# Analysis of Volunteering in Guyana and Feasibility of Establishing a Guyana Volunteerism Support Platform

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Sponsored by:





**Youth & Sport** 



### **Consultative Group members:**

- Geraldine Maison-Halls, Guyana Community-Based Rehabilitation
- Goldie Scott, Volunteer Youth Corps
- Dr Ramesh Chander Sharma, Institute of Distance & Continuing Education, University of Guyana
- Murray Greenidge, Ministry of Education

- Ronald Harsawack
  - Marlyn Ramjeet-Samad
  - Tara Persaud, VSO Guyana
- Megumi Ito, United Nations
   Volunteers
- Carl Brandon, Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport



### PROBLEM ANALYSIS VS. STRENGTHS-BASED APPROACHES

Problem solving (deficit-based change)

"Felt Need"
Identify problem



**Conduct root cause analysis** 



**Analyze Possible Solutions** 



Develop action plan (Treatment)

**Basic assumption: Problem to be solved** 

Appreciative inquiry (strength-based innovation)

"Valuing the best of what is" Appreciate



Imagine (What might be)



Dialogue and design (What should be)



Create (What will be)

Basic assumption:
What we focus on becomes
our reality

### **APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY CYCLE**

### **Destiny**

Doing, implementing, actualizing



### Design

Planning together enabling conditions to realize the dream



Recognizing past achievements & learning from experience



#### **Dream**

Envisioning our shared future



### Guyana Volunteerism Support Platform

Voluntary Sector (civil society, NGOs, CBOs) NGO – Non-Governmental Organization CBO – Community-Based Organization VIO – Volunteer-Involving Organization

Volunteerism & Volunteer-Involving Organizations

Public Sector (state, government)

Private Sector (market, for-profit)



### What / Who is a volunteer? Volunteers:

- Benefit the wider community beyond immediate family and friends
- Undertake work voluntarily, through choice or free will
  - No external social, economic or political pressures
- Are not motivated by financial or material gain
  - Payments can facilitate involvement, but reimbursement should not exceed the 'market value' of the work

