



Der entwicklungspolitische Freiwilligendienst

Partner Conference 2016 for Southern Africa



CONFERENCE
DOCUMENTATION
13–16 April, Johannesburg, South Africa



SAGE Net
South African German Network

Mit finanzieller Unterstützung des

BMZ



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

**CONFERENCE
DOCUMENTATION
13–16 April 2016
Johannesburg, South Africa**

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Welcome address

Welcome address by the weltwärts programme steering committee for the 2016 partner conference

Gabriele Zöllner

Dear **Ms Nhlapo-Hlope** from the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the South African Government,

Dear **Mr Ouma** from the Human resources, Science & Technology Department of the African Union Commission,

Dear **Mr Tapiwa Kamuruko** from the UNV Regional Office in Kenya,

Dear members of partner organisations and attending sending organisations,

Dear conference management team,

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to this weltwärts partner conference.

In past years, 18 partner conferences have taken place worldwide. In South Africa, we have had the opportunity in 2012 and 2014 to exchange about the weltwärts programme and about cross-cutting issues concerning international volunteerism and social engagement.

The feedback from former participants and evaluation of previous conferences confirm great interest in and success of these cross-programme partner conferences. We are pleased that these conferences are now to take place on a regular basis as an instrument of partner dialogue, partner networking and participation in the weltwärts programme. We would thereby like to better involve local partners in the further development of the weltwärts programme.

The past year has again seen many developments in the weltwärts programme. The feedback from participants of previous partner conferences has provided an important impetus. To point out some of these aspects: The South-North component is seeing a strong demand and is growing. We started with 150 placements in 2013. In 2016, we expect 800 South-North volunteer placements in Germany. In this conference there will be room for questions and discussions on this programme component, including post-assignment activities of returned South-North volunteers.

An information sheet for crisis management was created within the quality management system: dealing professionally with questions concerning crisis and emergency management is a central requirement for the continuous success of the weltwärts programme. This topic is of great interest in Germany, too.

Finally, new instruments were introduced for a more structured participation from you, the partner organisations, as one of the main pillars of the weltwärts programme. It is important to us to take your experiences, issues and concerns into account for further programme development.

This has also been a concern of the newly created Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) that was initiated during the last partner conference in South Africa in 2014, and established itself as a partner network in its kick-off workshop in November 2015.

The central forum for management and development of the weltwärts programme is the programme steering committee, in which state and civil society representatives advise on the structure of the programme. Representing the state is the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), which is funding the weltwärts programme. The civil society is represented by members of the shared

interest groups and by returned volunteers. Members of the programme steering committee will be taking part in all partner conferences.

We would like to take this conference as an opportunity to exchange views with you about the above named topics and other recent developments in the weltwärts programme. We would like to answer your questions, and most importantly, to take on board your comments and suggestions for the weltwärts programme in the programme steering committee.

Furthermore, we would like to inform you about some new developments concerning German development cooperation. In particular we would like to introduce the African-German Youth Initiative (AGYI) that was initiated by the Federal Minister Gerd Müller. The African-German Youth Initiative (AGYI) is a multi-lateral initiative of the German Government and the African Union Commission aimed at enhancing youth exchange and mobility between African countries and Germany in the context of education for sustainable development. South Africa is one of the pilot countries for the initial phase of AGYI.

In addition to discussions with members of the programme steering committee, the partner conference offers you the opportu-

nity to raise topics of your own, share with others your experiences of day-to-day work with the volunteers, initiate joint projects, and in doing so, bring many new contacts and ideas back with you as you return to work. Use the conference to discuss the latest developments in the weltwärts programme, and give the programme steering committee your feedback in order to help shape the future direction of the programme.

We would like to thank the hosting partner organisations and sending organisation for their commitment, which has made the conference possible. We thank all of you for coming all this way to take part in this partner conference.

We are looking forward to getting to know you and hope all participants will have enriching discussions and productive workshops.

With our very best regards

*The members of the
weltwärts Programme Steering Committee*

Introduction



Dear friends and partners in the weltwärts volunteer programme,

The weltwärts Partner Conference 2016 for Southern Africa took place from 13th to 16th April 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa. It was a privilege to once again host a weltwärts partner conference and in doing so to be able to involve local partners in the further development of the weltwärts programme better. The South African German Network e.V. (SAGE Net) has invited 70 weltwärts partner organizations and other participants linked to weltwärts from Southern African countries: South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho to exchange upon the partners' perspectives and to contribute towards strengthening the regional dialogue and networking. This conference was the first of four regional partner conferences that will be held in all weltwärts partner continents (Africa, Asia and Latin America) in 2016. We hope that this documentation contributes to the continuous exchange and cooperation between South and North and inspires the development of the weltwärts programme. It was with great pleasure and delight that SAGE Net accepted the honour of organising the fourth weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa, following already very productive conferences in 2012, 2014 and 2015. Thank you to everyone who made this conference possible. A sincere thank you to the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for the generous funding of this event. Also thanks to all delegates for their important contributions to a vivid and fruitful conference.

Wishing all the partners good success in their endeavours!

Carola Blendermann

Managing Director on behalf of SAGE Net Germany

Programme

Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016)

Day 1 – Wednesday 13 April 2016 – Setting the Stage

Time	Topic
11:00–13:00	Arrival of the delegates and Check In (Registration)
12:30–14:00	Lunch
14:00–16:30	Start of the conference Welcome address (Hans Nirschl, Gabriele Zöller) Introduction to the goals of the conference and the conference programme Check In of the participants Who is here? Scaling Exercise First dialogue Proposed topics from delegates taken into consideration 4 levels of listening My question for the conference

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Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016)

Day 1 – Wednesday 13 April 2016 – Setting the Stage continued

16:30–16:45	Tea break
16:45–18:00	1 st look at the weltwärts programme, the experiences of the delegates and 1 st look on new developments Introduction and News from the weltwärts programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weltwärts and other youth exchange programs at a glance • SAwN (Roweena Stewart) • weltwärts south-north component • Facebook • Returnee engagement (Arne Bonhage) • Competence centres in reaching different target groups • Upcoming evaluations First Participant Dialogue on their experiences in regard to the news and the experiences with North – South; South – North, PO – EO Feedback in Plenary
19:00–21:00	Welcome Dinner & Networking

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Programme

Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016) Day 2 – Thursday 14 April 2016 – Common Understanding

Time	Topic
09:00–09:30	Check In for the day
09:30–10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction African-German Youth Initiative (Maria Zandt) Q & A Discussion on implications Impulse: Perspective from a returned South African weltwärts volunteer (Sarah Fina)
10:30–10:45	Coffee
10:45–13:00	<p>Panel discussion: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Volunteering (WELTWÄRTS, African-German Youth Initiative) as part of SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ UNV perspective: (Tapiwa Kamuruko, Regional Programme Manager, United Nations Volunteers (UNV), Nairobi) ✓ SA Government perspective: (Mr Buti Manamela, Deputy Minister for Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation in the Presidency, Johannesburg) ✓ Corporate perspective: (Andy Swartz, Client Structured Banking Solutions, Barclays Africa Corporate Investment Bank, Johannesburg) ✓ Civil society perspective: (Ingrid Daniels, Director, Cape Mental Health, Cape Town,.) ✓ BMZ perspective: (Ms Gabriele Zöller, Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development, Deputy Head of Division Civic Engagement: weltwärts: Global Civic Engagement, Berlin) <p>Q & A</p>
13:00–14:30	Lunch

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Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016) Day 2 – Thursday 14 April 2016 – Common Understanding continued

Time	Topic
14:30–15:00	Dialogue walk: Process knowledge from morning input
15:00–17:00	<p>Partnerships as part of a sustainable global development Break away sessions (working phase I) 4–5 parallel sessions Working session 1: South North (Melanie Malema, Stephanie Schell-Faucon) Working session 2: What roles can volunteers play in achieving the SDG's – supporting the initiatives of returning volunteers (Roweena Stewart, Tapiwa Kamuruko, Arne Bonhage, Sarah Fina) Working session 3: How have/can partner organizations experience the benefits/impacts of volunteers? (Mary Mlambo, Hans Nirschl) Working session 4: How can the African German Youth Initiative (AGYI) add value to weltwärts (Gabriele Zöller, Donald Vogel Maria Zandt) Working session 5: Funding South North (Ingrid Daniels, Carola Blendermann)</p>
17:00–18:00	Presentation of results from working phase I in plenary
18:00 – 18:15	Check Out for the day
18:30–19:30	Dinner & Networking
19:30 – 20:30	On request: Q & A for "weltwärts newcomers" (Hans Nirschl)

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Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016)

Day 3 – Friday 15 April 2016 – Common Understanding and Finding

Time	Topic
09:00–09:30	Check In for the day
09:30–11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis & emergency management (Hans Nirschl, weltwärts programme steering committee) SAwN (Southern African weltwärts Network) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview on the current SAwN development (Roweena Stewart) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plus feedback from the steering committee (Andreas Möckel, Abel Motokolo) Steering committee perspective on partner participation (Hans) Complexity – A look at the various ways of operating within the weltwärts programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of different ways of working (Players from the field)
11:30–11:45	Tea break
11:45–13:00	<p>Finding solutions for SAwN....</p> <p>Break away sessions (working phase 2) 4–5 parallel sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working session 1: SAwN MOU and SawN structure (Roweena Stewart, Ingrid Daniels) Working session 2: SAwN as part of the weltwärts structure (Mary Mlambo, Gabriele Zöller) Working session 3: SAwN: financing and membership of SAwN (Gerry Gordon) <p>Improving weltwärts in my organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working session 4: Improvement of the sending and hosting experience in my organization (Carola Blendermann, Melanie Malema) Working session 5: crisis and emergency management (Hans Nirschl, N.N.)
13:00–14:00	Lunch

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Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016)

Day 3 – Friday 15 April 2016 – Common Understanding and Finding Solutions continued

Time	Topic
14:00–15:15	<p>Workshops 1 – 3 Continued.... Workshop 4 – 5 start a new</p> <p>Finding solutions for SAwN....</p> <p>Break away sessions (working phase 2) 4–5 parallel sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working session 1: SAwN MOU and SawN structure (Roweena Stewart, Ingrid) Working session 2: SAwN as part of the weltwärts structure (Mary Mlambo, Gabriele) Working session 3: SAwN: financing and membership of SAwN (Gerry) <p>Improving weltwärts in my organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working session 4: Improvement of the sending and hosting experience in my organization (Carola Blendermann, Melanie Malema) Working session 5: crisis and emergency management (Hans Nirschl, Lena Sabapathes)
15:15 – 15:30	Tea break
15:30–17:00	Presentation of results from working phase 2 in plenary
17:00–19:00	Time for individual activities/shopping
19:00–22:00	Reception outside conference centre (transport organised)

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Programme



Programme weltwärts Partner Conference for Southern Africa (13. – 16. April 2016)

Day 4 – Saturday 16 November 2016 Finding Solutions and Next Steps

Time	Topic
09:00–09:30	Check In for the day
09:30–11:00	Summing up solutions and results of conference Panel discussion with selected delegates
10:30–10:45	Tea break
11:15–13:00	Action planning & way forward Evaluation of conference & Check Out
13:00–14:00	Lunch
	Closure of conference & Departure

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Facts about the conference

Place of conference:	Benoni, Johannesburg, South Africa
Executing organisation:	South African German Network (SAGE Net) Germany e.V.
Duration of conference:	13. – 16. April 2016
Number of participants:	70
Number of participants per country:	South Africa 46 Germany 13 Namibia 2 Mozambique 2 Botswana 2 Lesotho 2 Ethiopia 2 Kenya 1
Conference language:	English
Priority topics:	Latest news from weltwärts Global partnership for sustainable development Crisis and emergency management Partner participation SAwN – development and finding solutions

DAY 1

Setting the stage

11:00

Arrival of the delegates



Participants receive information regarding the venue, the programme as well as all organisational matters. They register and receive their nametags.

12:30

Lunch

14:00

Start of the conference

Facilitators **Mary Mlambo** and **Claus-Bernhard Pakleppa** welcome the participants to the conference.



Welcome address by weltwärts

Gabriele Zöller, representative of the BMZ¹ (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung/Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) reads the official welcome address by the weltwärts programme steering committee for the 2016 partner conferences.



Check-In of the participants

As a warm-up, the participants are requested to demonstrate their different geographical origins, how often they have already participated at a partner conference and non-weltwärts participants briefly introduce themselves.

First dialogue



The conference participants are invited to have a 15 minutes conversation at their tables to introduce themselves briefly, tell everybody at the table about their lives during the past two weeks (private and work) and give feedback concerning everybody's own expectations regarding a successful outcome of the conference.

¹ BMZ is used as short form for 'Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung', which is the German term for 'Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development'.

DAY 1 SETTING THE STAGE

The topics of interest:

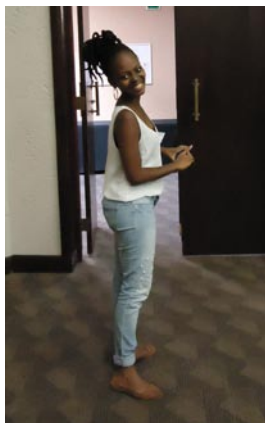
- Get more information about South-North and North-South exchange.
- Sustainability and SAwN², bringing the two together.
- Increase exchange and cooperation with other organisations in Southern Africa on a structural and individual level.
- AGYI³: what is it, who is it for?
- Preparation of South-North volunteers.
- Volunteers and the challenges of POs⁴ are facing with volunteer work.
- How to finance the volunteer programme? Role of the government and fundraising?
- Does South Africa need an exchange programme of its own?



