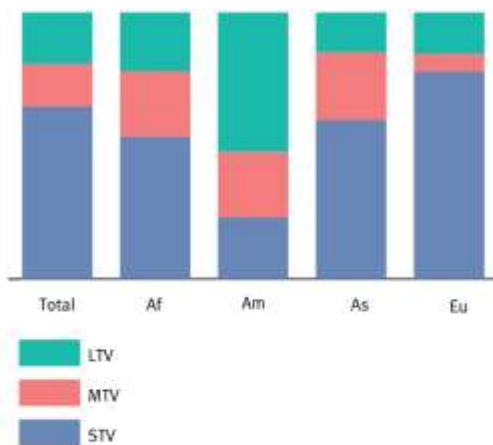
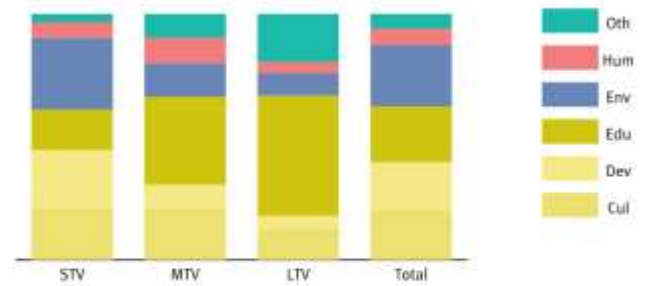
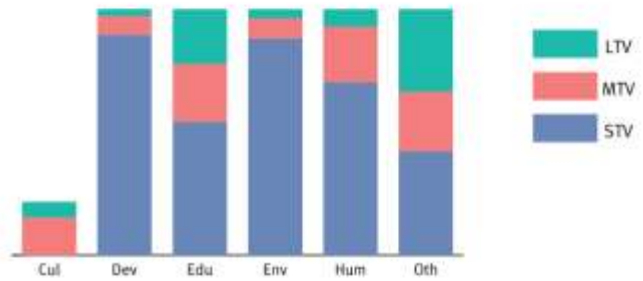
\* Total of Themes is less than grand total since some NGOs have not clarified it.

\* Oceania is included in Asia.

Rate B	STV	MTV	LTV	Total
Africa	10%	18%	14%	12%
Americas	3%	13%	24%	9%
Asia	28%	48%	24%	31%
Europe	59%	20%	39%	49%
Cultural	21%	21%	13%	20%
Developmental	23%	10%	5%	20%
Educational	16%	36%	49%	23%
Environmental	29%	14%	9%	25%
Human Rights	6%	10%	5%	7%
Others	3%	10%	19%	6%



Rate A	STV	MTV	LTV
Total	65%	16%	19%
Africa	53%	25%	22%
Americas	23%	25%	52%
Asia	60%	25%	15%
Europe	78%	7%	15%
Cultural	78%	15%	6%
Developmental	90%	8%	3%
Educational	54%	24%	22%
Environmental	88%	8%	4%
Human Rights	70%	23%	7%
Others	42%	24%	33%



## Change from 2013 and countries ranking

Projects were 9% increased from 2013 (STV/ LTV increased 14%/ 42% while MTV decreased 25%).

Africa/ Asia increased 77%/ 26% while Americas/ Europe decreased 14%/ 1%.

	2013	2016
STV	62%	65%
MTV	23%	16%
LTV	15%	19%
Africa	7%	12%
Americas	11%	9%
Asia	27%	31%
Europe	54%	49%
Cultural	14%	20%
Developmental	24%	20%
Educational	22%	23%
Environmental	27%	25%
Human Rights	9%	7%
Others	4%	6%

16

	2013	2016	Change
Total	4,680	5,111	109%
STV	2,895	3,302	114%
MTV	1,095	823	75%
LTV	690	986	143%
Africa	344	609	177%
Americas	519	446	86%
Asia	1,244	1,566	126%
Europe	2,526	2,490	99%
Cultural	365	888	243%
Developmental	629	859	137%
Educational	587	994	169%
Environmental	707	1,091	154%
Human Rights	232	296	128%
Others	102	263	258%

\* 86% of projects in 2016 clarified the themes while it was only 56% for 2013, so it does not make sense to see the change of numbers.