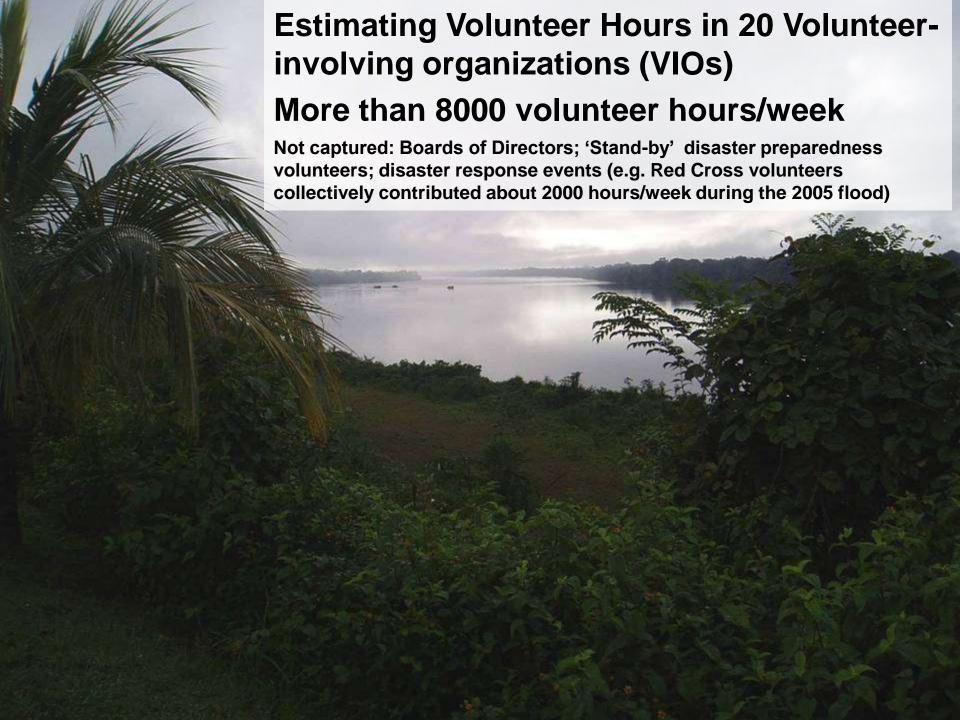


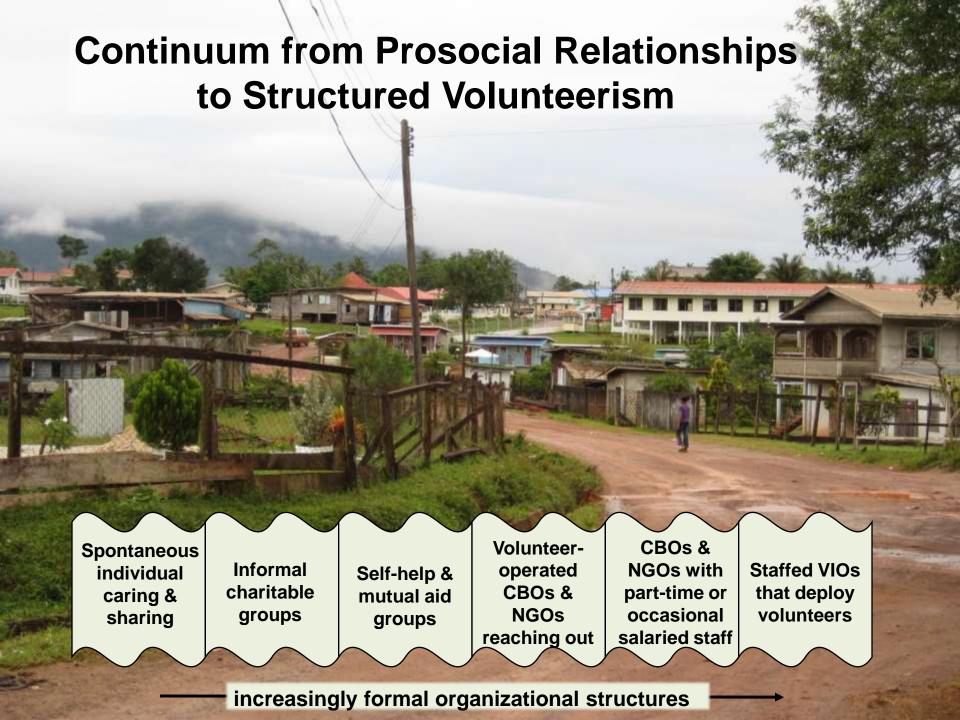
### Voluntary Sector Contributions to Development Goals

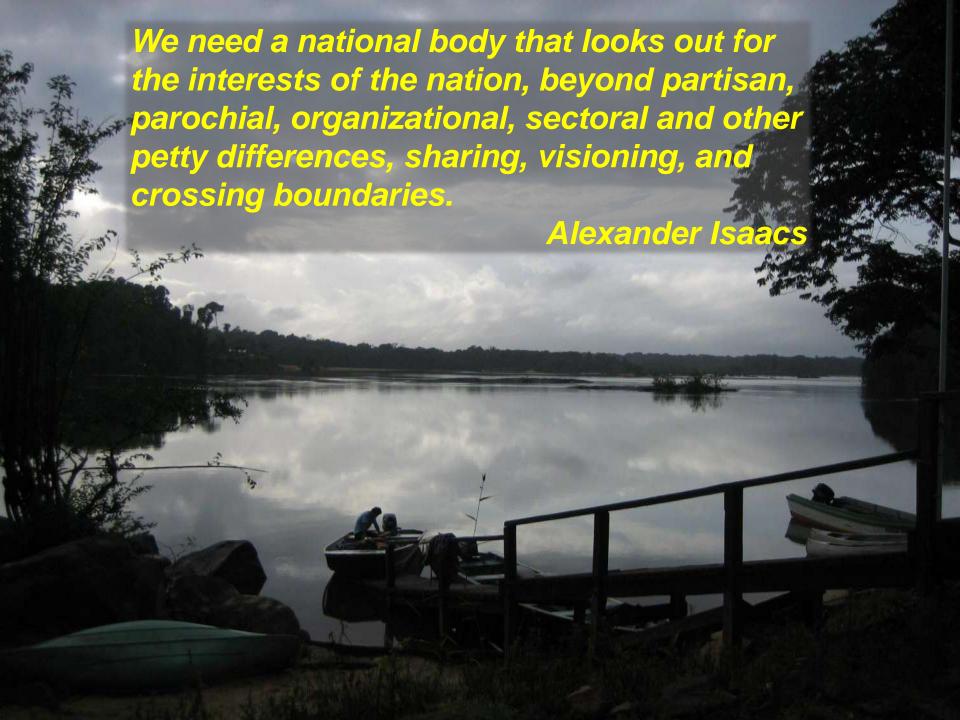
	Number of NGOs	
UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Greater Georgetown Area (n=72)	Regional (n=38)
Goal 1: Target 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty	22	18
Goal 1: Target 2 - Eradicate extreme hunger	15	10
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	20	19
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	30	19
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	7	5
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	12	8
Goal 6: Target 1 - Combat HIV/AIDS	27	15
Goal 6: Target 2 - Combat malaria and other diseases	6	5
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	19	6
Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	33	7