Clayton Peters from the Ministry for Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation in the Presidency, Johannesburg addresses the delegates and emphasizes the interest of the government of South Africa in cooperating with South African civil society and the weltwärts programme. The South-North exchange between South Africa and Germany already exists in the technical and mechanical field.

Clayton Peters also sees the challenge in finding a role for the South African government in the weltwärts structures, which is complicated, as interference with civil society should be prevented. However, he stresses the point to voice any concerns, questions or issues linking the weltwärts programme with South Africa on the following day when another delegate of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Development will be present.

16:30
Tea break



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- 2 SAwN is used in this documentation as short form for Southern African weltwärts Network.
- 3 AGYI is being used in this documentation as short form for African German Youth Initiative.
- 4 PO is being used in this documentation as short form for partner organisation, South-North as well as North-South.

16:45

First look at the weltwärts programme, the experiences of the delegates and first look on new developments

(see also presentation weltwärts News & Updates [Appendix 1](#))

Gabriele Zöller presents an overview, basic information, news and updates on the weltwärts programme.

weltwärts and other youth exchange programmes at a glance

There are different development oriented volunteer programmes - for different target groups and with different formats - which are funded by the German government (for example ENSA, ASA). Among those is the weltwärts programme.

Within the weltwärts programme, partner organisations from Southern Africa have founded the Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN).

The German-African Youth Initiative (AGYI) is a new multi-lateral initiative of the German Government and the African Union Commission aimed at strengthening the existing partner and exchange structures between African countries and Germany and identifying new opportunities. South Africa is one of the pilot countries for the AGYI.

weltwärts South-North component

The South-North programme component enables young people from the partner countries of the weltwärts programme to serve as weltwärts volunteers in Germany. It promotes equal partnership and exchange between the programme participants in Germany and the partner countries.

The biggest News concerning the South-North component is its growth:

Up to 800 incoming volunteers are expected for 2016. 530 of those have already been requested by host organisations. 242 of these will be from African countries. Overall, 65 host organisations will take part in the pilot phase of the South-North component. From South Africa,

we currently have 18 volunteers in Germany, compared to only four volunteers in the previous programme cycle. So far, there has been one volunteer from Namibia and one volunteer from Swasiland. In May 2016 there will be the first South-North partner conference in Berlin.

Assignment examples South-North

The assignment posts are located throughout Germany. The volunteers are mainly deployed to assignments in the area of social services, environment and development policy education. An example of South-North volunteers is Manelisi Billy, from South Africa who works at Lebenshilfe, Bonn in a residence for elderly people with disabilities, who himself states that he loves Germany and has learnt the German language within 6 weeks. More information on Manelisi's experience in Germany can be found on his blog <https://manelisibilly.wordpress.com/>.

Upcoming evaluations within weltwärts

weltwärts as a programme is constantly developing and very dynamic. We are interested in drawing from our experiences and thus improving the programme further. In 2016, three evaluations are being carried out: The instrument of „country contact person (LAP)“ is in its pilot phase until 2017 and will be evaluated throughout 2016. The South-North component is also currently being evaluated. As in the evaluation of Country Contact Person, partner organisations are also being interviewed on their experiences especially in this context. The weltwärts programme in general is also evaluated with consultation of partner organisations in two cycles during 2016. The final report will be discussed in December 2016.

DAY 1 SETTING THE STAGE

Partner dialogue

There are some news concerning Partner dialogue and participation:

At its meetings in June and December 2015, the programme steering committee decided on new instruments for improving partner dialogue at the level of programme management and development.

(See presentation on partner participation for more detail [Appendix 6](#))

New target groups – creation of “competence centres”

The evaluation of the weltwärts programme recommended strengthening the approach to target groups previously not reached. In the sense of social inclusion and diversity, we are strengthening our efforts to increase the engage-

ment of previously under-represented target groups in our voluntary work. weltwärts should be „more colourful“. In 2015, three „competence centres“ were set up with the mandate of providing advice across the programme and approaching previously under-represented target groups. The focus of the centres are: People with impairments/disabilities, people with vocational training or with intermediate/secondary school leaving certificate and people with so-called immigrant background.

weltwärts on facebook

The weltwärts programme recently launched a Facebook page. The central desire here is to increase awareness of the weltwärts programme. All sending institutions - and, therefore, all volunteers and partner organisations too - are invited to prepare content for this page.

Engagement of returned volunteers

Arne Bonhage presents ways of social participation for returnees:

It is one of the objectives of weltwärts that volunteers are motivated to stay involved in development issues and be active in civil society beyond the duration of their voluntary service: Many returnees report how their volunteer service has changed them. They will have learnt something about global relations and development policy, and about how what they have experienced has something to do with their lives back home. Volunteers are expected to convey these learning experiences actively to others, continue to engage with development policy and society and use their volunteering experiences to further their life journeys.

Experience with the programme shows that a large number of the volunteers continue to be involved after their return: Many get involved in their immediate social circles by sharing their experiences and creating awareness among their friends and families or in clubs, church com-



munities or former schools. There is a powerful potential within each returned volunteer to be a role model, a motivating force for his/her peers, family, environment and to take his/her experiences further.

However, what they are often lacking is ideas and concrete starting points for their return work. Here, sending organisations can provide

volunteers with relevant information as well as supervise them in their return engagements. But even before and during the volunteer service it is important to promote engagement of volunteers. It is one of the criteria for selection of volunteers that they should be willing to get involved in civil society and share their experience upon returning to their home country.

For the North-South component there exists a concept for working with returnees that provides a framework for sending organisations. This concept is currently being revised: There are different programmes that encourage engagement of volunteers; not only weltwärts, but also for example professional development workers. Currently, BMZ with Engagement Global is working on the idea, if a new concept should be inclusive for all programmes, not only for weltwärts. The new concept would then also encompass South-North returnees. The weltwärts programme steering committee has put this topic on the agenda for its next meeting in June 2016.

Engagement of returned volunteers - example

In 2012, three former German weltwärts volunteers and three Togolese founded the „Engagement Enfants sans Limites“ association in Atakpamé, Togo. The German partners are the „Freundeskreis Afrika“ e.V. and Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V. associations. In 2013, the „Ecole Asokoto des Sourds“ was founded in Togo, where 15 children are currently enrolled. The school is currently in a temporarily rented building, but there are plans for a new building on its own plot. The volunteers believe that both children and adults with disabilities are important players in their communities, and they are working to ensure that students of this school are trained as multipliers for gender equality, ecological awareness and non-violent education.

First participant dialogue on their experience in regard to the news and the experiences with North-South; South-North, PO-SO - Feedback in Plenary

Skeptical about South-North exchange; what does it do to a volunteer who comes from a rural community or township and is placed in a city, the psychological aspect?

Question about the type of work the volunteers will do in Germany and what kind of skills they will learn. If they are only placed at hosting organisations taking care of children and elderly

people what skills do they bring back to their home country? What do we consider valuable? Southern African volunteers 'only' working in child care – Nelson Mandela said: “There can be no keener revelation of a society’s soul than the way in which it treats its children.” – volunteers offer so much and we need to value that.

Great news about volunteers with disabilities taking part in the programme but “there will be challenges and they will be met” – extra funding for extra



DAY 1 SETTING THE STAGE

costs like housing, support, etc. must be available.

South African government sees volunteers very differently from government in Germany – question of visa and taking jobs away from locals should be discussed. German volunteers can enter South Africa with a holiday visa but South African citizens need a visa anytime – change needs to take place on the government level.

“South African volunteers come back with confidence and with confidence nothing can stop you” – SAwN must harness them and include them in their work. Manage expectations and include them as they will have a huge impact on local community with their world view.

South-North funding is crucial. 25% comes from hosting organisation could come from South African government, could come from various channels – can be dealt with differently – for now the civil society in Germany is paying the 25% this has to change, fundraising in home countries needs to take place, the need to find a balance is expressed.



Acknowledgment of German government for South-North component and its importance.

German volunteers are in a gap year and only have skills and knowledge from school and family life they want to experience and learn about different cultures but do not have any vocational skills.

HO⁵ should be understood as hope – let us create opportunities for the volunteers and try to understand them what they need and what they want.” All HO must be prepared to assist, support and advise the volunteers but they also should expose the volunteers to challenges from which they will grow and learn.

Screening is important, in order to be involved with the SO⁶ and the volunteers before they arrive at HO but also to measure the impact of volunteerism in general and the impact of returnees in their local community. SAwN could advise and support SO in the selection/ administration procedures as well as establishing best practice guidelines and reporting/ supporting structures to guarantee good quality exchange.

The number of HOs in Germany is limited; they don't seem ready to host South-North volunteers. The development in Germany is slow and the aspect of 25% financial contribution is an issue for many organisations.

The wish of pairing organisations in Germany and Southern Africa for an exchange of vocational skilled volunteers. The problem here is that most young people with vocational skills don't have the time to spend a year abroad during their apprenticeship.

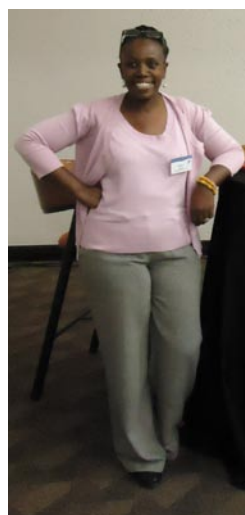
Critical voices in South Africa about international volunteers, so project decided to include local volunteers and organized school exchanges for locals – question arises if

5 HO is being used as short form for hosting organisation, South-North as well as North-South.

6 SO is being used as short form for sending organisation, South-North as well as North-South.

there should be a programme for local exchanges within South Africa.

Participation of returning volunteers is about trusting young people, they will get involved you do not need to force them. "In Germany we experience the voluntary participation of young people in context of the refugee situation. Those young people made valuable experiences while abroad and want to give something back, they are the civil society!"



19:00

Welcome Dinner and Networking

DAY 2

Common Understanding



9:00

Check-In for the day

The participants share their impressions regarding the first day of the conference. The guiding questions being: What was important to me yesterday? What do I need to follow up on during the next days?

Find out how structures in Germany work, what SAwN is all about and what the different mandates of the different organisations are. Demand to visualize the structures again and to make them clear to the delegates with all the abbreviations and their functionality.

The year counts for the CV in Germany, what would it count for in Southern Africa? Need to build awareness and acceptance of volunteerism.

The debate yesterday was lively and very open from the beginning on which was very nice and very productive. Nice to see the progress of the partner conference and everybody coming together.

An issue is security and the preparation especially in terms of cultural aspects.

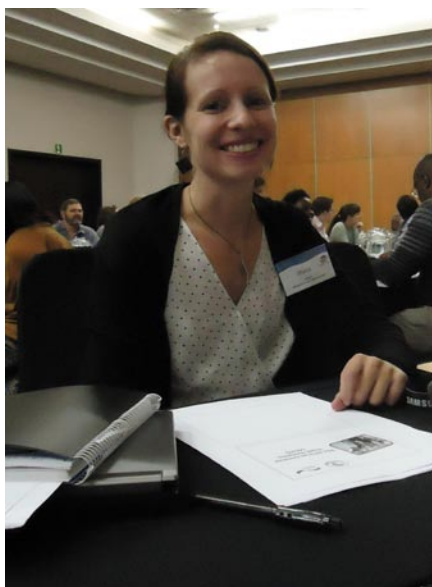
South-North component how can we set it up? Maybe differently from the North-South programme, adapt the structures to Southern Africa and find a way to include skills as well as expectations of the volunteers.

Not being alone with the challenges and frustrations in the weltwärts programme.

SAwN should have an own identity, with quality insurance and with it's different (Southern African) context, not a 'German structure'. How may other Southern African countries integrate within the SAwN structures. Ideas about the Southern African role in the programme in general.

Monetary returns are not the only benefit from returning volunteers, don't neglect the personal growth and self development.

We see the need for structures, it is a process and the cooperation is growing. We need to create a space for returning volunteers to include them in economic growth and we need to take control of it and speak with one voice - which is SAwN.



9:30

Introduction African German Youth Initiative (AGYI)

(see also presentation The African German Youth Initiative (AGYI) [Appendix 2](#))

Maria Zandt starts off by placing the AGYI in a political context. The AGYI was born from the new Africa Policy of the Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in 2014, willing to strengthen the exchange between Germany and African Countries. The AGYI contributes to the SDGs, especially the SDG 17 on global partnerships. It also responds to the African Youth Charter. The AGYI is a political focus through which new structures and instruments are being built or further developed as a support for existing and new activities in youth exchange and volunteering. It is the start of the initiative yet, still in its conception phase.

The objectives

The aim of the initiative is in a long-term perspective to strengthen mutual youth exchange and to support its quality, through:

- Offering support for existing and new youth exchange and volunteering activities
- Improving the quality of youth exchange
- Building and strengthening sustainable German-African partnerships
- Removing obstacles to youth exchange, such as visa restrictions
- Strengthening the capacity of implementing agencies and sending and hosting organisations in African countries for the development and management of exchange measures
- Enhancing Alumni activities and follow-up projects

The proposed structure

The AGYI is an initiative of the BMZ, in cooperation at political level with the African Union (HRST Department). Engagement Global, Service for Development Initiatives, coordinates the AGYI. The GIZ⁷ is responsible for building the structure in African countries. In each of the three pilot countries, Benin, Tanzania and South Africa, one implementing organisation has been identified to play a coordinating role. For South Africa, WESSA has been suggested. Different capacity building and networking opportunities will be provided to implementing organisations. Implementing organisations will then play a coordinating role among host and sending organisations in each country and provide them with opportunities to enhance exchange measures. After a pilot phase, the activities could then be extended to the regional level.

