Programme Document

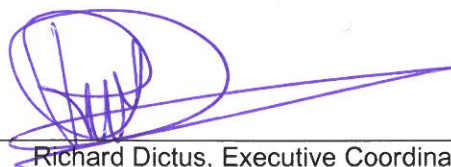|	
Programme Title:	Youth Volunteers Global Programme
Strategic Framework Outcome(s):	Outcome 1 - UN entities are more effective in delivering their results by integrating high quality and well-supported UN Volunteers and volunteerism in their programmes Outcome 2: Countries more effectively integrate volunteerism within national frameworks enabling better engagement of people in development processes
Expected Programme Outcome(s):	Outcome 1: Increased recognition of the contribution of youth to global peace and sustainable human development through volunteerism and inclusion of youth voices in the development discourse Outcome 2: Youth better able to contribute to sustainable peace and development outcomes through volunteering at global, national and local levels Outcome3: Increased and diversified opportunities for youth volunteering
Start Date:	1 November 2014
End Date:	31 December 2017
Implementing Partner:	UNV

Brief Description

Based on the global context and UNV's expanded mandate, track record and expertise, the Strategic Framework (2014-2017) of the UN Volunteers (UNV) programme intentionally directs efforts and programme resources into five priority areas where volunteerism has a transformational and cumulative impact on the lives of people: (i) basic social services; (ii) community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction; (iii) peace building and peace keeping; (iv) youth; and (v) national capacity development through volunteer schemes. However, unlike the four other areas, UNV has already a Youth Volunteering Strategy that gives the strategic direction and this document is therefore the implementation framework of this strategy.

The overall goal of this programme is to facilitate the engagement of youth in global peace and sustainable human development through volunteerism, bringing the voice of youth into the development discourse and helping young people to realize their full social, economic and human potential.

The programme should be seen as an evolving planning framework, with new programme actions initiated on an ongoing basis.

Programme Period:	Nov. 2014 – Dec. 2017	Total resources required:	USD 22,892,500
SF Outcome:	Outcome 1 and 2	To be mobilized:	USD 10,623,346
Atlas Project ID:	TBC	Total allocated resources:	USD 12,269,154
PAC Meeting Date:	16 July 2014	BMZ	USD 1,519,154
		Special Voluntary Fund	USD 10,000,000
		Fully Funded	USD 750,000

Agreed by UNV: _____   Date: 17 November 2014

Richard Dictus, Executive Coordinator

Global UN Youth Volunteers Programme 2014-2017

Contents

I.   SITUATION ANALYSIS

Global context

1. Today, young people aged 10-24[1] represent the largest generation in history, 1.8 billion, and represent a diverse group with different needs and aspirations that varies across and within regions[2]. In the less developed regions, young persons aged 15 to 24 accounts for 18 per cent of the population. In fact, the numbers of young people in the less developed regions are at an all-time high (1.1 billion young people), posing a major challenge for their countries. At the same time, globally, the number of people 60 years and over is expected to more than double, from 841 million people in 2013 to more than 2 billion in 2050.

2. Historically, young people have faced social exclusion, and the recent economic downturn has prompted high unemployment, which particularly affects the younger generation. Youth in general are disproportionately affected by extreme poverty, unemployment, social exclusion, and lack of access to education. In addition, there are limited policy interventions which address youth issues.

3. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s latest estimates, 73.4 million young people or 12.6 per cent of youth were out of work in 2013, an increase of 3.5 million between 2007 and 2013.3

4. With regard to health, the situation is not better as more than 1.8 million young people aged 15 to 24 die each year, mostly due to preventable causes. A much greater number of young people suffer from illnesses that hinder their ability to grow and develop to their full potential. Health issues affecting young people include early pregnancy and childbirth, HIV/AIDS, malnutrition, mental health issues, tobacco use and harmful use of alcohol, violence and injuries. Only 30% of young men and 19% of young women have the comprehensive and correct knowledge they need to protect themselves from acquiring the virus of HIV/AIDs and about 16 million girls aged 15 to 19 years give birth every year - roughly 11% of all births worldwide4

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[1] The United Nations uses the categorization of 'young people' as people aged 10-24. While there is no agreed definition of youth, the United Nations for statistical purposes defines youth as young people aged 15-24. The term 'adolescent' is often referred to as young people aged 10-19. However, various Member States and United Nations entities might use a different definition, and it is important to note that young people are a highly diversified group.