\* Number per country in 2013 is not available since the MTV and LTV were calculated only in total for European ALLIANCE members

	2016	
1	France	759
2	Germany	400
3	India	332
4	Japan	271
5	Iceland	202
6	Kenya	197
7	Vietnam	188
8	Italy	187
9	Spain	149
10	Indonesia	143

## Examples of the projects in each theme

### Cultural (Cultural Heritage and Diversity)

- » Protecting cultural heritages
- » Organizing festivals, concerts
- » Performing play against discrimination
- » Archaeology
- » Drawing arts on the wall

### Developmental (Development, Poverty and Health)

- » Construction of school, toilets, clinic, play grounds, roads
- » Converting a farm into the youth center
- » Improving sanitary conditions, health
- » Collecting and sending bicycles to India
- » Disaster relief, rehabilitation of the area
- » Non organic farming

### Educational (Education, Active Participation, Social Inclusion)

- » Teaching English in the school
- » Playing with the kids in summer camps
- » Educational actions (for environmental, cultures, human rights, health, peace, etc.)

### Environmental (Environment and Sustainability)

- » Cleaning the sea, lake, rivers,
- » Planting trees, maintenance of forests
- » Protecting animals and plants
- » Creating eco-villages/ Organic farming

### Human Rights (Peace and Human Rights)

- » Project with disadvantaged people.
- » Gardening, farming, playing with in the orphanage
- » Maintaining home for mentally challenged (disabled)
- » Empowering refugees, indigenous people, single women, HIV positive

## Volunteers exchanged

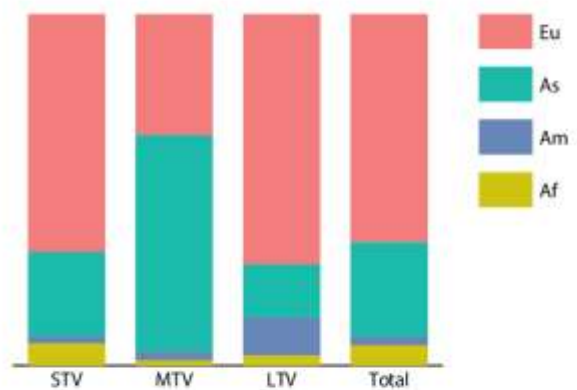
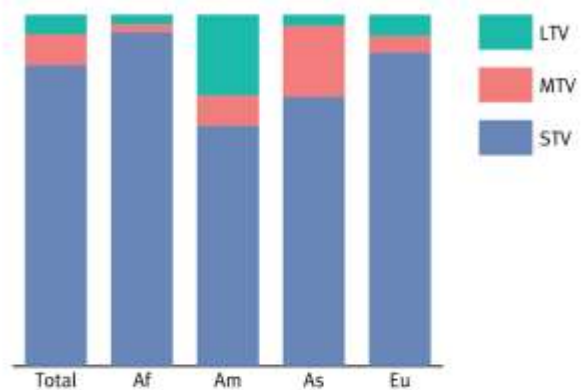
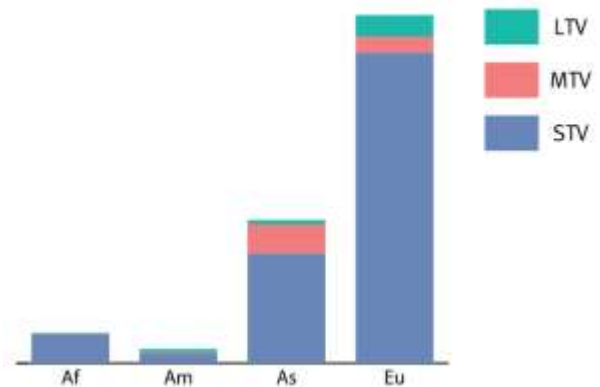
30,266 volunteers joined in which STV occupies 86%, MTV 9% and LTV 6%.

65% of all volunteers were from Europe, 27% from Asia, 6% from Africa and 3% from Americas.

	STV	MTV	LTV	Total
Africa	6%	1%	3%	6%
Americas	2%	3%	11%	3%
Asia	24%	62%	15%	27%
Europe	68%	34%	71%	65%

	STV	MTV	LTV
Total	86%	9%	6%
Africa	95%	2%	3%
Americas	68%	9%	23%
Asia	77%	20%	3%
Europe	89%	5%	6%

	STV	MTV	LTV	Total
Total	25,917	2,655	1,694	30,266
Africa	1,629	38	48	1,715
Americas	544	68	183	795
Asia	6,199	1,635	257	8,091
Europe	17,545	914	1,206	19,665



## Change from 2013 and countries ranking (incl. Incoming)

Volunteers were 18% increased from 2013 (STV/ MTV increased 18%/ 72% while LTV decreased 17%)