⁷ GIZ is used as short form for 'Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH', which is the German term for 'German association for international cooperation Ltd'

DAY 2 COMMON UNDERSTANDING

The supporting measures for African partners

In the framework of the African partner structure of the AGYI different support measures for implementing organisations and host and sending organisations are planned to enhance youth exchange. They touch on: information and advisory services, capacity-building, financing structures and net-working.

Q & A - Discussion on implications

The structures seem to be established on a macro level, between German and African governments, organisations feel left out.

The call for contribution i.e. coordinating role within AGYI (through Engagement Global) has not reached all the organisations in Southern African countries.

Organisations hoped for a 100% funding scheme in the new structures.

Why another structure? What exactly is the purpose?

Definition of youth (14-35 years old) was questioned; a 14 year old volunteer needs different support than older people, needs different placement, different kind of work, etc.

After pilot phase will the other countries be included, also small countries around South Africa?

AGYI will be a supplementary to the existing programmes to establish a Pan-African dialogue.

What about the South African government, do they know that AGYI exists, are they aware of this structure?

Concerns about AGYI as a new structure, the organisations struggled with weltwärts and decided to unite within SAWN in order to speak with one voice, now there is a new structure and they fear that they can't implement the structure, fear of carrying the burden, great idea but great challenges not to be neglected. SAWN must be strengthened and included in the process of forming the AGYI.

Impulse: Perspective from a returned South African weltwärts volunteers

Mary Mlambo welcomes a very special guest, Sarah Fina, one of the first South-North volunteers who spent a year in Oldenburg, Germany at the organisation Jugendkulturarbeit e.V. through SAGE Net e.V. The interview focuses on Sarah's experiences:



Applying process: did you get encouragement from anybody? Sarah was sponsored through Masi-funde (South African-German partnership) and she always wanted to go to Germany, it was a dream. Masifunde encouraged her to apply in the end.

Preparation: reality hit after the exams, which was a time of big changes. Sarah attended seminars in order to prepare for her year abroad.

Career wish: Public Relations and communication do something with a perspective. But her dream is to become an actress.



The flight: very excited, the first time out of Port Elizabeth, out of South Africa. First time on a plane, alone, going to a country she doesn't know, scared, away from family, friends and twin.

The project: Jugendkulturarbeit e.V. Oldenburg: Sarah was interested in the project because of drama, theatre, music, dance but the actual work there included more, like administration and the role of conference manager and facilitator.

Challenges: the language barrier was an issue and managing her expectations in context of the work at the project.

Sarah's advice to the new generation of South-North volunteers: keep expectations low, language is a barrier, challenge yourself, try something new every day, keep on trying!

The participants are very much involved and interested to hear more about Sarah's volunteer service in Germany and the experiences she gathered:

Questioning the duration of the preparation seminar: 1 week + 3 or 4 days of German language classes.

Important to guarantee the preparation and orientation in order to keep expectations close to reality, make the best out of this opportunity.

Sarah took part in various seminars with the German volunteers: interesting to learn about their preparation for South Africa and experience a change of perspective, also for the German volunteers it was important to exchange with a South African volunteer before their year abroad.

Role of ambassador: Sarah is an ambassador for Germany in South Africa and was an ambassador for South Africa in Germany.

Sarah also gathered a lot from the international volunteers in her project and learned a lot about Europe through them.

10:30
Coffee



DAY 2 COMMON UNDERSTANDING

10:45

Panel discussion - Global partnerships for sustainable development: volunteering (weltwärts, AGYI) as part of SDG⁸

'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' is an intergovernmental set of 17 goals, which are contained in the United Nations Resolution of 25 September 2015.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

Participants:

- UNV perspective: **Tapiwa Kambrik**, Regional Programme Manager, United Nations Volunteers
- SA Government perspective: **Josephilda Hlapho-Nhlapo**, Outcome facilitator, Social Protection and Social Cohesion; Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation South African Government
- Corporate perspective: **Andy Schwartz**, Client Structured Banking Solutions, Barclays Africa Corporate Investment Bank Johannesburg
- Civil Society perspective: **Ingrid Daniels**, Director Cape Mental Health Society, Cape Town
- BMZ perspective: **Gabriele Zöller**, Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development, Deputy Head of Division Civic Engagement: weltwärts: Global Civic Engagement, Berlin
- AUC perspective: **Nicholas Ouma**, HR, Science & Technology Dept. African Union Commission



Tapiwa Kambrik representing the United Nations Volunteers starts off the panel by defining the SDGs, which may be understood as driver for local development. The framework was developed with input from various parties as well as financial support. Issues are taken into account that could not be solved with MDG (Millennium Development Goals) as well as linked to Community Development Plans. The MDGs were mainly about financial aspects whereas SDGs are about the people and the power of change. The UNV approach: “let’s talk about people instead of money when talking about development.” The goal is to mobilize the young people, they aren’t involved at the moment

Nicholas Ouma from the African Union Commission raises the question: what can volunteers achieve? In context of climate change, sustainable resources and recycling the volunteers play a big role. People in rural areas can partake in development through the volunteers who bring new ideas and new perspective to the community, which can lead to awareness and that things are done differently elsewhere. Database needs to be established in order to build a network and gain insight who is working in the field and to answer questions like measuring impact of volunteer work, best practice and in order to facilitate cooperation.

Josephilda Hlapho-Nhlapo from the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Development articulates the main aim for the South African government, which is to end poverty and gain equality through social participation. The goal is that participants will become active citizens and will contribute to the development scheme. Youth policy is a shared matter for all ms. The goal is to “enable the youth to construct their lives”. There are 4 programs for different target groups already installed:

- Teaching vocational skills and implementing them i.e. building houses
- University students give extra lessons in communities during their studies 3. Young people taking a gap year
- Post graduates going abroad to work in a project and gain working experience as well as skills on the job
- She emphasizes the plan to implement 1 million placements for volunteers within the national youth service, which is part of the national youth policy. The proposal has to pass through cabinet and will be discussed with civil society, in order to find ways how to carry out this plan.

Ingrid Daniels, representing the civil society stresses the point that volunteers and civil society have been active in various fields of the SDGs. Whereas politics and government are far away from the actual work, simple language/wording is needed to understand what politics is trying to do, things are happening/changing and we have to map them. Why does the civil society need to do the work when the governments signed the SDGs?

Andy Schwartz from Barclays Bank, representing the corporate perspective speaks about the concept of shared growth. Barclays wants to function as a link between organisations, institutions and projects who offer financial aid and others who may be in need of financial aid. Just like the supply and demand model – corporate side has the money and wants to invest in society or community, whereas the projects need the money. Mapping is a very important aspect in order to know the players and to establish database in order to allocate the funding as well as the projects to be funded.

Gabriele Zöller from the BMZ stresses the point of empowering civil society in order for them to work properly – the need for the government to support civil society and the need to invest in skills.

DAY 2 COMMON UNDERSTANDING

Summary of Input & Questions from the floor directed at:

South African Government perspective

1 million volunteers, where are they going, is the government getting into contact with the organisations? How does the corporate funding work?

- í The government has to partner up with civil society otherwise it will not happen.

Education is the base to everything: Racial discrimination has become economic discrimination, best education is only available at private schools, public schools are overcrowded.

- í Use technology to map the organisations involved in volunteering. Education must be in the focus and the main outcome should be diminishing inequality. There should be a two-way communication, civil society should also report to government to solve issues like unequal education.



Corporate perspective

Corporate needs to know who is willing and who can afford to support projects, therefore database and mapping will be needed.

- í Important to identify the players and their expertise, not just handing out money but making sure the purpose is real, also on grass root level i.e. mentorship.

Civil society is the party to listen to because they are active in various fields, building cooperation

- í Corporates want to add value, want to be involved in the process.

Barclays educated community in terms of financial literacy, good experience, corporate relation already exists.

Government is pressuring corporate side to spend money but may they decide individually for what?

- í Amount is fixed to 1% and the company can choose in which field to invest.
- í Long term funding is the problem, because contracts do not last and the companies may change their field of interest/investment. Stability may not be guaranteed, may not rely on the corporate side for funding

Down to earth: wondering if corporate investment and government can support the grass root work of the projects.

- í They promise to be there and listen.

Commitment to SAwN in terms of providing assistance and structure.

- í CO from Barclays takes issue very seriously but no official commitment from Barclays, however personal commitment from Andy Schwartz.

UNV perspective

Attitude and understanding of the target group is crucial, for the government as well as for the corporate side. Otherwise good intentions just get lost in translation.

SDG & MDG: visions are created but not realized, how can we implement vision on a grass root level? The need for somebody to translate the policy for everyday use.

- í Mapping is so important because we need to create synergies and work together, which makes it

more efficient. At the moment everybody is working alone and doing double work whereas workload could be shared and facilitated.

AUC perspective

Plans and framework established by the government and the AUC what are the different roles? Stressing the need to work together.

- í Government programme makes sure that structures work together
- í Implementation will work on national level
- í Let's make education count for everybody through volunteering and soft skills, not only vocational skills.

Civil Society perspective

Education for all, also for people with disability. Also a call for volunteerism with disability, mobilize the youth!

- í Working together is important, hard to ask people to volunteer if they need a salary in order to survive.
- í The need to strengthen the partnership with the government in context of SAwN to find concrete solutions

German Government perspective

- í Good start, great dialogue to be expanded and followed up on.

13:00
Lunch



DAY 2 COMMON UNDERSTANDING

14:30

Break away sessions – Partnerships as a part of sustainable global development

After lunch the participants are asked to choose one working session in which they want to work the afternoon. Some of the panel guests stay on for the working sessions and contribute with their expertise. The working sessions take place in five different locations within the Conference Centre.

17:00

Presentation of the results from the working phase in plenary

Working session 1:

How can we assure a good South North sending process

Carola Blendermann and Hans Nirschl



Organisational level:

- Embrace opportunity learn and develop step by step
- Dialogue with hosting organisations, keep in contact
- Learn from real experiences i.e. Sarah and other returnees
- We do and we can – courageous and embrace opportunity

Structural level:

- Core groups like SAwN should establish guidelines until June, future best-practice taken from real experiences, fitting to our reality including a timeline when it will be complete and may be implemented, create a platform to work together
- Common understanding of the programme

Working session 2: Funding of South North

Birgit Schweizer and Ingrid Daniels



Organisational level:

- Finding cheaper accommodation for volunteers in Germany
- Hosting organisations must contribute, sending organisations cannot bring up that kind of money, have to cover costs that are not covered so vice versa should be the case
- Individual fundraising from the volunteers which is a great skill and which shows their commitment
- Returnees may fundraise for the next generation of volunteers
- Part time job might contribute to the 25%

Structural level:

- Approach corporates to come on board, sponsorship for volunteers, through South sending organisation
- Government contribution through SAwN a certain %
- German programme so 75% might be raised to 85% or even more, increase finances from German government
- Official SAwN letter for individual fundraising explaining the programme and the use so that individual fundraising gets easier, uniform approach for all organisations within SAwN
- SAwN toolkit: letter, database of potential donors, fundraising workshops, information and coaching
- Placement has to be clear/finalized 6 months before departure in order to fundraise the money – timeline has to be clear. Sending organisations must do the interview and assessment procedures early enough to allow for this
- Crowdfunding by alumni in both countries and returned volunteers, not for a project but for the next generation

DAY 2 COMMON UNDERSTANDING

Working session 3:

What roles can volunteers play in achieving the SDG

Stephanie Schell-Faucon, Sarah Fina and Arne Bonhage



Organisational level:

- Support and assistance for returnees is needed continued coaching from the application process through to their work as returnees also in context of finding employment
- Recognition is important, certificate is helpful to document what they have been doing abroad and to help them find employment– listing of learned and applied skills in certificate

Structural level:

- Build structures to include the returnees, give them a place to participate – roles: mentoring, preparation, ambassador, multiplier effect, trainer, developing own projects
- Enable exchange between volunteers, getting in touch with volunteers in Germany and building a network – increase exchange between South–North volunteers in host organisation/country
- Provide learning opportunities also for returnees i.e. mentoring presentation skills, fundraising, progress from volunteer to alumni
- Ensure standards through networks i.e. SAGE Net and SAwN and build platforms for communication within the group of returnees
- Financial issues for the returnee work – allocation for financial support BMZ?

Working session 4:

How can partner organisations experience the benefits or impacts of volunteers

Melanie Malema and Mary Mlambo

Organisational level:

- Specific volunteers matching specific projects - Skill exchange
- Prepare yourself as organisation to host volunteers. Prepare, educate and train your staff continuously i.e. the volunteers are not here to take over your job, include anybody you are working with, staff might get involved and might start volunteering themselves



- Cheap labour, extra pair of hands but they also need training, however once they receive the training they are a huge asset. Tasks/job description has to be defined clearly as well as the reason why they are here
- Adapt work ethic from German volunteers, good example for locals, social life should not interfere with work
- Increase exposure in terms of young people from community and volunteers
- Different perspectives also beneficial for the hosting organisation, inspiration for locals
 - Different views, they see things differently and might improve things, don't be scared to embrace ideas - The volunteers are open minded, they are educated not to discriminate, which is an asset to the hosting organisation and the team
- As organisation be included in the selection process, don't leave it to the sending organisation

- New programmes might be implemented within the projects, they come with new ideas about i.e. agriculture, child education, cultural activities, etc.