[2] Page 3, "Monitoring of populations programmes, focusing on adolescents and youth", Report of the Secretary-General, Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development, 45th session of the Commission on Population and Development, 2012, E/CN.9/2012/5

[3] International Labor Organization, Global Employment Trends for Youth 2013: A generation at Risk, (Geneva, 2013)

[4] http://social.un.org/youthyear/docs/who-youth-health.pdf

5. When it comes to education, data shows that much remains to be done to ensure access to education to all young women and men: for example, 10.6 per cent of youth globally are non-literate5 while education can become a catalyst for eradicating poverty and hunger as well as in promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

6. 45 percent of all youth globally, aged 15-24, are living on less than 2 dollars a day. This equates to almost 515 million young people. The situation is especially profound for youth in developing countries, particularly for those living in rural areas. Among these youth some groups are even more likely to be poor, such as young women, youth with disabilities, youth living in countries with armed conflict, youth living as refugees or indigenous youth.[6]

7. Youth face unique vulnerabilities and challenges, there are also opportunities as young people have incredible power and potential.

8. The demographic trends in developing countries can be turned into opportunities as the developing world will soon have much younger and energetic people in the workforce, which represents an inherent advantage over the developed world where the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) is increasing.

9. Information and communication technology (ICT) has played a central role in the global rise in prominence of young people. In societies where ICT is used effectively for inclusive social objectives, young people are major contributors to promoting digital literacy. ICT has also empowered young people by bringing them together in response to social concerns and by connecting them across geographical, social, religious, gender, and economic barriers. In other words, youth are well-equipped to harness the power of ICT to address key development issues.

10. Young people are increasingly acting as agents of change in society, calling for institutions that are more responsive not only to their needs, but to national or global concerns, and providing the energy, creative ideas and determination to drive reform. Youth's organizations are influencing the debate on the post-2015 agenda. The United Nations Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon summarizes this by saying that **"Youth are often the first to stand against injustice. Youth is a time of idealism. Young people are a force for transformation."**

11. Nevertheless, it is clear that youth are not sufficiently included in development processes. For instance, a UNFPA study concluded that only one third of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) available in 2010 had consulted youth in their formulation, compared to roughly one half back in 2003. The study also noted that 30 per cent of the PRSPs did not even identify youth as a group in poverty, less than seventeen per cent mentioned youth as a crosscutting issue, and little emphasis was placed on marginalized and vulnerable groups of young people, such as girls and young women.

12. A global survey conducted by the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) in 2012 identified several challenges in this respect:

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[5] UNESCO, UIS Fact Sheet: Adult and Youth Literacy. 2013.
http://www.uis.unesco.org/literacy/Documents/fs26-2013-literacy-en.pdf
[6] http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/newsletters/2011/youthflashfebruary2011

- Limited opportunities for effective participation in decision-making processes.

- Lack of participatory structures for young people at the community and national level.

- Lack of trust between youth and government institutions and political parties.

- Lack of capacity development for youth and youth organizations.

- Lack of commitment and support toward young people.

13. Similarly, in 2012, the *African Economic Outlook*[7] noted issues affecting young people as well as Governments in this area: few opportunities for active youth participation in decision-making processes, limited skills, tools and resources. Moreover, governments often lack an understanding of the benefits of youth involvement in consultation processes, and advocacy-based groups have limited capacity to maintain momentum for continued actions.

14. There is now growing evidence of a greater understanding of the issues as well as of initiatives to integrate youth into development processes. In 2013, a UN[8] online crowdsourcing platform for youth and youth-led organizations helped consolidate contributions to the negotiations on youth priorities and possible targets/target areas for post-2015. The platform expands on findings from the MyWorld2015 survey and the UNDGP Post-2015 consultations, and leverages a worldwide network of youth organizations and civil society actors to act as 'innovation labs/hubs' by building grassroots consensus with young people and bringing those findings online to influence and inform discussions on the platform. UNAIDS used the platform to develop recommendations to guide their work on HIV and young people.[9] The initiative allowed for increased youth leadership, ownership over the policy process and increased youth mobilization in the global work around AIDS issues. Another example is the international youth organization TakingITGlobal, an online community that works with over 190,000 young people from over 260 countries. Their efforts have led to an improved view of young people as active agents of change and have helped to create a sense of community inclusion[10].