	2013	2016		2013	2016	Change
STV	86%	86%	Total	25,604	30,266	118%
MTV	6%	9%	STV	22,010	25,917	118%
LTV	8%	6%	MTV	1,542	2,655	172%
Africa	1%	6%	LTV	2,052	1,694	83%
Americas	4%	3%	Africa	327	1,715	524%
Asia	23%	27%	Americas	1,054	795	75%
Europe	71%	65%	Asia	5,920	8,091	137%
			Europe	18,303	19,665	107%

		Grand total		Outgoing vols.		National vols.		Incoming vols.
1	France	9033	France	2,420	France	3,816	Germany	2,825
2	Germany	4630	Spain	2,137	Vietnam	1,809	France	2,797
3	Spain	3890	Korea	1,704	Japan	595	Vietnam	1,307
4	Vietnam	3213	Italy	1,579	Spain	523	Italy	1,243
5	Italy	3008	Germany	1,437	Tunisia	420	Spain	1,230
6	Japan	2736	Japan	1,305	Germany	368	Japan	836
7	Korea	1909	Russia	956	Kenya	271	Nepal	697
8	Russia	1155	Turkey	807	Taiwan	262	Thailand	618
9	China	1144	China	772	China	230	Estonia	529
10	Belgium	925	Denmark	552	Morocco	225	India	499

18

There is not much difference between Outgoing and National volunteers. For both, around 60% is female, 80% is age 18-20 and 70% is student. National has more volunteers age -17 and unemployed than Outgoing.

	OUT	NAT	Total		Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe
Female	60%	55%	58%	Cultural	15%	4%	10%	29%
Male	40%	45%	42%	Developmental	13%	8%	17%	23%
Age -17	8%	11%	9%	Educational	14%	16%	39%	15%
Age 18-30	79%	79%	79%	Environmental	25%	28%	27%	24%
Age 31-50	12%	9%	11%	Human Rights	10%	3%	6%	7%
Age 51+	0%	0%	0%	Others	24%	40%	1%	2%
Students	71%	72%	72%	Female	33%	59%	62%	59%
Employed	19%	14%	17%	Male	67%	41%	38%	41%
Unemployed	5%	9%	6%	Age -17	4%	7%	5%	12%
Others	5%	5%	5%	Age 18-30	80%	83%	83%	75%
				Age 31-50	12%	9%	11%	11%
				Age 51+	3%	1%	1%	2%
				Students	59%	63%	75%	71%
				Employed	18%	21%	18%	16%
				Unemployed	22%	6%	4%	6%
				Others	2%	10%	2%	7%

Data by regions (Out+Nat)

## NGOs and countries of the data source

	Country		(Valid)		NGO		(Valid)		Rate	
	2013	2016	2013	2016	2013	2016	2013	2016	2013	2016
Total	104	110	88	90	232	264	212	204	91%	77%
Africa	24	26	16	17	39	48	36	29	82%	60%
Americas	13	15	12	11	29	31	71	19	86%	61%
Asia	23	25	21	21	48	61	50	51	96%	84%
Europe	44	44	39	41	116	124	109	105	93%	85%
ALLIANCE	-	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	100%	100%
CCIVS	-	-	-	-	165	171	147	151	89%	88%
ICYE	-	-	-	-	35	40	35	39	100%	98%
NVDA	-	-	-	-	27	30	27	29	100%	97%
SCI	-	-	-	-	46	44	42	42	91%	95%
Non belonging	-	-	-	-	37	70	31	24	84%	34%

Africa				Americas				Asia			
Burkina Faso	UFJ	RD Congo	ADCD	Argentina	SaS	Ecuador	CHI FEVI VASE	Australia	IVP	Nepal	FFN ICYE SCInp VIN
Cote d'Ivoire	DUNIA	Senegal	LE	Bolivia	ICYE	Honduras	ICYE	Bangladesh	BWCA SCJbd	New Zealand	ICYE
Ghana	ICYE VOLLU	South Africa	ICYE SAV	Brazil	ABIC	Mexico	NAT SIJUVE VIMEX VIVE	Cambodia	CYA	Palestine	IPYL ZAJEL
Kenya	CIVS GVDA ICYE KVDA	Tanzania	ICYE UV	Canada	CJ	Peru	BVBPP GA	China	CSE DWC SV SCInk VT MNCYA	Philippines	GIED IGEEI
Lesotho	LWA	Togo	AST FAGAD	Colombia	ICYE	USA	SClus UP VFP	India	FSL ICDE RUCHI SCIn SMILE	Singapore	GVC
Mauritius	SVImu	Tunisia	ATAV	Costa Rica	ACI			Indonesia	DJ GREAT IHC IVP	South Korea	ICYE IWO KNCU SCIKr
Morocco	CJM CSM	Uganda	UPA UVDA UVP					Japan	CIEE ICYE NICE SCJjp	Sri Lanka	GV4GF SCIk
Mozambique	AJOV AJUDE	Zimbabwe	ZWA					Jordan	SCI	Taiwan	ICYE VYA
Nigeria	ICYE VWAN							Malaysia	MOVE SCIma	Thailand	DALAA VSA
								Mongolia	MCE	Vietnam	CSDS SJV VPV
								Myanmar	COM		