Structural level:

- Two mentors, one internal project mentor and one external
- Market for broader target group: vocational, special need, migration, etc. volunteers
- Market for older more skilled volunteers
- Investigate on SA side visa question in terms of vocational skilled volunteers, maybe AUC can look on visa issue in cooperation with government
- Southern Africa is skilling up German school leavers, request some skilled volunteers or financial support for mentorship
- Guidelines must be followed
- Screening is important in order to find the best volunteer for the organisation

Working session 5:

How can the African German Youth Initiative (AGYI) add value to weltwärts

Gabriele Zöller, Maria Zandt and Donald Vogel

Structural level:

- Partnership with other programmes, non-weltwärts programmes, i.e. structures
- Broaden criteria for volunteering i.e. age, skills, expertise, etc.
- Joint seminars, orientations, workshops and returnee programmes

DAY 2 COMMON UNDERSTANDING



- Best practice, guideline
- How can we get involved with other programmes and create synergies
- Linking with the government, speaking with one voice
- Structures, policy standards like SAwN
- See how SAwN might fit into it as one of the big players
- Steps to be taken: planning workshops for implementing AGYI, South-South programmes, Workshop in pilot countries with the other programmes, how can we work together, define the operations, needs, separate joint meeting with SAwN (support to SAwN secretariat)

18:00

Check-Out for the day

18:30

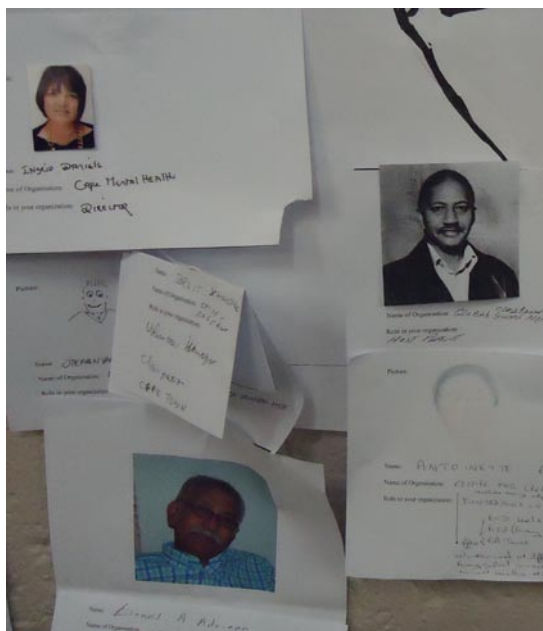
Dinner and networking

DAY 3 Common Understanding & Finding Solutions

Check-In for the day

The conference participants are asked to recapture the input from the previous day along the leading questions: What was important to me yesterday? What do I need to follow up during the next days, with a special focus on the outcomes of the working sessions.

The question of fundraising and collaboration with the government in order to get financing - Good that the government was on the panel but need to find strategy to implement things - The AUC could ensure the development on the field of youth and education – Astonishment about the participation of the panel – important people taking part, coming together – things are developing - Not impressive that the SA government could not commit to anything



How to make the maximum use of SAwN - Coming together and exchanging, networking between sending and hosting organisations - Defining and explaining the working position of SAwN - How can SAwN work, what structures need to be established

How can SAwN mobilize AGYI, how are the big structures going to work, how can we operate within that framework, establish guidelines for the South-North programme - The danger of SAwN and AGYI collide – partnering up should be made possible not hindering SAwN in their work

Explanation and inclusion of SDGs

The South-North enthusiasm – The idea that different structures might be necessary for South-North exchange than for North-South – Getting realistic figures concerning the costs of the South-North exchange – South African organisations have problems implementing South-North programme because some German hosting organisations/partners are not ready to host volunteers

All topics provided by delegates should be addressed during the conference

The platform for South-South exchange is positive

Question of how the returnees can be involved, participation

Sarah's story was a very practical approach to what volunteerism can do – get an idea about the experience for young people - gave hope and gave safety that Africans do not get Europeanised but keep their African spirit - providing basic German lessons on weltwärts website or SAwN website in order to decrease language barriers

How to facilitate the process of volunteering

DAY 3 COMMON UNDERSTANDING & FINDING SOLUTIONS

Crisis & emergency management

Hans Nirschl: weltwärts programme steering committee

Lena Sabapathee: country contact person

Anette Schwitzke: quality association ventao

(also see presentation Crisis and Emergency Management in the weltwärts Programme [Appendix 3](#))

Each year, approximately 3,300 young men and women get involved in the weltwärts development volunteer service in countries of the Global South. Such assignments are not without risk, and sending organisations as well as partner organisations are aware of their responsibilities. Together they ensure that the volunteers are accompanied extensively during their assignments. Nevertheless, emergencies and crisis situations can always occur.



Crisis management

Crisis management is part of a comprehensive quality management system and is therefore the responsibility of each sending organisation itself. The crisis management system is thus a key tool in prevention and intervention in crisis situations. This means: Each sending organisation is itself responsible for developing and implementing an emergency and crisis management system. This also means that each sending organisation is responsible for communicating this crisis management system with the parties involved in the implementation and monitoring of the voluntary service, so that all relevant participants know their responsibilities.

The crisis management system of each sending organisation should therefore be adapted to the specific structures and processes of the organisation.

Requirements for crisis and emergency management that each sending organisation should meet

1. Within the scope of health precautions, the sending organisations ensure that volunteers receive information on the necessary health precautions (e.g. necessary vaccinations) and health protection (e.g. list of local addresses) and on the general security situation in the country of assignment (e.g. code of conduct). The sending organisations must also make an instantaneous contact available to volunteers at all times for emergencies (24/7 availability, e.g. via the assistance service)
2. Sending organisations must arrange travel insurance, accident insurance, and liability and repatriation insurance for assigned volunteers for the duration of their voluntary service.
3. The security advice and travel warnings of the Foreign Office and additional instructions and restrictions of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are authoritative for the assignment of weltwärts volunteers. Sending organisations and volunteers must keep themselves informed about the security situation on the ground and follow the travel and safety advice of the Foreign Office. No later than after arrival in the country of assignment volunteers must be entered

on the list of the Foreign Office of Germans residing in the consular area (ELEFAND list). In case of deterioration of the general security situation (e.g. natural disasters, political unrest), embassies can contact the volunteers via the ELEFAND list.

4. The sending organisations must have a written crisis and emergency management plan available, which they share with all relevant participating parties (e.g. volunteers, partner organisations, host organisations, mentors etc.).

Certification by external testing authorities

Within the mandatory certification of sending organisations by external inspection bodies, various test systems and indicators are used to test relevant quality aspects of the crisis and emergency system of sending organisations.

Support by quality associations: The quality associations accompany and support the sending organisations according to the latter's needs in order to effectively develop the organisation's crisis and emergency management, e.g. in the form of individual consultation, and participation in training and workshops. In addition, the quality associations enable the regular exchange of technical and cooperative experience with crisis and emergency management between the sending organisations.

The crisis and emergency management is constantly being developed in cooperation with sending organisations and quality associations, e.g. criteria and indicators are worked out and agreed together. Consequently, the relevant participants in the crisis and emergency system can flexibly and effectively respond to current needs and, where applicable, make necessary adjustments.

Quality Work Group: The quality associations regularly exchange information on relevant topics of quality work and reflect new insights from practical experience with sending organisations and the implementation of the programme to the Quality Work Group and possibly other relevant bodies.

In relation to the crisis and emergency system in the weltwärts programme, it is the task of the Quality Work Group to professionally accompany and support the demand-oriented development and to regularly examine the existing quality requirements for the system.

INPUT and Questions:

Partner network within hosting country needs to be established, if accident happens near a partner organisation within the hosting country they can take care of the first aid matters

The emergency plan needs to be established also in Germany for the South-North volunteers, even the ELEFAND list does not exist at the embassies

Important to get all the insurance information from volunteers at the beginning of their stay so it is there and accessible and you don't need to struggle with finding out the information when time is crucial

Speak to the hospital beforehand and inform them that there are international volunteers who will have international insurance

Hosting organisations have difficulties in reaching a contact person for the insurance so that volunteer may be treated, in Germany insurance say that this may not happen but it does. Use the country contact person to step in and the emergency number

DAY 3 COMMON UNDERSTANDING & FINDING SOLUTIONS

Overview on current SAwN (Southern African weltwärts Network) development

Roweena Stewart and Ingrid Daniels



(also see presentation Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) [Appendix 4](#))

The weltwärts Partnership Conference – Southern Africa held in 2014 in Port Elizabeth, South Africa was a defining moment for partner organisations in Southern Africa. There was consensus that a Southern African structure of partner organisations needed to be formed to give partner organisations direct links and communication with the weltwärts Steering Committee in Germany. The Southern African weltwärts Network - SAwN was formed as a significant new structure within the weltwärts programme.

It was agreed that SAwN would also facilitate communication internally within the network of partner organisations and their governments. The Network would also have a lobbying role and ensure that an information portal is developed to access relevant information regarding the weltwärts programmes.

Various roles were defined: update the data-base of partner organisations in the Southern African region, plan the first Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) 'Kick-Off' Strategic Workshop in 2015, Liaise with the weltwärts Steering Committee in Germany and to partner with SAGENET in Germany as a conduit to access funding and manage the funding relationship with the BMZ who is the primary funder (100% funding) for this Conference.

As for now five Southern African countries are represented within SAwN.

In November 2015 the SAwN 'kick-off' strategic workshop took place in Cape Town, where a new steering committee was elected, chairperson being Rowena Stewart. Working groups were established to ensure that we design and drive the objectives⁹ of SAwN, which are:

Determine the vision, mission and objectives of SAwN

- Establish communication and marketing strategies to increase SAwN's profile
- Identify strategies for enhancing co-operation with SOs, POs and weltwärts steering committee
- Enhance partner organisation networks
- Determine the structure, governance and activities facilitate direct links with weltwärts steering committee
- Establish fundraising strategies to sustain operations
- Elect the Southern African weltwärts network executive committee

Points for further consideration and discussion are: How do we bring the perpetual new members coming into SAwN up to speed as they join? Mozambique and Lesotho are now represented on the steering committee. How do we continue to operate with an administrative office and personnel? Discussion and decision of the requirements of members for the legalization of the entity. Meeting/communication with the experts – Barclays Bank/Presidents for support and funding.

⁹ For the list of SAwN objectives, see presentation Appendix 4.

Plus Feedback from the SAwN (Southern African weltwärts Network) steering committee

Andreas Möckel and Abel Motokola

(also see presentation Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) 2016 Current Development [Appendix 5](#))

Fundraising work group:

- SAwN steering committee should determine the membership fee
- The SAwN steering committee needs to design a 3 year budget
- The employment of an administrator
- Annual conference and/or face to face

Communication and Marketing work group:

- The focus will be on active partners for now
- Though communication will be facing a variety of issues, which we must be able to resolve.
- Marketing tools and promotional materials needed to enhance awareness and effectiveness
- No budget as we will be guided by the priorities and focus on what we would like to achieve at a specific period
- Enforcement of the code of good practise
- Hosting regional conference/meetings as part of follow up, monitoring and reporting
- To have a designated person with regards to SAwN in Germany.

Database and admin work group:

- SAGE Net Cape Town provides data base of sending organisations and partner organisations
- No confirmation which partner organisations are still receiving volunteers and which organizations are operational. As some partner organisations are not responding
- Contact details have changed (change in personnel, closure of organisations, etc.) and updated information not forwarded
- Request that BMZ assists by providing a list of sending and partner organisations in the weltwärts programme. Due to German data protection laws they not able to assist us.

Legal entity working group:

The Research and Governance group investigated the various options of legalising SAwN and after consultation it was recommended that we consider registration of a Non Profit Company (NPC) opposed an NGO or Voluntary Organisation as this would best fit our needs.

DAY 3 COMMON UNDERSTANDING & FINDING SOLUTIONS

11:30

Tea break



weltwärts steering committee perspective on partner participation

Melanie Segueda: Engagement Global

Hans Nirschl: weltwärts programme steering committee

(also see presentation weltwärts Partner Participation [Appendix 6](#))



In addition to over 180 currently active and accredited German weltwärts member organisations, there is an even larger number of partner organisations from the Global South. These partner organisations have a key role in the success of the weltwärts programme. However, the role of the partner organisations is changing, as they now also act as sending organisations in the South-North component of the weltwärts programme.

The central forum for the development of the weltwärts programme is the programme steering committee, consisting of members from civil society and the state. The implementation of the voluntary service is based on „partnership and cooperation with the participating partner organisations in the Global South“, as is outlined in the weltwärts support guidelines (2014). In the programme steering committee’s rules of procedure, it is also laid out that partner organisations are to be granted an appropriate level of involvement: „The partner organisations from the weltwärts partner countries are to be given an appropriate degree of involvement before and after the meetings of the programme steering committee (e.g. by naming representatives to ensure partner participation).“

Management and Implementation level:

The programme steering committee decided upon a differentiation between the management level and the implementation level of the programme. On the implementation level, the sending and host organisations in Germany work with their partner organisations. The way the partnership is shaped and arranged, however, is the direct responsibility of the organisations. At the management level, the focus is on how to better incorporate the opinions of the organisations involved in the programme into the work of the committees, and thus into the management and further development of the programme.

Representative for partner participation:

„Consultation“ is defined as the minimum level of partner participation, i.e. the incorporation of opinions and advice of selected partners. In addition, the programme steering committee decided that in each committee, a „representative for partner participation“ would be named. The role of the representative is to:

- Review the annual planning for topics that are of interest to partners, and/or topics on which no competent decision can be made without partners
- Incorporate partner input
- Document the process of partner integration

As the first committee in the weltwärts programme, the South-North working group is trying to consult partner organisation on certain topics and to obtain their feedback („representative for partner participation“). This means: On important topics, the working group obtains the opinions of the respective sending organisation of the South-North component so that partner perspectives can be incorporated in the further development of the component. For this purpose, questions are drawn up for specific issues on the agenda to address participating partner organisations. In addition, the main outcomes of the meetings are summarised and translated into English and Spanish.