15. There have also been regional interventions on the role of Youth and the Post-2015 agenda. For instance, the 2012 African Youth Declaration, 2012[11] called for national and international actors to give priority to promoting human rights and better access to social protection and justice. Their recommendations for a forward-looking development

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[7] Prepared by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the industrialized countries' Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

[8] Involving several organizations: The Office of the Special Envoy on Youth, UNV, UNFPA, ITU, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat and UNPBSO

[9] "Crowd Out AIDS: Strategy recommendations for collaborating with a new generation of leaders for the AIDS response", Drafting Committee of the youth-led CrowdOutAIDS Initiative, 2012

[10] TakingItGlobal, "TakingItGlobal Impact Research 2008: Final Report". Available at: http://www.tigweb.org/resources/toolkits/view.html?ToolkitID=1869

[11] 1st Regional Youth Declaration on Post-2015 Agenda, http://www.beyond2015.org/1st-regional-youth-declaration-post-2015-agenda

agenda include a focus on equity, youth empowerment, youth participation in decision making, sustainable development, climate change responses, improved and equitable access to social services, youth employment, entrepreneurship development and innovation.

16. Events like the Arab Spring have also shown that young people are able and willing to contribute to societal change. However, when institutions are weak or entry points to participation in society are remote something more is needed to ensure that the contribution of young people is equitable, sustainable and mutually beneficial.

17. Addressing the challenges and building on the opportunities will be critical to ensuring meaningful youth engagement. Youth participation is therefore crucial to achieving full employment, social integration and sustainable social and economic development. Furthermore, young people are important actors in conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict processes, in the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment and in HIV/AIDS response. As the new global development paradigm with the post-MDGs is being developed, it is clear that youth issues will need to receive explicit and critical attention to ensure sustainability and effectiveness of development.

18. Without youth participation, not only are youth voices excluded, but there is also a risk of development programmes becoming irrelevant as young people increasingly develop their own solutions to global challenges.

Youth and volunteerism

19. The United Nations, in GA resolution 56/38, defines volunteerism as an activity undertaken out of free will, for the general public good, and where monetary reward is not the principal motivating factor. UNV recognizes the shared values underpinning volunteerism in all its guises, such as solidarity, compassion, empathy and respect for others, and that these values are deeply ingrained in many communities.

20. Young people's approaches to volunteerism are changing and becoming more diverse. Youth are moving away from structured forms of engagement in favor of increasingly diverse forms on global and national issues through mechanisms such as social media and the Internet, public fora, and participation in local causes and public life. Whatever its specific form, there is growing recognition of the value of youth volunteering for global peace and sustainable human development, and that it represents an important way for young people to meaningfully participate in society. As the *State of the World's Volunteerism Report 2011* notes, "healthy societies need young people who are involved with their communities. Volunteer action can be a highly effective route towards such involvement."

21. At a global level, and within the United Nations itself, demographic, technological and institutional changes are giving rise to greater opportunities for young people to volunteer. These include:

- The current global 'youth bulge' means that the number of young people available to volunteer is unprecedented.

- Online volunteering is becoming more popular and youth are at the forefront. The widespread use of new media and communications technology have provided young people a space for new forms of civic and political participation, and increased opportunities in volunteering[12]. Access to information and communication technologies (ICT), including social media, has enormous potential when it comes to young people's civic engagement and participation[13], and it can further have positive effects in narrowing the gender divide in public participation.

- Young people increasingly feel that volunteerism complements formal education in teaching the skills that are required for the job market, such as leadership, teamwork, problem-solving, planning, management, creativity, communication and negotiation.

- As governments, the United Nations and civil society organizations debate and articulate the post-2015 development agenda, there is a strong call for a bottom-up process in which young people's voices are included and youth are actively engaged in the process, and volunteering is a viable mechanism for this.