Europe					
Albania	PVN	Greece	CIA ELIX SCIgr	Serbia	VCV YRS
Armenia	HUJ	Hungary	EGY UTIL	Slovakia	INEXs KERIC
Austria	GREN SCIat	Iceland	AUS SEEDS WF	Slovenia	SCIsl
Azerbaijan	BF	Ireland	VSI	Romania	SClro
Belarus	LYVS SCIby	Italy	CG IBOit IG JOINT LEG LUN SCIit YAPit	Russia	AYA DGV GDC LASTO MT PZ SFERA SOD W4U
Belgium	CBB JAVVA SCIbe VIAbe	Kosovo	GAI	Spain	AFAI DA SCImd SVies COCAT SCIct
Bulgaria	CVS	Kyrgyzstan	LS	Sweden	IAL PWS
Croatia	VAK VCZ	Latvia	YFS	Switzerland	ICYE SCIch WS
Czech	CONEV DUHA INEXc	Lithuania	DEI	Turkey	GEN GSM
Denmark	ICYE MS	Macedonia	CID	UK	CONuk ICYE IVSuk UNA VAP XS
Estonia	EST	Moldova	AVI	Ukraine	ALT FORUM SVIT
Finland	ALL ICYE KVT ANEC	Netherlands	SIW VIAnt	204 NGOs in 90 countries. Those with green color are the ones which have not submitted the data and the coordinator has inserted only the number of STV projects organized according to their annual plan.	
France	CBF CONC JR REMP SCIfr SJ	Norway	ID		
Georgia	LYVG	Poland	FIVE SCIpl		
Germany	IBG ICJA IJGD NIG OH PRO SCIde VJF	Portugal	IPJ		

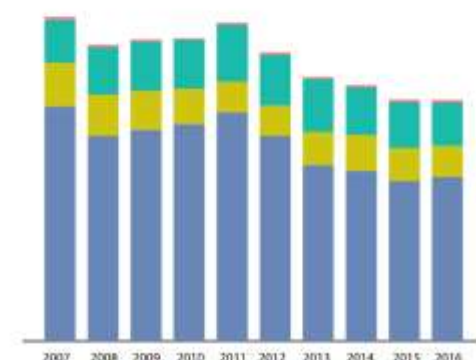
## Other data and conclusions

Many of you may wonder to see these statistics since you may have heard for many times in these years of the serious decrease of volunteers especially from Europe. Right, we actually cannot judge the facts only by simply comparing two figures of 2013 and 2016 since there is some difference of the NGOs contributing the data and the statics are never perfect in spite of all the best efforts in each stakeholder due to mis-counting/typing, different ways of understanding to the common definition (even if it is quite clear), etc.

So, I also introduce the total numbers of the IVS projects and Outgoing volunteers for the last 10 years organized/ sent by the member NGOs of ALLIANCE, NVDA and SCI, the 3 largest IVS networks besides CCIVS;



Projects organized



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Projects	2,821	2,789	2,777	2,913	3,092	3,057	3,030	2,917	3,489	3,108
Outgoing	27,640	25,265	25,710	25,811	27,155	24,609	22,515	21,805	20,579	20,551

Here, you can see the trend that the numbers of the projects are quite stable in total, but the volunteers have been decreasing quite rapidly since 2011 especially European ones.

However, this data has also some limit to find the real situation by the following reasons;

- » This does not include LMTV of ALLIANCE/ SCI, National vols., etc. due to unavailability of the data.
- » This data includes only the members of 3 networks, not their partner NGOs and the ones of other networks.
- » There are some double counting due to some double membership. Thus, some figures are approximate.

However, many part of the data collection should be revolutionary easier and more precise in the near future when all the targeted IVS NGOs will use any of the global databases/ placement tools under the condition that they unify the items/ definitions and are connected to each other to share the data, while there will be still some manual work remained for the figures of National vols. (if they don't apply through those tools), etc.

A huge thank you to SHINICHIRO KAIZAWA (Kai) for working on these statistics!