Complexity – A look at the various ways of operating within the weltwärts programme

Hans Nirschl

Dear Friends,

I will stick to the dynamic of this conference and I will change the topic a bit.

I am talking on behalf of the steering committee, but I'm leaning towards the civil society part when talking, because that is, where I come from.

So: *what is the steering committee's thinking when it comes to participation of partners? The answer is as simple as that: Yes, we need your participation. Yes, we want your participation. We need this cooperation as urgently as you might need it. The question is not if, the question is how. I do hope that we come out with some realistic ideas in the following sessions.*

Now *I will be talking about civil society, volunteer services and not about SAWN but to SAWN*

I am German. I had the privilege to work and live in Kenya for some years. There I was in cultural trouble since I set my suitcase down. But I enjoyed a good diving teacher. Not so much for diving in the Indian Ocean but even more so for diving into the cultures of the people, the reality they come from, their hopes, fears and broken promises. It took me quite some time to develop at least a little bit of understanding.

When *I participated on international conferences I met people who flew in and flew out. In between they gave a speech. A strange thing happened to me. After five minutes I had the strong feeling: he/she is "bull sheeting" us. Well educated, clever and smart. But free of any idea, where he/she is talking and no clue to whom.*

DAY 3 COMMON UNDERSTANDING & FINDING SOLUTIONS

I flew in Tuesday. I will fly out Saturday. The only thing I know for sure is that my understanding of your reality is limited. But at least that I know. Let me reach back to the group work session on south – north sending. For me it was not easy to contribute to this discussion substantially, because I am not familiar enough with your realities. Let us keep in mind: whatever we talk about, whatever we plan: it has to fit into your frames. This, for me, is the most important part of the conference. To dialogue with you and to get your perspective, your thinking and your feelings.

Let me pick up a few points from yesterday's discussions. One of the reporting groups motioned reconciliation as part of volunteer services.

I don't have to talk about reconciliation to you. You had and you have your own stories on Truth and Reconciliation. You know about the fight against Apartheid and against racism. You know, that it takes more than "kiss, embrace and celebrate" to build a rainbow.

In Germany we had a similar experience. After World War II, Germany was isolated and a lot of people felt very guilty. It was around 1954 when people from civil society - from the churches - tried to start a dialogue with civil society in France and Poland, both of the two countries have been invaded so brutally. To talk about the past and to work on a future in peace. The motto was: war, never again!!! So they started to work on reconciliation and relationship. This was a kind of international volunteer service. Until today international volunteer services are part of our civil society. It took more than 50 years before weltwärts came in. It was the government asking the civil society in Germany to participate in weltwärts, not the other way round. We put our knowledge and 50 years of experience into the programme. Now we are on a good way within the joint venture between civil society and government but both sides are still learning on shaping this unique cooperation.

Let me make a stand: volunteerism and volunteer service belong to the civil society. Civil Society should be on the driver's seat. Volunteer services should come out of the civil society and the government should support the civil society happily to carry out volunteerism. Just remember the session on SDG yesterday and the importance of civil society within the goals. I - personally - strongly believe that people have the power to change things and to work on a better future for all. SAwN is a very important asset to the civil societies in the member states. Also volunteers are a strong asset to the civil society. We want volunteers who stand up for justice, who work for a good quality of life for everybody, who protect environment and fight racism. Who serve the neighbourhood, the community and who build the nation. We want people, who are ready to work on the global issues. Again: Think of the SDG discussion. International volunteer services can be a real good mind setting. From my understanding and related to weltwärts: SAwN is part of the civil society in Southern Africa and - most of all - there should be a strong relation between SAwN and the civil society actors in Germany. Let us work on that.

SAwN was founded at the PE conference November 2014. One year later, November 2015 your kick off meeting took place. You formed your structure. Members come from South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique. Mission, vision and objectives have been formulated. You are fast. Congratulation. There are examples taking much more time to come up with something similar in Germany.

We want SAwN to be a competent platform for the exchange of know-how, experiences and best practice just to help the members to conduct international volunteer services in good quality. But in accordance to your realities. We want to encourage you to continue to work on quality issues, such as guidelines for selection and preparation of volunteers. You are on the right track. That became very clear in the course of the workshop on the South – North issue yesterday. "What means good sending for us, from our perspective"? We mentioned the six "Quality Circles" in Germany. Why not having SAwN as number seven? And - of course - we want SAwN to be a strong voice for volunteering and volunteer services in Southern Africa. Strong and independent. No need to say it again: we want SAwN to participate in the development of weltwärts. We don't ask if, let's work on the question how.

As for the AGYI - let us find out, how AGYI could support SAwN. From my perspective the most important question is: how can AGYI fit to the identity of SAwN, not the other way round. Yesterday the idea was born that AGYI could be helpful and supportive to increase the man power within SAwN. Maybe there is the possibility to finance a person to coordinate the SAwN activities. That would be great. But from our understanding the condition would be the independence of SAwN. Therefore, this person should be integrated into the structure of SAwN and not in the structure of AGYI. As a countermove AGYI will benefit from SAwN's experience in volunteer services. This could be a win – win situation.

*Yesterday night, **Gabriele, Claus, Donald and I**, discussed a possible relation between SAwN and AGYI. These are the results and our proposals:*

- *First of all: SAwN has to stay independent*
- *The cooperation between SAwN and AGYI should be a win – win situation*
- *We recommend a workshop for all parties involved for discussing the cooperation. Parties involved among others are: SAwN, representative of German civil society (from steering committee), WESSA, AUC and representatives from German government*
- *Prior to this workshop there should be a meeting of SAwN and representative of German civil society for formation of opinion.*
- *We should use the opportunities whenever members of the SAwN committees are in Germany to exchange and strengthen our relationship*

Thank you for listening and keep on in that spirit.

13:00 Lunch



14:00

Finding solutions for SAwN: Break away sessions – Partnerships as a part of sustainable global development

The participants are asked to choose again one working session in which they want to participate. The working sessions take place in five different locations within the Conference Centre.

DAY 3 COMMON UNDERSTANDING & FINDING SOLUTIONS

15:30

Presentation of results from the working phase in plenary

Working session 7¹⁰:

SAwN Memorandum of understanding (MOU) and SAwN structure

Organisational level:

- Agree that the partner keep the steering committee informed about developments and changes i.e. possibility of no continuous membership, only when hosting/sending through weltwärts
- All recipients of weltwärts volunteers should/must be member of SAwN
- Structural level:
 - Identify aspects that will help define MOU – vision & mission, guidelines
 - Develop membership structure
 - Develop a reporting system in terms of finances
 - Agree to constitute as a volunteer association (under advisement)
 - Reserve the right to be open to other collaborations
 - Define the role of the steering committee in terms of working groups and regular meetings
 - Implementing organogram, logo, vision, mission, objectives, membership, governing body & sub-structures, annual conference, terms of office

Working session 8: How will SAwN be part of weltwärts

Structural level:

- Financial support scheme for sending organisations to match contributions accordingly
- Running costs: stationery Identify 3 areas: quality, advocacy and programme influence
- AGYI functioning as a resource for SAwN
- Participating in the decision-making of the steering committee in terms of information and consultation for the time being
- Implement contact person at SAwN (Chairperson currently Rowena) also implement SAwN contact person in Germany
- Need of financing for i.e. secretariat
- Awareness of potential conflicts between partners
- SAwN stays an independent entity!!!
- Nothing is set yet in context of AGYI, structures need to be found and determined

Working session 9: Financing and membership of SAwN

Structural level:

- Basic: 100R per volunteer/year, Basic Plus: 200R per volunteer/year, Solidarity: 200R and upwards per volunteer/year

¹⁰ Working session number 6 was left out accidentally. For convenience and better reference within the attachments, the actual numbers are kept.

- Demonstrate independence, financially
- Financial support scheme for sending organisations to match contributions accordingly
- Running costs: stationery, travel expenses, administration, communication, rent, conferences – can be kept low in the beginning through various ways
- Volunteer administrator: freeing up existing volunteer to work for SAwN in 2016, full time volunteer for administration SAwN, stationed in partner organisation 2017
- Further financing ideas: local municipalities, international government relations, round table, rotary, NPC, 18A certificate

Working session 10: Improvement of the hosting and sending experience in my organisation

Organisational level:

- Communication between sending, hosting organisations and volunteer is very important i.e. orientation phase, need to build confidence – Job description must fit
- Southern African volunteers prepare themselves with information about sending organisation, country, etc. and change perception in host country of their home country
- Same rules/regulations for volunteers as for staff i.e. holidays, task description

Structural level:

- Reporting system needs to be implemented like North-South
- Fundraising: need support from sending organisation but volunteer must fundraise as well
- Start decreasing language barriers before arriving at host organisation
- Internal and external mentors – two people
- Handover period from one volunteer generation to the next

Working session 11: Crisis and emergency management

Organisational level:

- Overview of insurances, coverage
- Agreements between sending, hosting and volunteer, communication is crucial, who is in charge for security measures
- ‘Do no harm’/code of conduct session before volunteers go to their assignment

Structural level:

- Overview of emergency numbers, the most important ones must be on emergency card
- Emergency plan/network when volunteer is travelling, also across borders
- Liability issues, when in conflict with law, accident, etc.
- Manual/checklist is being developed as to the plan of action
- Exchange on how other hosting organisations handle the issue
- Information/letter to hospital in advance where volunteer would be treated information flow, who to contact

DAY 3 COMMON UNDERSTANDING & FINDING SOLUTIONS

17:00

Time for individual activities

The participants have the choice of a free afternoon or a shopping tour.

19:00

Reception outside conference centre

The evening reception takes place in the Sakhumzi Restaurant next to the Mandela house in Soweto. Where tswana dancers welcome the delegates with dances and songs from tswana culture, performed at celebrations or traditional rituals. The evening programme was filled with dancing, traditional food and singing.



DAY 4

Finding solutions and next steps

9:00

Check-In for the day

9:30

**Summing up solutions and results of conference
– Panel discussion with selected delegates**

The facilitators instruct the conference participants to collect the key findings and results of the conference, especially from the two working phases from day 2 and day 3 while splitting into groups and discussing the outcomes of the working sessions as well as the next steps and the way forward.

10:30

Tea break

11:15

Action planning & way forward – Evaluation of conference & Check-Out

Clarification needed

- Until when does SAwN has a MOU
- Face, Name to working groups within SAwN
- Volunteer administrator to be discussed
- Who following up with SAwN funding, approaching the government
- Member sign up today

Action planning & Way forward

Session 1: Assure good South-North sending process

- Best practice working group as well as impact & evaluation working group to be established (today)
- Website/Info sharing portal
- Working group within SAwN on South – North including emergency guidelines
- Feedback within the next 2 months, on German sending organisations who are not prepared to receive South – North volunteers (Hans Nirschl)



DAY 4 FINDING SOLUTIONS AND NEXT STEPS



Session 2: Funding of South-North

- Approach corporations (organisational or structural level, or both?)
- Develop an advocacy plan with key areas of operation e.g. what we want from government
- Fundraising working groups SAwN to put together fundraising letter by June and work on toolkit

Session 3: Volunteers' role in achieving SDGs

- working group within SAwN on impact/monitoring and evaluation

Session 4: Benefits and impact of volunteers

- All partners to share 1-page a "core business" and key needs from volunteers e.g. skills
- To be done by Database working group e.g. template?

Session 5: AGYI impact on weltwärts

- Establish SAwN before looking into AGYI – relationship needs to be discussed carefully
- Workshop with key stakeholders in Southern African countries a.s.a.p. (BMZ, [Maria Zandt](#) giz) and before that have an independent consultation day just between the civil societies ([Hans Nirschl](#), [Roweena Stewart](#))
- AUC to inform SADC and the member states on AGYI and SAwN

Session 7: SAwN memorandum

- Changing memorandum to intend
- SAwN steering committee produce timeline with deadlines
- Working groups on the programme side: Impact, monitoring and evaluation and Best practice





Session 8: SAwN's role within weltwärts

- SAwN having a member on the board of weltwärts, who voices SAwN's issues in Germany
- Information on WESSA and their role to be shared
- Might become the sixth quality association within weltwärts
- Support of Germany in making SAwN a strong network
 - > Contact person in Germany (PSA to decide, **Hans Nirschl** to follow up)
 - > Improve direct information flow
 - > Before weltwärts steering committee meetings the agenda to be send to SAwN for feedback
- SAwN involvement in programme steering (PSA) Meeting with 2 – 3 SAwN steering committee members in June with representatives of the PSA on partner involvement in steering committee (**Gabriele Zöller, Hans Nirschl**)
- Traveling to Germany from SAwN members: for more meetings feedback/further collaboration transparency on travel dates



DAY 4 FINDING SOLUTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Session 9: Financing and membership of SAwN

- Agree on volunteer part time administrator (today) – a more skilled employee is needed for this position and cannot be filled with a volunteer. Profile and job description will be set up a.s.a.p. Profile of staff needed to be clarified end of April 2016
- Follow-up on funding through corporates and governments
- How may SAwN's funding of 30.000 Rand might be taken into the 25% of the weltwärts programme for South-North (follow up in Germany with BMZ)
- Invoices for members will be sent out in the next days
- AGYI has different funding structures and might be helpful and supportive to SAwN
- Funding via AGYI to be followed up by BMZ/PSA