- In his 2012 Five-Year Action Agenda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations called for the "creation of a UN youth volunteers programme under the umbrella of UN Volunteers". UNV interpreted this in the broadest sense, pledging to develop a comprehensive, organization-wide approach to youth engagement. It undertook a thorough consultation with key stakeholders, youth experts, and young people, as well as a review of its mobilization of youth volunteers in order to better understand the realities of young people in the twenty-first century, and analyzed best practices and trends with regards to youth volunteerism worldwide.

- The African Youth Charter and the EU Strategy for Youth both highlighted the necessity for increased information and capacity development to ensure that young people have knowledge and skills to become aware of their rights and responsibilities and to empower them to become active citizens and leaders in their communities. They have further linked it with the necessity to develop policies and programmes that enable youth volunteerism as a crucial form of youth participation and peer-to-peer training to empower young people.

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[12] Page 18, "Summary Report: A Generation On the Move", Insights into the conditions, aspirations and activism of Arab youth", Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy & International Affairs, American University of Beirut, Lebanon, 2011

[13] Page 37, "Progress for children: A report card on adolescents", Number 10, UNICEF, 2012

22. Volunteerism can help contributes to societal well-being as well as to the development of young volunteers themselves. Some benefits of youth volunteering include:

- Volunteerism can support young people to become active leaders and citizens and serves as an important tool for engagement in society. Studies in developed and developing regions have found that former volunteers have an increased sense of connection with their communities, and feel more empowered to help and participate in community life beyond the volunteerism experience.

- Youth volunteerism elicits a sense of responsibility toward others, builds inter-generational cooperation and learning and gives young people a feeling of belonging to and respect for their community. In making a positive contribution to society young people develop better sense of self-worth and confidence, reducing negative behaviours. In turn, volunteerism fosters a better understanding of the younger generation as an asset to society.

- As studies in China and Australia have shown, volunteerism can impart hard and soft job skills, thereby increasing the employment prospects of young people. Volunteering can also introduce young people to various fields of work or study, enabling them to explore different types of occupations and helping them make informed decisions about their future.

- By widening participation, volunteerism addresses social exclusion while building a sense of ownership and community. Volunteerism also helps to bring about innovative, cross-generational and demographic solutions, and ones that are locally-appropriate and culturally-sensitive.

- Youth also bring direct benefits to their communities through volunteering. They contribute by identifying problems and finding solutions, bringing valuable insights that come from the youth perspective. In addition they often bring technological skills and innovation and serve as an inspiration and role model to others.

- The importance of volunteering is increasingly recognized. Examples are the upgrade of national and regional volunteer schemes and programmes in Africa, Latin America and Asia and online volunteering services where youth represent the key contributors.

23. The following examples illustrate opportunities for young people to be involved:

- In the area of peace building, activities to support the reintegration of former combatants have focused on supporting voluntary youth groups and demobilised soldiers to rebuild their communities by providing an enabling environment for reintegration and socio-economic recovery.

- In July 2008, the Times of India, in partnership with UNV India, launched "Teach India", to teach underprivileged children and adults. By the end of the month there were 88,710 applicants with a high proportion of students and women.

- In 2004, UN Volunteers (UNV) programme 'Youth with People Participation' initiative was launched in Bolivia. 1200 university graduates volunteered their expertise to the programme, to reach out to every municipality in Bolivia that requested assistance, and developed a plan to reduce poverty in its constituency with the central government.

- UNV and UNDP supported the government of Burkina Faso to establish a national volunteer programme. From the first 40 fielded volunteers in 2008, the number increased to 13,681 youth volunteers to the conclusion of the pilot phase in 2012, with volunteers actively involved in the areas of education, health, the environment and decentralisation. In 2012, nearly 1,000 youth volunteer teachers enabled thousands of elementary school students attend classes in classrooms that would otherwise have remained closed. This type of initiative was later replicated in other countries such as Togo, Mali, Niger, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Senegal, Burundi and Mauritania.

24. The John Hopkins University's comparative non-profit sector (2004) project[14] came out with the following statistics on the value of volunteer work and the number of people volunteering in 36 countries across the globe.