Needless to say, the most important thing is to maximize the positive impact toward a peaceful, fair and sustainable world, so we have to avoid a situation to have more numbers of worse impact/ less quality projects and volunteers experience when we will make strategic actions to promote our activities even though it is very important to reach more people and communities to work together for the common future.

There is still much space to improve/ develop these statistics such as having more different kind of data (e.g., flow of regional/ inter-regional exchange), including more figures from the partner (non-member) NGOs of the network or possibly, inviting more networks to join, having a more efficient and appropriate way of data collection and edition, etc. for which we should work together more strongly.

Finally, I appreciate all the people and organizations which have greatly contributed, especially Giovanna/ Serena (ALLIANCE), Salvatore (ICYE), Julie/ Ben (NVDA), Paolo/ Sara (SCI) and Vicky (CCIVS).

Hopefully, this can be actively and widely utilized by you by presenting on your website and your potential partners/ members, using as a part of analyzing the situations for the strategic planning and organizing a quiz...!

## C. IVS Position paper on climate justice

CCIVS coordinates IVS for Climate Justice that is a worldwide programme taking place in over 100 countries, bringing together the activities of five International Voluntary Service networks, CCIVS, Service Civil international (SCI), The International Building Organisation (IBO), Alliance of European Voluntary Service organisations and Network for Voluntary Development Asia (NVDA). See [this page](#) for more info.

The below is a declaration made on the 6<sup>th</sup> October 2015, NGO Action Day against Climate Change organized by the NGO Liaison Committee of UNESCO. The day and declaration were initiated and coordinated by CCIVS as the Vice President of the Committee together with other committee member organisations, CCIVS's sister networks/ member NGOs and all the participants.

-----  
We, NGO's in official partnership with UNESCO signatories of the Declaration, spokespersons of population's victims of Climate Change, send an urgent appeal to face the increasing challenges of the endangered planet.

We have to face these challenges together in order to save human lives and to protect the lives of future generations. We strongly require an inclusive and binding international agreement and insist on: social and societal accountability, human security, energy transition, biodiversity, legal mechanisms and a new international law.

Civil society, a major stakeholder in the global fight against climate change stands up to refuse fatality and to implement innovative projects and initiatives. It solemnly calls for the mobilisation of all stakeholders to the COP21 and to all levels of decision-making.

A working group of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee organized an online consultation and a meeting of 70 representatives of NGOs from 26 different countries in formal relations with UNESCO, reflecting diverse approaches to climate change, to find common positions and commitments towards this global problem.

We bring concrete and precise propositions developed under five selected themes. We draw attention to the work of this movement as we strive towards global solutions for a balanced sustainable relationship with our environment.

### **Social and Societal Responsibility**

From our discussions emerged a common vision of how the necessary changes should be brought about while adhering to overriding principles of social and societal responsibility.

The first principle is that methods and actions must be based on solidarity. Climate change threatens the world's populations. It is a threat only to be overcome if faced together in a spirit of cooperation to arrive at a common understanding and commitment. Following from the universality of the threat the second principle is that of consultation with and participation by all peoples. So proposals, processes and actions must be debated and implemented in our societies both from the bottom up as from the top down. Procedures should be based on equal and just relationships in terms of social, cultural as well as peoples and gender rights.

Representatives were unanimous in the stress they laid on the role of local and scientific knowledge and of education whether of a formal, non-formal or informal nature. This is vital in the achievement of a common understanding and for effective consultation and participation as outlined above. Moreover its focus can be directed at analysis and problem solving of local situations caused or threatened by climate

change. Women play a crucial role in all societies-it is essential that they should be fully involved in an education that draws on their knowledge and experience thus fully empowering their communities. Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation, whether at an economic or political level is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development. A consequence of effective education and universal participation should be the free flow of information and communication in all directions through the various strata of our societies. This is enabled by NGO's playing a leading role in supporting and organizing education programs and awareness campaigns in their local communities empowering them for action and advocacy.

The result is an approach that is both comprehensive and inclusive. The need to empower individuals and local communities is considered as a prerequisite to effective cooperation with all stakeholders to include civil society, families, national, local and regional government, public and private sectors, teachers and academia.

Social and societal responsibility requires commitment and accountability for consumers, producers and members of the global village that climate change has created. This applies to individuals as well as governments and all organizations whether public or private.

## **Human Security**

Climate and consequent environmental change give rise to extreme weather impacting seas and oceans. The melting of glaciers and permafrost, rising sea levels, desertification and floods that constitute an immediate and ongoing threat through localized disasters and widespread destruction of habitat to millions whose lives are already on the margins of existence. The risk of endangered food supply and massive population displacement is global.