Session 10: Improving hosting and sending experience

- Under best practice work group SAwN

Session 11: Crisis and emergency management

- Working group within SAwN should be established
- Emergency checklist, in form of questions for partner organisations will be developed (by quality association ventao) and sent to partners for feedback, because they know what is important
- Quality association (ventao) will develop a short statement on the question of who is liable for what and will distribute it to other quality associations to be distributed to partners in Southern Africa
- "Do no harm" session/workshop/guidelines should be included, must be adapted to volunteerism
- Call for research: Third party insurance making sure what it covers

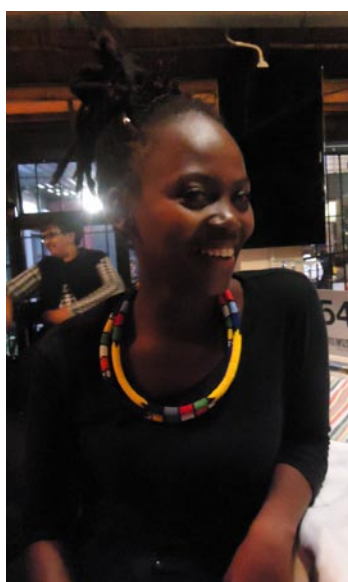


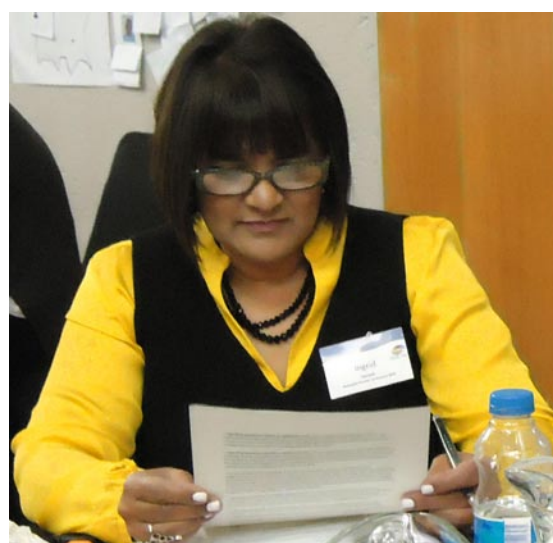
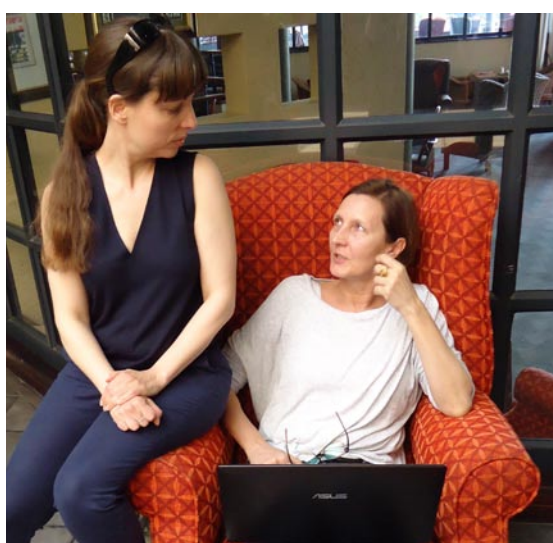
13:00
Lunch

14:00
Closure of conference, acknowledgement and good-byes



Gallery





GALLERY



**CONFERENCE
DOCUMENTATION
13–16 April 2016
Johannesburg, South Africa**

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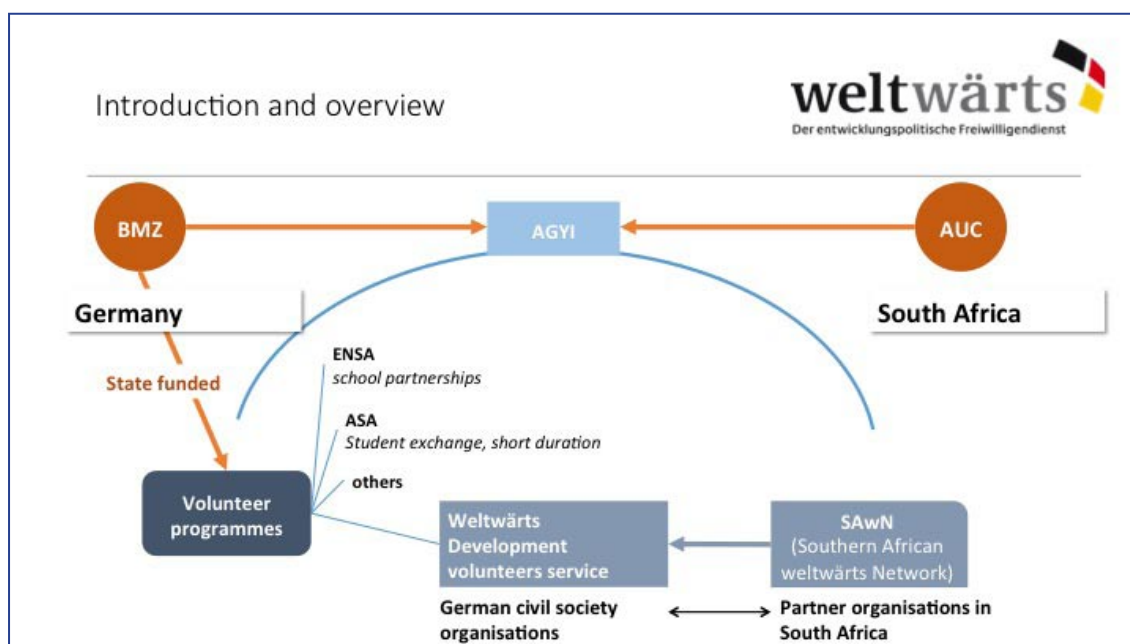


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Appendix

Appendix 1: weltwärts News & Updates





weltwärts
Der entwicklungspolitische Freiwilligendienst

Assignment examples

Rwanda → Ev. Gemeindezentrum, Witten

Ecuador → Kindergarten Kleine welt, Bremen

South Africa → school farm Ummeln, Bielefeld

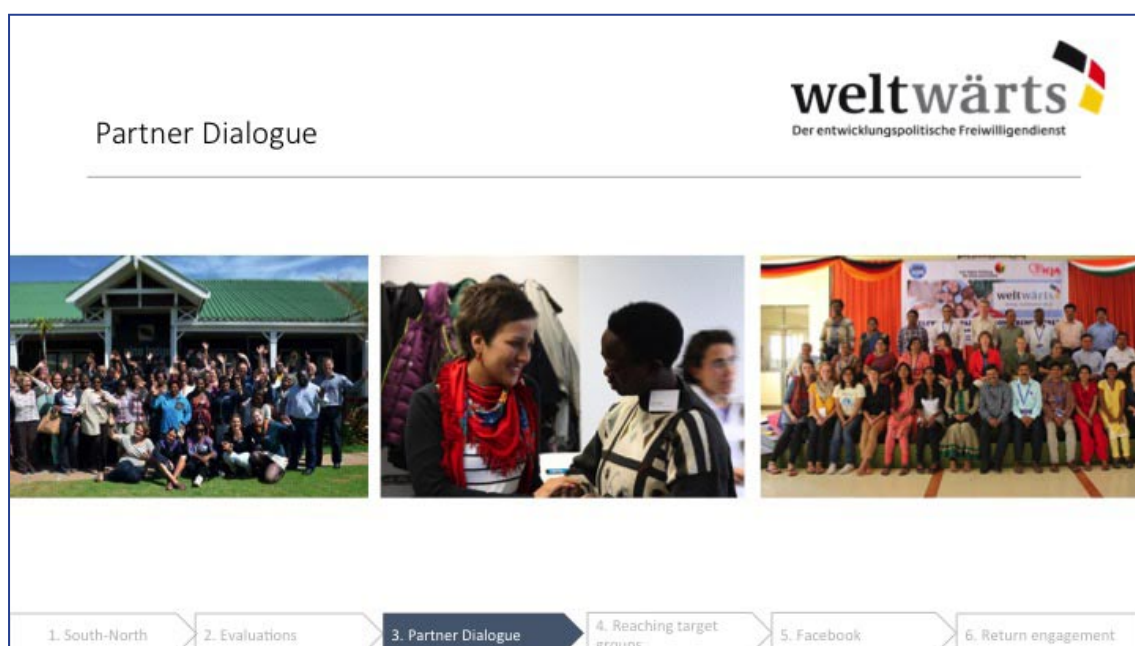
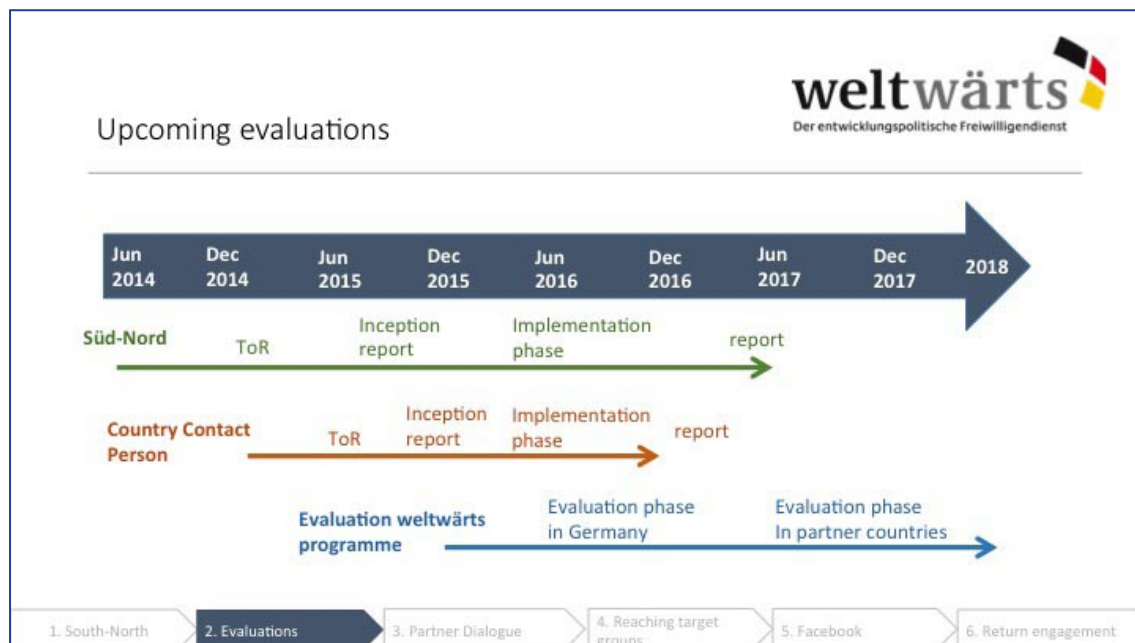
Cooperation and support on the farm, work with school classes and children on the topic of sustainable agriculture

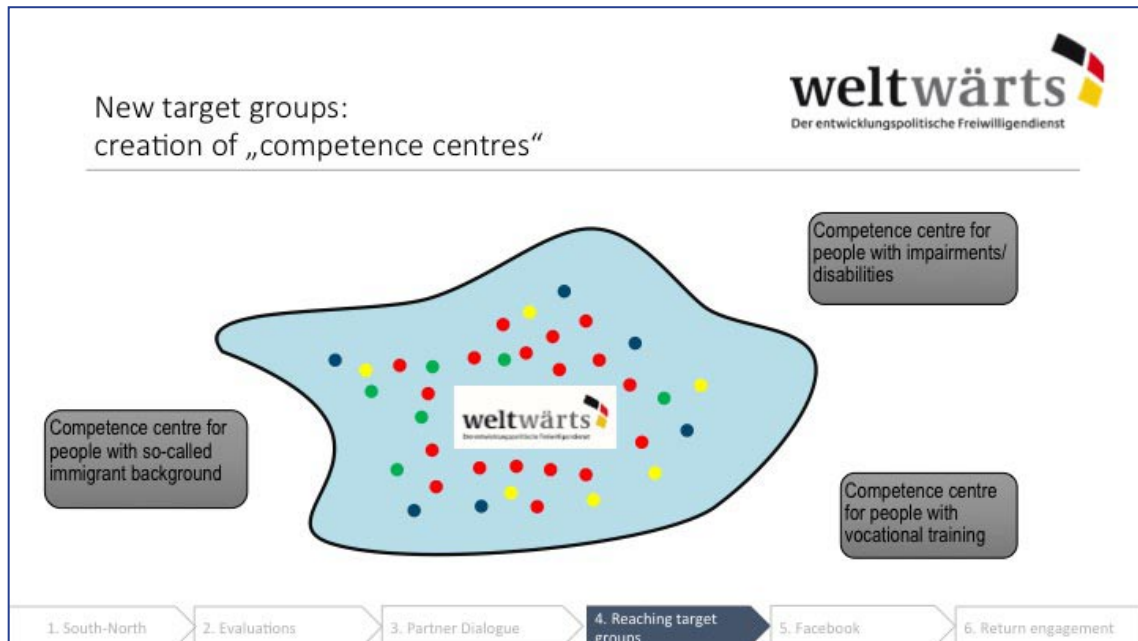
South Africa → Lebenshilfe, Bonn

"Mental illness does not mean one is no longer human, anyone can have limitations but that does not flash out one's potential / capabilities - my opinion. I Manelisi Billy, a passionate South African young man got a big chance this year to volunteer for a year in Germany in a non-profit organisation called Lebenshilfe in Bonn."