Countries	Value of volunteer work (millions USD)	People volunteering	
		Number (thousand)	% of adult population
Argentina	2,693.2	1,913	8
Australia	4,484.8	1,832	13
Austria	1,380.4	550	8
Belgium	4,197.7	809	10
Brazil	754.1	6,483	6
Colombia	229.1	1,149	5
Czech Rep.	196.4	381	5
Egypt	22.1	233	1%
Finland	2,657.5	326	8
France	41,929.6	6,536	14
Germany	48.433	7,071	10
Hungary	49.7	277	3
India	1,355.9	16,490	2
Ireland	715.6	293	11
Israel	894.7	235	6
Italy	8,290.7	2,048	4

[14] Source: Lester M. Salamon, S. Wojciech Sokolowski, and Associates, Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector, Volume Two (Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2004).

Japan	23,354.8	485	0.5
Kenya	52.0	955	6
Mexico	219.6	30	0.1
Morocco	98.4	699	4
Netherlands	16,991.6	1,962	16
Norway	4,255.8	1,847	52
Pakistan	68.1	133	0.2
Peru	38.2	729	5
Philippines	775.9	2,833	6
Poland	150.8	3,614	12
Romania	155.0	325	2
Slovakia	7.3	149	4
South Africa	960.5	2,659	9
South Korea	2,433.2	1,204	3
Spain	7,055.1	1,681	5
Sweden	10,206.1	2,009	28
Tanzania	289.5	2,092	11
United Kingdom	21,976.2	14,357	30
Uganda	30.5	2,606	23
United States	109,012.	6 44,564	22
Total	316,415.6	131,557	
Developing/ transitional country average			*6*
Developed country average			*15*
All-country average			*10*

25. Although volunteerism represents a resource not yet sufficiently tapped, it is clear that this does not replace the responsibilities of governments and other actors. There is a need to find a healthy balance between giving an opportunity to youth to participate through volunteering and the role governments and civil society organizations to perform their duties.

Challenges to youth volunteerism

26. Despite the capacity and willingness of young people to volunteer, many barriers to youth volunteering exist. These include restrictions on freedom of movement and security, economic barriers and challenges related to social exclusion and lack of access to information about volunteering and volunteering opportunities. There is also a lack of easily accessible and comprehensive tools, methodologies and guidelines for the effective and efficient management of volunteers and volunteer opportunities, and opportunities for capacity development through training, coaching and mentoring activities are limited. Finally, access to funding for youth-specific work, including volunteering, is a well-known challenge.

27. Marginalized youth and young women may find it particularly difficult to access volunteering opportunities due to social and economic exclusion. Few may be able to afford to engage in volunteering instead of taking up paid employment. Furthermore, for volunteers to participate fairly and equally they must be able to fully enjoy their rights and freedoms, and this is not always the case - especially with vulnerable groups and young women. Finally, volunteering opportunities themselves are often not accessible to young people with special needs.

28. Research and evidence on volunteering in general but especially the role and involvement of youth is very limited. In his follow-up report to the UN Year of Volunteers in 2005, the Secretary General of the United Nations reiterated his emphasis on the need "to integrate volunteerism into national development planning." but pointed out that "[a] major constraint continues to be a limited availability of specific data on volunteer contributions…"

29. According to CIVICUS, studies on volunteering have been undertaken at different points of time, using different definitions, methodologies, survey samples and target groups, and looking at different types of volunteering (e.g. formal/informal). Some harmonised data sources are available on volunteering (e.g. the European Values Study (EVS), the European Time Use Survey (ETUS), the European Social Survey (ESS), the Euro barometer survey on European Social Reality and the John Hopkins University Comparative Non-profit Sector Project). However, national stakeholders reported a number of weaknesses that included use of outdated data, high turnover in the voluntary sector, lack of formal approach, and poor recording of information, meaning that data is very difficult to obtain.

II.   PAST PROGRAMMING AND LESSONS LEARNED

UN response

30. In 1995, on the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, the United Nations strengthened its commitment to young people by directing the international community's response to the challenges to youth into the next millennium. It did this by adopting an international strategy—the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond.

31. The United Nations resolutions 50/81 of 13 March1996, in its annex containing the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) to the Year 2000 and beyond, and 62/126 of 5 February 2008, in its annex containing the Supplement to the WPAY (2007) provide a policy

framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people. The WPAY has 15 priority areas (1)Education, (2) Employment, (3) Hunger and poverty, (4) Health, (5) Environment, (6) Drug abuse, (7) Juvenile delinquency, (8) Leisure-time activities, (9) Girls and young women, (10) Full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making, (11) Globalization, (12) Information and communications technology, (13) HIV/AIDS, (14) Armed conflict and (15) Intergenerational issues.