## **Energy Transition**

Energy production and consumption is a key driver of climate change. The most damaging method of production involves the burning of fossil fuels. A transition is required towards clean and renewable energy. Energy consumption must be reduced by each of these sectors: industry, commerce, transport and in homes.

## **Biodiversity**

The threat to the earth's incredible biodiversity is both due to direct destruction and environmental change. Ecosystems are endangered by rising sea levels and changes in temperature and rainfall. A threat to one species represents a threat to many and according to the IPCC 20 - 30% of land based species will be gravely endangered by an increase in temperatures of 1.5 - 2.5 degrees Celsius. Man is by far the main instrument of environmental change and destruction by deforestation, pollution of the seas and oceans, urbanization, industrial methods of agriculture, manufacturing industries and armed conflicts.

## **Legal Mechanisms and New International Law**

The community of nations must decree the planet itself as common good for humanity and protect it by a legal and governance system with the objective to put into place an international treaty designed to implement a worldwide common goal of limiting global warming to a maximum rise in temperature of 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

## **Call to Action**

We call for consultation and collective action. Political decisions must be taken to set binding agreements for communities, nations and internationally, thus addressing a situation that is already devastating the lives of millions of people.

We emphasize the role of formal, non-formal and informal education, parental involvement, volunteering, cultural action, research and CSO as well as measures with systematic sex-disaggregated data and gender sensitive indicators to provide for the needs of women and their families, as regards to food, hygiene and access to safe water; we ask for women's inclusion in political decision mechanisms on climate change.

We call for a program that involves full community participation in recognition that these global problems need global, local and integrated solutions for all our wellbeing.

NGOs play a key role in all the recommendations for actions and mobilization of local populations and should be involved in all future international programs and governmental policies.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The community of nations must decree the planet itself as common good for humanity and protect it by a treaty with the following objectives:

- \* Proper management of the environment, controlling, capturing and storing carbon, such as oceans, forests and organic soils and the implementation of a common global goal of limiting global warming to a maximum temperature increase of 2 ° C above pre-industrial levels
- \* A sustainable and dynamic balance between nature conservation and development by focusing on the needs of people and not financial profit.

## **- Governance, legal instruments, responsibility and accountability:**

The United Nations should implement or promote:

- \* The active participation of civil society organizations on any matter within the jurisdiction of the United Nations organization, from development to control of the implementation of the directives
- \* Promote the subsidiarity principle and social responsibility governance according to "ISO 26 000" rules (<http://goo.gl/YKpwjP>)
- \* Collective consultation for the elaboration of policies and decision making by governments, corporate organizations at all levels of civil society
- \* The preservation and legal protection of local knowledge and know-how
- \* The establishment by each State of its own commitments based on criteria which are proportionate, fair and objective
- \* National and international legislation establishing the rights and responsibilities of citizens and organizations to contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments made by States in a market where the production and supply of energy is set by human and social values and not only by monetary values
- \* Obligation of Member States responsible historically or today for high levels of pollution to implement laws and procedures to ensure that "the polluter pays" i.e. those who own and control identified sources of pollution must, at the same time:
  - \* Pay for cleaning-up
  - \* Close down polluting operations, switching to non-polluting technology, also making it available to all victims of pollution
  - \* Pay compensation in full to all victims, regardless of national borders
  - \* Cooperate with other Member States to achieve the global common goals promoting transparency, education and local market initiatives
  - \* Technically and financially assist developing countries to develop and implement energy projects promoting the use of low carbon technologies

- \* Enhanced procedures to review and make annual reports on the progress of implementation of commitments
- \* Reward mechanisms for exceptional success and penalize breaches
- \* A competent international judicial body in the field of the protection of the planet accessible to all stakeholders, including group actions

## **- Policies**

On all levels the States should engage in:

- \* Promoting financing and subsidizing of small scale local or individual clean energy production, storage and consumption e.g. solar, geothermal and wind energy, hydropower and seas, biomass, low energy houses...
- \* Designing, planning and converting commercial and residential urban areas to exclude the internal combustion engine giving priority to foot and cycle pathways
- \* Developing circular exchanges at the local level for production, transport and distribution of consumer products
- \* Encouraging and financing local initiatives aiming to create and maintain a sustainable environment
- \* Encouraging individuals and civil society organizations to cultivate gardens, waste and poorly utilized land for the production of food by organic methods
- \* Removing excess packaging and the use of plastic and discouraging the transportation of goods over long distances
- \* Promoting the consumption of “zero kilometre” goods, less transportation of goods; outlets where local farmers can sell their seasonal produce
- \* Promoting sustainable farming methods by avoiding extensive monoculture
- \* Distributing free effective technological tools in the world without trade barriers or patent protection