### Voluntary Sector Contributions to Development Goals

		Number of NGOs	
	National Development Goals (NDGs)	Greater Georgetown Area (n=72)	Regional (n=38)
1)	Job-generating economic growth	16	14
2)	Stronger institutions and better governance	16	7
3)	Investment in human capital, with emphasis on basic education and primary health	32	13
4)	Physical infrastructure: safe water, sanitation services, roads, drainage, irrigation, housing	12	10
5)	Improved social safety nets	30	17
6)	Special intervention programs to address regional pockets of poverty	12	6







## Dreams for a Platform

#### **Shared ethical values**

- a principled approach in a national environment that fosters and re-enforces ethical behaviour in organizations and individuals

### **Nation-building**

-working and networking together for the social and economic health of the nation

### Recognition and equal opportunity in volunteerism

everyone can
 volunteer regardless
 of their station, and
 all are respected
 simply for being
 volunteers

### **Defining enabling features:**

- Volunteer-enabling support structure, including a volunteer registry
- Expand volunteer engagement, and bring volunteerism into national youth policy
- Enable participation of hinterland residents as volunteers
- Coordinate training and development of volunteers, and accrediting of volunteer experience

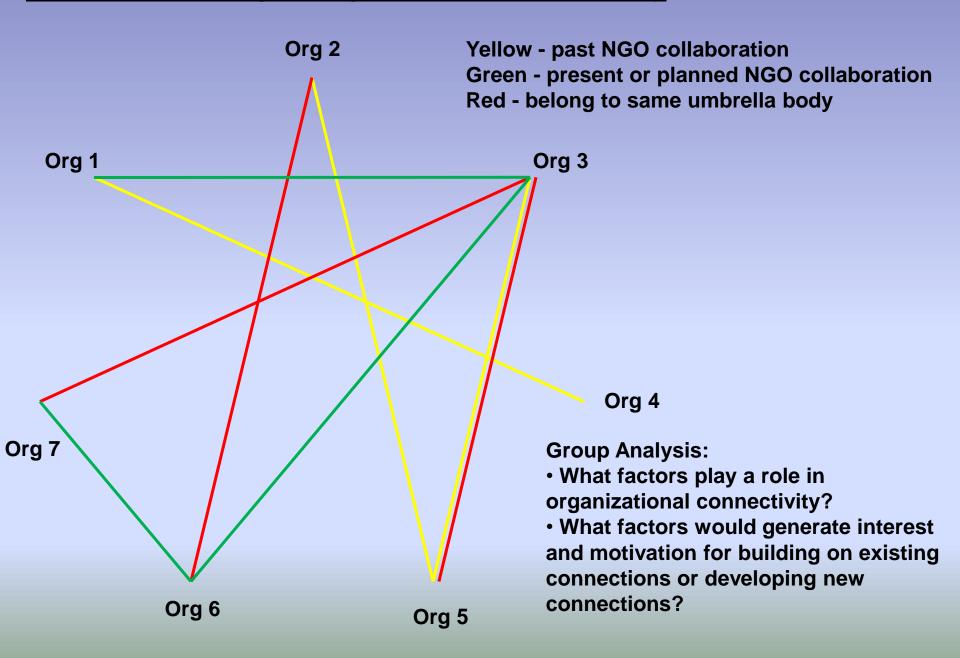
 Enable to access to and sharing of physical, financial, human, technical resources for organizations and communities







#### Relationship Strings - Organizational Connectivity



### Homegrown Success Stories to Learn From and Build On - Invited Speakers

- Leon Walcott, Council of Organizations for Persons with Disabilities
- Goldie Scott, NGO Coordinating Committee (NCC)
- Michael Williams, North Rupununi District Development Board

#### **Discussion Questions:**

- What lessons are there in these experiences that would be useful in trying to create a Volunteerism Platform in Guyana?
- How can a Volunteerism Platform build on or complement existing social Infrastructure (for example the 3 organizations profiled)?