1. Facts, figures and background 2. Outlook and current topics 3. Questions and suggestions

APPENDIX





weltwärts on Facebook

04/04/2016 Launch of 'Weltwärts' Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/weltwaerts/>

- increasing awareness of 'Weltwärts'
- All actors - even partner organisations! - can participate

1. South-North 2. Evaluations 3. Partner Dialogue 4. Reaching target groups 5. Facebook 6. Return engagement

APPENDIX

Engagement of returned volunteers

A major objective of weltwärts is to encourage young people to get involved in development issues and in civil society in ways that **beyond their volunteer service**









1. South-North
2. Evaluations
3. Partner Dialogue
4. Reaching target groups
5. Facebook
6. Return engagement

Engagement of returned volunteers worldwide: Examples





Engagement that connects:

- In Togo: German and Togolese returnees work together to support the construction of the "Ecole Assokoto des Sourds" deaf school in Togo
- In Germany: former Togolese volunteers support the public relations work for the school for the deaf.

1. South-North
2. Evaluations
3. Partner Dialogue
4. Reaching target groups
5. Facebook
6. Return engagement

Appendix 2: The African German Youth Initiative (AGYI)



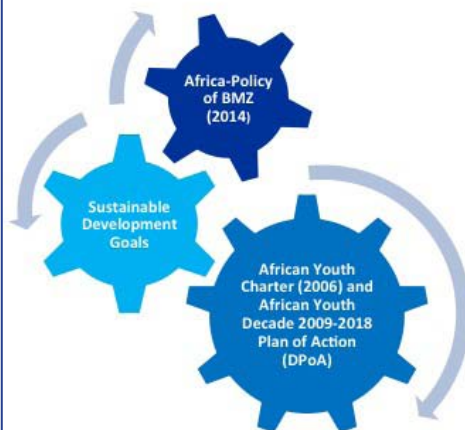
What is AGYI all about ?



2

Why the AGYI?

- Political Context -



African Youth Development Post 2015:

- **AUC Agenda 2063:**
An Africa where Development is people-driven
- **AUC African Youth Charter:**
Facilitate the creation or strengthening of platforms for youth participation / Institute policy and programmes of youth volunteerism
- **AUC African Youth Decade 2009-2018 Plan of Action**
Investment in Youth Development and Empowerment through strengthening and implementing youth volunteer programmes

3

BENEFICIARIES

Who will benefit from AGYI?

- ✓ Existing partner organizations in African countries
- ✓ Sending and hosting organizations of youth exchange
- ✓ Young people between the ages of **14 and 35 years**
- ✓ Multipliers of youth exchange (e.g. trainers, teachers, facilitators)



4

OBJECTIVES

What do we want to achieve?

Strengthening existing and new partnerships between organizations and young people in African countries and Germany to promote sustainable development processes through youth exchange

Support qualitative and quantitative expansion of mutual youth exchange through:

- Offer support for existing and new youth exchange and volunteering activities
- Improve the quality of youth exchange
- Build and strengthen sustainable German-African partnerships
- Remove obstacles to youth exchange
- Capacity building of implementing agencies and host and sending organisations in African countries for the development and management of exchange measures
- Enhance Alumni activities and follow-up projects

5

STAKEHOLDERS OF YOUTH EXCHANGE in Germany and Africa



6

APPENDIX

What has happened so far

October 2015

Joint declaration of intent signed between AU Commission and BMZ

November 2015

Mutual selection of pilot countries: South Africa, Tanzania, Benin

December 2015

Call for expression of interest from organization in the three countries

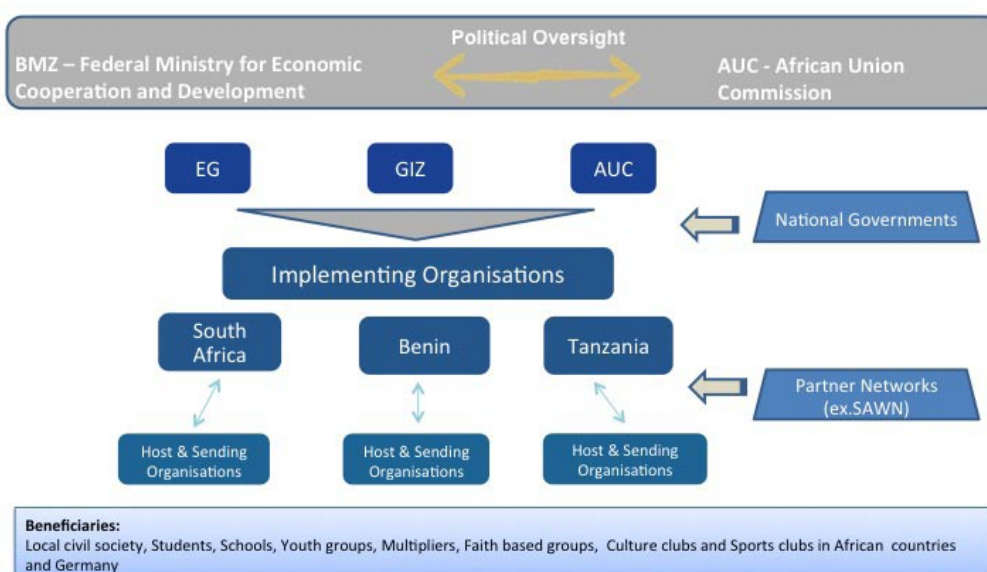
February 2016

Appraisal mission in pilot countries lead by GIZ: visit and selection of potential implementing partners, talks with state, and civil society actors



7

Proposed Structure of the AGYI in Africa



8

Supporting measures for African Partners







9

Next Steps 2016

- Development of the concept in close cooperation with the implementing partners, existing programmes and the AU
- Launch on June 30th 2016 in Germany by Minister Dr. Gerd Müller together with the African Union and national governments
- Introductory workshops for the implementing partner organisations in April 2016, together with the African Union
- Mapping of existing exchange formats and measures
- Exchange on quality and meaning of partnership-based approach
- Between July and December in each pilot country stakeholder workshops with partner organisations
- First activities under AGYI between the three pilot countries and German partners will start in January 2017

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APPENDIX



Thank you very much for your attention!

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Appendix 3: Crisis and Emergency Management in the weltwärts Programme



Crisis and Emergency Management in the weltwärts Programme



Crisis and emergency management in the *weltwärts* programme



Contents:

1. **Background:**
What are crises? Who is responsible for the management of crises and emergencies?
2. **Requirements for crisis and emergency management**
3. **Implementation of crisis and emergency management**
4. **Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management**

1. Background

2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management

3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management

4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management

What is a crisis?



Crises are such situations that endanger the physical and mental health of the volunteer

Possible causes of crises:

- ✓ Accidents, serious illnesses/stresses of a physical or psychological nature
- ✓ Unrest and armed conflicts
- ✓ Natural disasters
- ✓ Crime
- ✓ Sexual violence, rape
- ✓ Death of a volunteer

1. Background

2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management

3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management

4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management

Responsibility of the sending organisations

- There is **no programme-wide uniform crisis and emergency management system** in the weltwärts programme.
Crisis management is part of quality management, for which the sending organisations themselves are generally responsible.
- Each **sending organisation is therefore responsible itself** for implementing a crisis and emergency management system appropriate to its structures and processes.





1. Background

2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management

3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management

4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management

Requirements for crisis and emergency management

- Health precautions
- Insurance protection
- Safety-related requirements of the Foreign Office and/or BMZ
 - ✓ The security advice and travel warnings from the Foreign Office as well as additional information and restrictions of the BMZ are authoritative
 - ✓ No later than after arrival in the country of assignment volunteers must be entered on the list of Germans residing in the consular area (ELEFAND list).






1. Background

2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management

3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management

4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management




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Requirements for crisis and emergency management

4. Crisis and emergency management plan of the sending organisation

- ✓ The design of the crisis and emergency management plan depends on the respective structures and processes of the sending organisation.
- ✓ The crisis and emergency management plan must be communicated to all parties involved.



1. Background
2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management
3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management
4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management



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Implementation of crisis and emergency management

Elements of crisis and emergency management

Informal/spontaneous

Informal support from parents, friends and acquaintances who are telephoned in Germany or the partner country

First aid, spontaneous (e.g. by helper at the accident site)

Alerting a local emergency or rescue service (if available)

Emergencies, accidents, illness, personal crises, political crises and disasters

Support from other volunteers, mentors other programme participants

Formal/organised

Insurance services, psychosocial support

Emergency number of the insurance company/assistance.

Emergency contact at the sending organisation in Germany

Formal emergency contacts of the partner organisation

Emergency system and security concept of the German embassy (*ELEFAND*)

1. Background
2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management
3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management
4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management



Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management



2. Programme level

At programme level, the crisis and emergency management is embedded in the quality system of the weltwärts programme:

- Certification by external inspection bodies
- Provision of support to the sending organisations by the quality associations
- Quality Work Group

1. Background

2. Requirements for crisis and emergency management

3. Implementation of crisis and emergency management

4. Ensuring the quality of crisis and emergency management

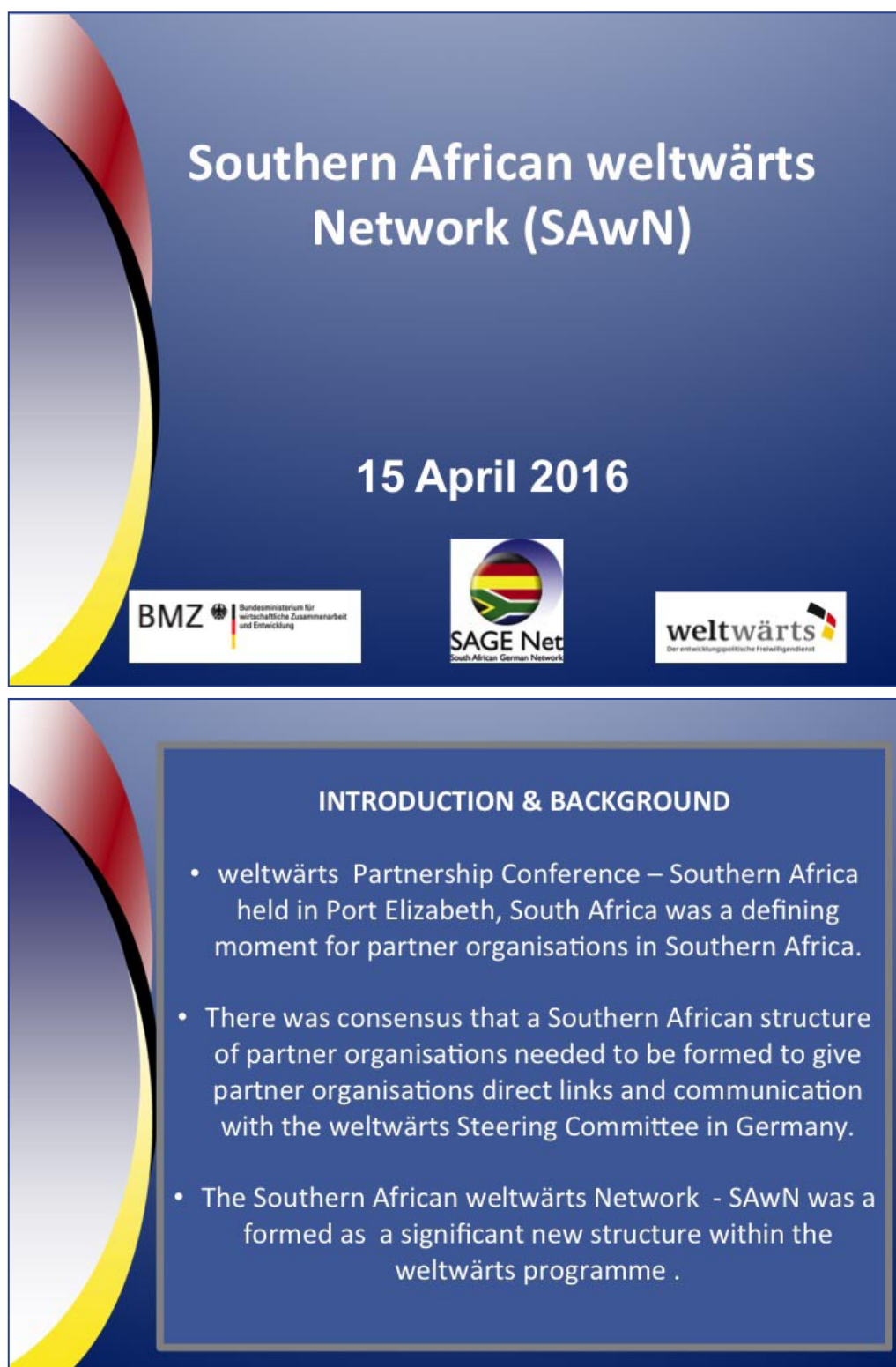
Crisis and emergency management in practice Feedback and questions



- ? What is your experience in dealing with crises and emergencies of volunteers in practice?
- ? Where do you see challenges in crisis and emergency management?
- ? Do you feel sufficiently informed about the crisis and emergency management system?

APPENDIX

Appendix 4: Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN)



The slide features a dark blue background with a decorative graphic on the left side consisting of overlapping semi-circles in red, white, and yellow. The main title 'Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN)' is centered in white. Below the title, the date '15 April 2016' is displayed. At the bottom, there are three logos: the BMZ logo (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), the SAGE Net logo (South African German Network), and the weltwärts logo (Der entwicklungspolitische Freiwilligendienst).

Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN)

15 April 2016

BMZ Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung

SAGE Net South African German Network

weltwärts Der entwicklungspolitische Freiwilligendienst

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

- weltwärts Partnership Conference – Southern Africa held in Port Elizabeth, South Africa was a defining moment for partner organisations in Southern Africa.
- There was consensus that a Southern African structure of partner organisations needed to be formed to give partner organisations direct links and communication with the weltwärts Steering Committee in Germany.
- The Southern African weltwärts Network - SAwN was a formed as a significant new structure within the weltwärts programme .