## **- Formal, non-formal and informal education, research, adaptation and innovation**

The States and competent organisms of the United Nations must:

- \* Establish formal, non- formal and informal education and information campaigns on:
  - \* The extent of biodiversity and its essential role in sustaining human life and health
  - \* Climate change, its causes and effects and necessary counter measures
  - \* Reduce consumption
  - \* The generalization of recycling through education for sustainable development
- \* Promote the study, respect, development, adaptation to present conditions and improvement, sharing and protection of cultures and traditional ways of life especially of minority groups following a sustainable existence in balance with nature
- \* Incorporate – at all levels in education and in all curricula – the study and collection of good practices by local students and students themselves
- \* Implement new models and economic criteria including the dimension of social responsibility for governments and companies (cost/efficacy/ risks)
- \* Engage educational establishments, research and experimentation, the media and public institutions to encourage individuals, families, society in general and organizations to act through advocacy and challenges to government policies and information
- \* Adapt traditional construction methods and innovate to reduce energy consumption

## **Signatories:**

NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee

And the NGOs in Official Partnership with the UNESCO: Click for [FULL LIST](#)

# D. IVS Position paper on freedom of movement

This paper has been created by CCIVS and approved by the 4 networks; ALLIANCE, CCIVS, NVDA and SCI at their General Assemblies in 2016-17.

You can find more info such as the supporting documents on the position paper at [this page](#).

---

We, as networks and organisations engaged in the management of international voluntary service projects, are committed to a world in which all people and peoples are free to move and free to settle. This right is universal, inalienable and to be exercised without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

We strive for a healthy and sustainable world in which fairly shared resources and social justice lead towards the development of communities living in harmony and solidarity. That is the key objective of all international voluntary organisations. In thousands of projects throughout the world every year volunteers from all corners of the globe come together to put these principles into practice.

Yet we find ourselves increasingly hampered in this work by movement restrictions that deny many individuals the opportunity for hands on experience in different countries than their own, learning of other people and cultures as they contribute to host communities that simultaneously gain insight into each other's background and values.

At present it is only a tiny minority of the world's population who enjoy anything like real freedom of movement.

While need and opportunity are abiding drivers of migration we are currently witnessing a movement of peoples and people driven by war, persecution, discrimination and the real danger of death, injury and torture. The scale of this movement surpasses even that seen in the aftermath of World War II. Wars and repressive regimes in the Near East, Africa and South East Asia have caused many to flee, making perilous journeys to what are seen as places of safety whether in neighbouring countries or on the shores of Europe.

It is not the purpose of this position paper to examine the causes of those conflicts much less to attribute responsibility to the policies pursued by nations to which refugees seek entry. The responsibility of those nations pre-exists by virtue of the obligations they have undertaken. For example, Article 14 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 2, Protocol No 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights provide for freedom of movement and freedom of choice of residence.

We express our deep dismay that far from applying such provisions of international law in an open-minded, measured and fair way we witness national reactions and attitudes that are unwelcoming, mean-minded, grudging and overly defensive.

On behalf of the International Voluntary Service we call on all countries to immediately:

- Support the vision of a world without borders and facilitate the free movement of all people;
- Educate populations on the value of cultural diversity and multicultural societies and also the advantages for all nations of welcoming migrants and refugees;

- Implement programmes to assist the migrants to settle within the communities in which they find themselves;
- Cooperate with one another to facilitate a fair and just application of the principles enshrined in the 1951 Refugee Convention;
- Close detention centres in which refugees are imprisoned, separated from their children and families in humiliating conditions;
- Make available to refugees and migrants the same health, education and welfare facilities and civil rights that are provided for the citizenry of the host country;
- Pursue policies that bring to an end war, oppression and poverty in the countries from which refugees and migrants have fled.

We call on all national and international networks of voluntary and non-governmental organisations to join us in this call and in this campaign for freedom and justice for all people.



# E. CCIVS 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary declaration

(approved at the General Assembly of CCIVS in Nov. 2018, India)

-----  
"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed", the preamble of the constitution of the UNESCO, is also part of the founding vision of the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS). This statement is still as relevant today as it was 70 years ago. We are experiencing a return to the rise in populism, nationalism, xenophobia, racism, hate and fear, manipulation by governments and media, the loss of identity often through forced assimilation and the loss of community. For many people our sense of connection to the natural world has been dulled, we continue to contaminate the earth and its creatures, we all too often see ourselves as separate and not as one part of the eco system - responsible for the future, and of the generations to come.