### **Possible Organizational Structure**

#### **Members**

Sectoral councils
Regional coalitions
District networks
NGOs
Faith-based organizations
Etc.



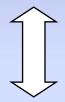
### **PLATFORM**

**Executive** 



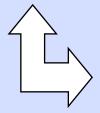
#### **Committees**

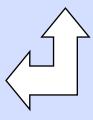
Volunteerism
Policy & Legislation
Fund Development
Donor Liaison
Private Sector Liaison
Government Liaison
Etc.

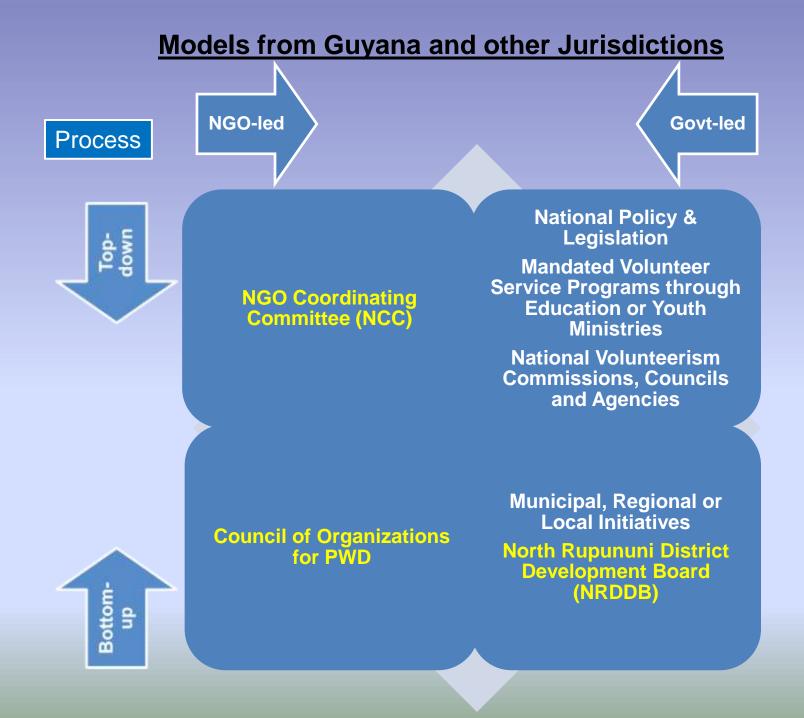


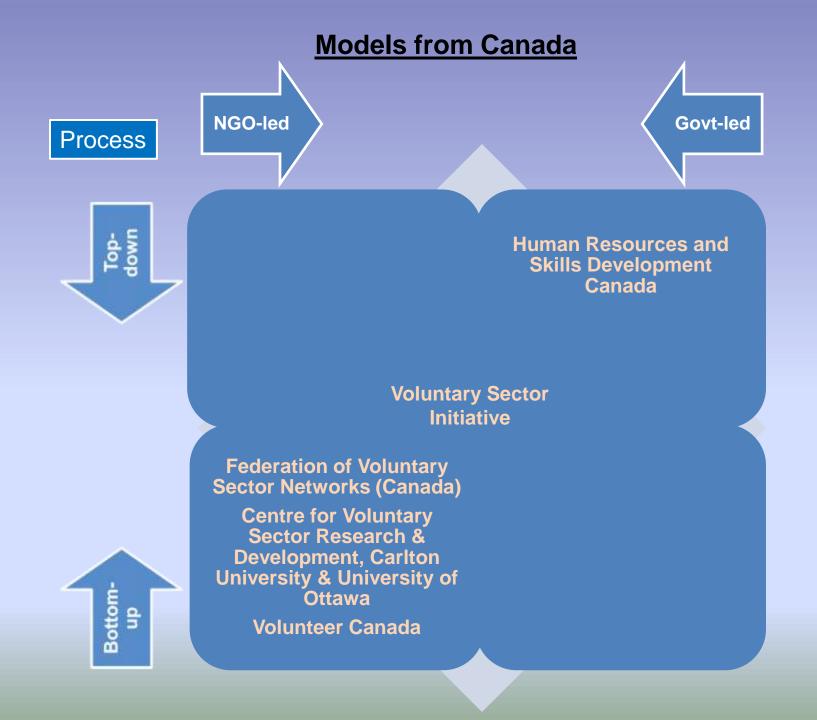
### **Partners/Sponsors**

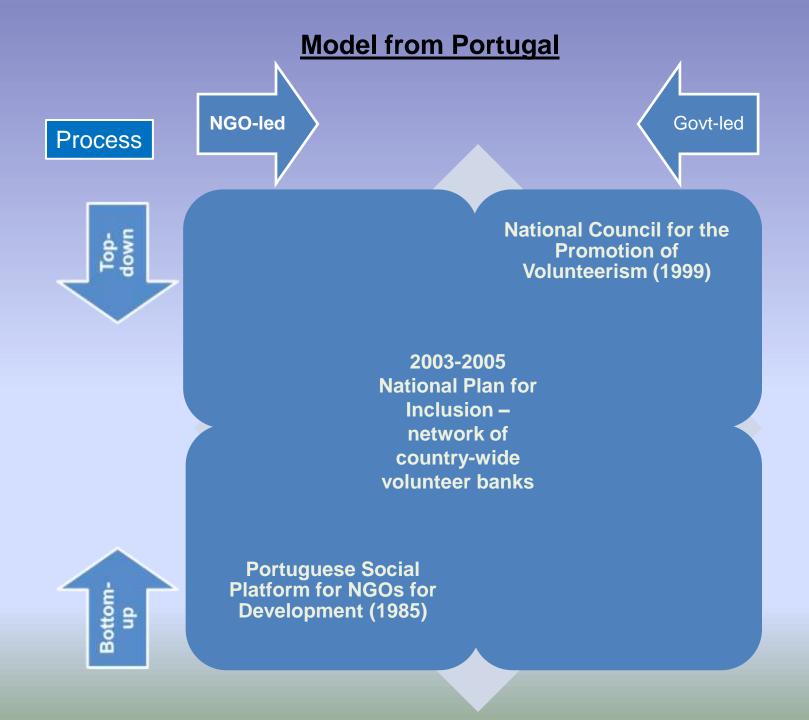
Government
INGOs
UN agencies
Donors
Private sector

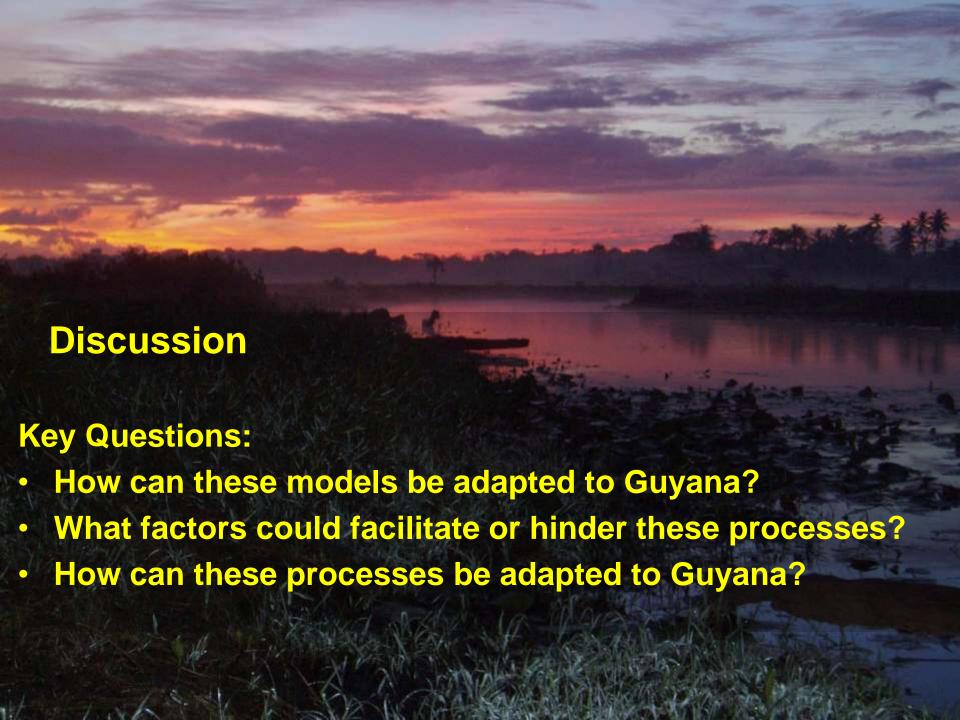












### Next Steps - Stepping Stones to a Platform

### DREAMS ENABLING FEATURES

**Next Next** steps steps **Next Next Next** steps steps steps **Next** Next **Next** steps steps steps **First First** steps steps