**weltwärts Partnership Conference – Southern Africa
Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
12-15 November 2014**

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

- One of the first tasks was to establish an interim structure – SAwN Interim Steering Committee

Role & Function

- ✓ update the data-base of partner organisations in the Southern African region
- ✓ Plan the first Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) 'Kick-Off' Strategic Workshop in 2015
- ✓ Liaise with the weltwärts Steering Committee in Germany and to partner with SAGENET in Germany as a conduit to access funding and manage the funding relationship with the BMZ who is the primary funder (100% funding) for this Conference.

APPENDIX

Established

The Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) was established on **14 November 2014** at the weltwärts Partnership Conference held in Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Membership

SAwN was established to formalise a new structure within the weltwärts programme. The members of SAwN comprise of host organisations also known as partner organisations in the weltwärts programme in Southern Africa



Botswana
Lesotho
Mozambique
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

FROM CAPE TOWN TO JOHANNESBURG

- ✓ 20-22 November 2015 – “Kick Off” Conference, Cape Town
- ✓ New Steering Committee was elected – Chairperson – Rowena Stewart
- ✓ Establishment of Working Groups to ensure that we design and drive the objectives of SAwN

OBJECTIVES OF THE KICK OFF CONFERENCE

- Determine the Vision, Mission and Objectives of SAwN
- Establish Communication and marketing strategies to increase SAwN's profile
- Identify strategies for enhancing co-operation with SOs, POs and weltwärts Steering Committee
- Enhance partner organisation networks
- Determine the structure, governance and activities
- Facilitate direct links with weltwärts Steering Committee
- Establish fundraising strategies to sustain operations
- Elect the Southern African weltwärts Network Executive Committee

MOVING ON FROM CAPE TOWN

INTRODUCTIONS

Little on who am I as a person and connection to SAwN.

Steering committee members & Working groups (Stand up)

Upon the formulation of the Structure various tasks and time lines were established

TIMELINES

Meet in November

Agreed that December /January is a shutdown period for most organizations and not many people would be available,

Further agreed that we would regroup in February 2016

In the meanwhile
the working groups began research on the various tasks.

Some SC members began conversations on the SAwN presence at the April conference
We faced challenges in the receipt of the summations of the Kick off conference which resulted in the delay of the first full SC skype meeting pushing it out to March.

Discussions

- ✓ The SC continued to engage on the keys task areas and the status of information gathered to date.
- ✓ On what we wanted to see and achieve and April Conference
- ✓ Feedbacks and developments from the working groups.

OBJECTIVES of SAwN

1. Form a network of partner organisations in the Southern African region which would be the conduit through which direct communication would be facilitated between the host/partner organisations and the weltwärts Steering Committee in Germany.
2. Play a fundamental role in influencing decision making and policy development that affects the placement of weltwärts volunteers at partner/host organisations in the Southern African region and in Germany.
3. Facilitate and ensure accessible communication internally with SAwN member organisations.

OBJECTIVES of SAwN

4. Lobby and advocate within to the Southern African region with relevant government structures to safe guard the interests and social developmental benefits of the weltwärts volunteer programmes.
5. Strengthen the relationships with and between the partner organisations, sending organisations and weltwärts Steering Committee with the aim of strengthening the volunteer programmes.
6. Influence and be an equal partner in the selection of volunteers in the North - South and South - North programmes.

OBJECTIVES of SAwN

7. Create an information portal to facilitate and access relevant information with the view to building and bolstering the weltwärts programme in the Southern African region.
8. Ensure that weltwärts is taken up on the bilateral government consultation level in the forthcoming years.
9. Ensure that an accurate data-base of all Southern African partner organisations is available.
10. Ensure that quality measures are adopted, adapted and implemented in the Southern African countries to ensure best practice volunteer initiatives.

OBJECTIVES of SAwN

11. Facilitate research to strengthen relationships between partner organisations, sending organisations and volunteers.
12. Arrange and convene the first “Kick Off” Conference in 2015 to formalise the role, structure, activities, funding and administration of the Southern African weltwärts Network.

FUTHER CONSIDERATIONS

How do we bring the perpetual new members coming into SAwN upto speed as the join?

Mozambique and Lesotho representation on the SC

How do we continue to operate- administrative office and peronnel.

Discussion and decision of the requirements of members for the legalization if the entity.

Meeting / communication with the experts – Barcalys Bank / Presidents

APPENDIX



Appendix 5: Southern African weltwärts Network (SAwN) 2016 Current Development



Fundraising workgroup

1. SAwN steering committee should determine the amount partner organisations (POs) should pay for their annual membership fees, the rate could be a standard rate paid by all POs based on a sliding scale determined by the number of volunteers at each PO
2. The SAwN steering committee needs to design a 3 year budget which will guide the fundraising needs + targets
3. The employment of an administrator cost could be reduced by a Weltwaerts volunteer placement or a BMZ administrator learner
4. Annual conference and or face to face

Communication and Marketing

1. The focus will be on active partners for now
2. Though communication will be facing a variety of issues, which we must be able to resolve.
3. Marketing tools and promotional materials needed to enhance awareness and effectiveness
4. No budget as we will be guided by the priorities and focus onto what we would like to achieve at a specific period
5. Enforcement of the code of good practise
6. Hosting regional conference/ meetings as part of follow up, monitoring and reporting
7. To have a designated person with regards to SAwN in Germany.

Database and Admin

Starting point

1. SAGE Net Cape Town provided us with their data base of sending organizations and partner organizations
2. Off that list there is no confirmation as to which partner originations are still receiving volunteers and which organizations are operational. As some partner organizations are not responding to invitations and email for whatever reasons.
3. Email addresses have changed and updated information not fed through
4. Coordinators moved out their organizations
5. Organizations have closed
6. There has been a request that BMZ assist us by providing us with the list of sending and partner organizations in the weltwärts program. But due to German protection laws they not able to assist us.

Next steps

1. For SAwN to compile a database of potential members. We have to work with the P.O. that attended the PE conference, Cape Town conference and this conference.
2. We will be emailing the sending organisations on the list to enquire which of their P.O. are operational and still receiving volunteers
3. Once SAwN has officially established themselves as an entity. We would like to request that the BMZ assist us by sending an email drafted by SAwn to the sending organization for them to send it to their P.O.
4. The letter from SAwN is to inform all P.O.'s of SAwN objectives and the opportunity and benefits of joining

Legal entity

1. The decision taken at the Cape Town meeting was that SAwN would be registered in South Africa as a start-up organisation and as we developed we could see how best to take it forward.
2. Options
3. 1-Voluntary Association – Registered with Dept of Social Development who controls NGO's-
4. 2-NPC Registered with CIPC

What is an NPC

The non-profit company (NPC) can be incorporated for a public benefit object or an object relating to one or more cultural or social activities, or communal or group

5. The new Act recognises the NPC as a separate category of company:

Must have a minimum of 3 directors

Can be established with or without members

6. It can be incorporated by submitting a copy of its completed and signed

Memorandum of Incorporation in the prescribed form and filing a Notice of

Incorporation with the prescribed fee and supporting documentation with the Companies Commission.

7. What is a Voluntary Association

A voluntary association requires no formal statutory registration, and there is no dedicated office where such associations must be registered. In fact, in terms of the common law, a voluntary association can come into being simply by an agreement by a minimum of three people. Such an agreement is usually supported by a written constitution although, technically, this is not an essential legal requirement. Their responsibility for governance arises after such an agreement has been reached, whether it is verbal or written. Responsibility then rests upon the members collectively, unless provision is made for responsibility to be carried by a management committee, or similar structure.

8. The Research and Governance group investigated the various options of legalising SAwN and after consultation it was recommended that we consider registration of a Non Profit Company(NPC) opposed an NGO or Voluntary Organisation as this would best fit our needs.

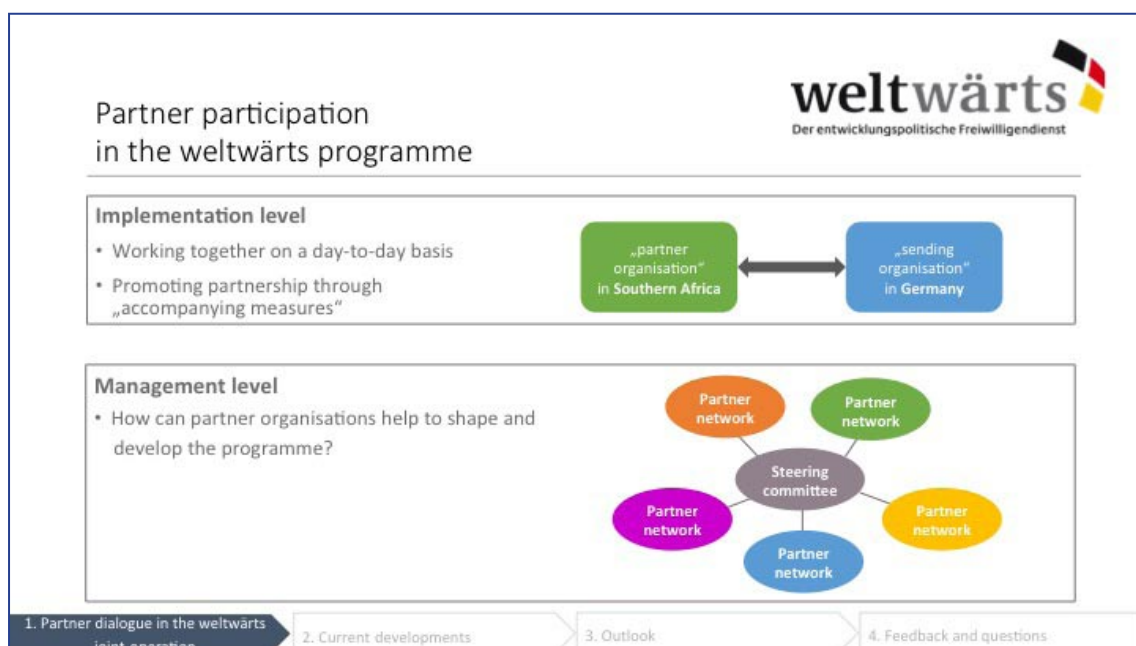
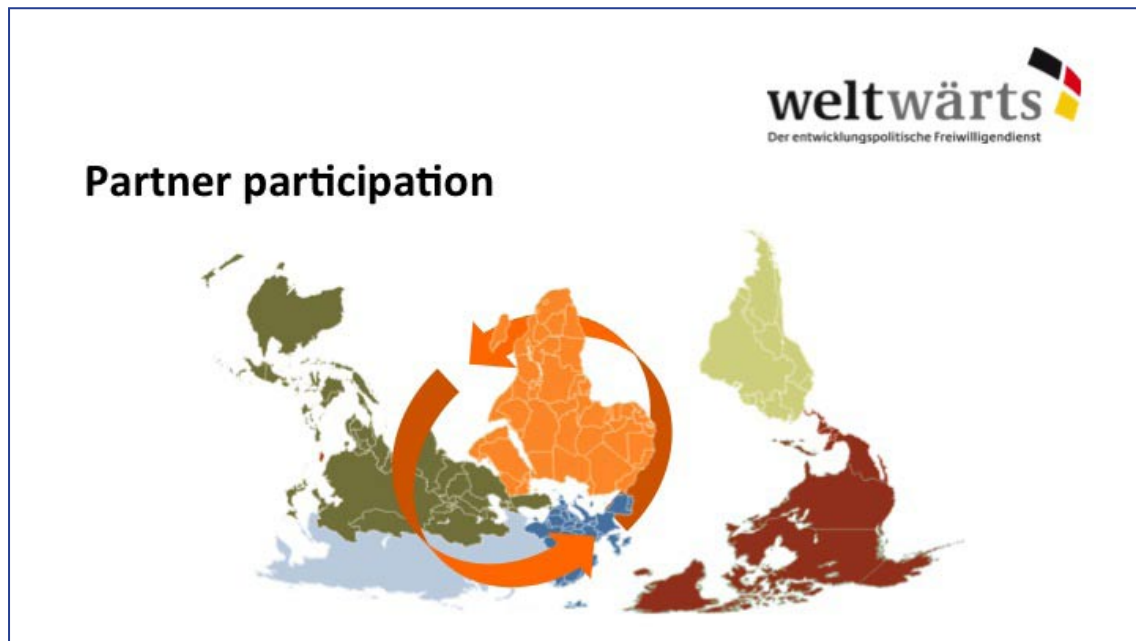
What needs to happen next


9. Discussion on

Creation of a governing body in the form of a Board
Decision on Directors= Who for registration=
Completion of registration documents.

APPENDIX


Appendix 6: weltwärts Partner Participation





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Survey of partner networks



1. Partner dialogue in the weltwärts joint operation
2. Current developments
3. Outlook
4. Feedback and questions



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Representatives for partner participation

1. Definitions:

- Information as a prerequisite for partner participation
- Consultation as a minimum level of partner participation

2. Representatives for partner participation were named for each weltwärts committee:

- Quality Working Group
- South-North working group
- Procedure working group

1. Partner dialogue in the weltwärts joint operation
2. Current developments
3. Outlook
4. Feedback and questions

APPENDIX



Partner dialogue: feedback and questions



- ? What is your feedback on partnership and cooperation within the framework of the weltwärts programme?
- ? Where do you see the greatest need to incorporate the input of partner organisations?
- ? How could the *representatives for partner participation* integrate interests of partners into the weltwärts committees?
- ? What communications channels would be realistic for you?

1. Partner dialogue in the weltwärts
joint operation

2. Current developments

3. Outlook

4. Feedback and questions

Imprint

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