In 2018 we have seen; the election of governments which support environmental destruction, which do not recognise the rights of Indigenous peoples' and peasants and who are actively supporting their continued displacement and genocide; governments who refuse to support refugees fleeing from wars created by the same governments who deny their right to asylum, people forced to return to their countries where certain death awaits them; the rejection of migrant's rights, the closing of borders, the building of walls, hate crimes; the killing of journalists who have tried to expose corruption and the killing of environmental defenders. Political prisoners continue to be held without trial, or without sufficient evidence. The continued cycle of violence in the Middle East targets civilian populations decimated by war, hunger, occupation and forced to live in 'unliveable' conditions. Politicians are using the same hate speech as fascist governments of the past. History is repeating itself, and it is down to us to break this cycle.

2018 also saw the UN report on Climate Change, an urgent call to action to limit climate change catastrophe, we also learnt from other major reports that we have wiped out 60 % of wildlife since 1970, that plastic is now inside all of us, human and animal kind alike. The change in weather cycles are leading to extreme environmental devastation, the result of man-made climate change is leading us on a clear path of destruction if we continue to live as we are today.

In face of these threats and in spite of them, we, the International Voluntary Service (IVS) movement need to work together and defend our planet and its inhabitants, to continue to re-form the broken bonds of community, to deconstruct our preconceptions and existing power structures and create a citizen's movement for change. CCIVS defends the rights of all beings suffering oppression and abuse. We will continue to strive for a peaceful world where all are treated equally and with respect. We stand firmly behind our statement on Freedom of Movement and support the right to self-determination. We will continue our work for climate justice including the rights to food & housing and to a sustainable and dignified life, for migrant & refugee rights and universal civil rights, for gender rights, and the rights to sexual and personal bodily autonomy. Our actions are contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals ensuring the participation of all and promoting the value of volunteering to obtain a just world.

CCIVS in its 70th year and as an organisation with a political mandate, vows to continue to work towards the objectives listed in its constitution; to promote and develop the voluntary service movement at national, regional and international levels with emphasis on the following priorities: peace through international understanding, friendship and co-operation among the people of the world, particularly youth; sustainable development and protection of the environment; recognition of all cultures in their diversity, emphasising the importance of the world's cultural heritage; human rights, and individual and national liberation; opposition to all forms of social, cultural, political and economic exploitation.

# F. Example of Local SDGs

Below is a practice of NVDA to create “2030 Project Goals - Local SDGs” collected from each project of the ground level, corresponding to the achievement of SDGs.

## Onuma (Hokkaido), Japan

Date made/ revised this goal (Y/M/D): 2016/03/01

Made by: IKEDA Makoto (Japan, local coordinator), KAIZAWA Shinichiro (Japan, project coordinator in NICE), 10 vols in the workcamp in 2015 Sep.

Relevant themes in SDGs: (6,15) 1. Poverty 2. Hunger 3. Health 4. Education 5. Gender 6. Water 7. Energy 8. Work 9. Infrastructure 10. Inequality 11. Cities 12. Consumption 13. Climate change 14. Oceans 15. Forests 16. Justice 17. Partnership

### Background situations

Though Onuma lake has been a popular tourism spot for a long time because of its beautiful scenery, it has been **polluted** by over use of agricultural chemicals in cattle farming and erosion from abandoned forests with alien trees. President of Cooperative has bought a forest and wants to revive it to original nature with native trees!



### Goals in 2030

We would like to get the clean lake like 100 years ago where people can enjoy swimming and more various types of native fish and plants can be grown! We also want the community with more active participation of all stakeholders such as young people, farmers, etc. Tourists can enjoy the area in a more slow way not harming the nature and the farmers can keep cows without polluting.



As partial contribution in whole change!

### Past actions & impact

We organize 2 weeks and 2 months workcamps since 2004 that **revived over 3 ha of forests by moving alien conifer trees** that disturb growth of other plants and animals and made water quality worse, **made 200 rafts with reeds every year** in the lake to purify the water and helped the research with some specialists. Onuma was registered by the world's Ramsar treaty thanks to the workcamps, the local host says. The projects also connected different people who did not work together.



### New actions & impact

We will keep workcamps every year to create more and more impact to purify the lake with some new programs such as;

- \* Promotion of using eco sponges to the locals
- \* Hosting Longer term volunteers (e.g., 6 months)
- \* Running eco-tourism with less negative impact

### Personal actions!

- \* Introduce to my friends by SNS.
- \* Collect the fund for the materials.
- \* Join the project again as LMTVs.
- \* Link with the similar NGOs in my country!