32. The formal UN response was amplified in SG Five Year Action Agenda (announced in 2012) that made youth as one of his priorities. The Action Agenda explicitly focused on volunteering, and included a call to UNV to establish a UN Youth Volunteer modality. It also requested the UN to develop a System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on youth and decided on the appointment of a Special Envoy on Youth.

UNV's response

33. UNV has always been actively engaged in youth and youth volunteer programmes. In 1976 the UN General Assembly provided a specific mandate through resolution 31/131, which stated inter alia: "……. Considers the United Nations Volunteers programme to be a major operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes, especially of pilot projects to increase the participation of youth in development activities and training programmes for youth workers …."

34. For instance, in 2013, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) mobilized more than 1,000 international and national UN Volunteers under the age of 29. Of these, more than 60 per cent were female and 70 per cent were from developing countries. Furthermore, 119 University Volunteers from Spain and Japan were fielded, and 167 fully-funded UN Youth Volunteers from Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Korea, and Switzerland served through UNV with UNDP, IOM, UN Women, UNICEF, UNRCPD (United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific), UNIP SIL (United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone), OHCHR, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNDOC, IFAD and UNEP.

35. In 2013, UNV also worked with governments, civil society, youth groups and the UN system (UNDP, One UN, UNFPA) in several countries to support national policies, legislation, statutory frameworks and budgets that enable and strengthen youth volunteerism. The projects range from support to drafting national policies on volunteerism and the establishment of government bodies to promote volunteering (Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and Vietnam) to youth volunteering programmes targeting young graduates (Indonesia, Lesotho and Peru), or programmes focused on youth employability and non-formal education (Bosnia and Herzegovina). In 2013, more than 41,500 youth benefited from these projects.

36. In collaboration with national partners, UNV has piloted innovative initiatives aimed at mobilizing large numbers of young national and regional volunteers such as the Youth for Participation programme in Bolivia, the Eco Volunteer programme in Guatemala or the National Development Volunteers in Nepal.

37. UNV has also harnessed ICT to make volunteering opportunities more accessible to young people. The Online Volunteering service enables volunteers to contribute their skills online to

organizations working for sustainable human development. Through the service UNV has enabled tens of thousands of young people to participate, regardless of their educational, social or cultural background. In 2012 alone, nearly 7000 online volunteers were under 29 years of age, representing over sixty percent of online volunteers that year. Of these, nearly two-thirds were from developing countries.

38. In collaboration with other United Nations entities such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, UNV was very quick to leverage its experience in this area to respond to the youth challenges and issues identified through the Arab Spring, and launched its Arab Youth Volunteering for a Better Future (AYVBF), in Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco. The project harnesses the power of volunteerism, self-help and solidarity to address poverty and unemployment among Arab youth and to build their social capital.

39. UNV continues to support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Volunteers Programme. UNV is providing technical and financial support as well as managing the funds for the programme, with the aim of increasing and diversifying opportunities for young people to contribute to peace and development in three pilot countries. A total of 97 volunteers served as physicians, nurses, midwives and secondary school teachers in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2013.

40. UNV is well placed to work with young people as it provides a common service to the UN. UNV is also an active member of the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) and has provided a substantive contribution to the development of the UN System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on youth, which allow UNV to work in synergy with the other UN entities. UNV also established a UNDP/UNV Youth Volunteer Trust Fund to support initiatives that help address key challenges and strengthen the development response.

41. In response to the SG's Action Agenda, UNV developed a new Youth Volunteering Strategy 2014-2017[15]. A youth volunteering modality under the auspices of the United Nations Volunteers Programme was also developed and launched in 2014. The Strategy was based on a number of consultative processes and initiatives:

- Extensive consultations were held in 2012 with youth, youth-led organizations, volunteer involving organizations, governments and UN partners to analyze advances and best practices in the field of youth volunteering.

- Commissioning of an independent assessment in 2012 of the UNV Intern and University Volunteer initiatives between 2006 and 2011.

- Commissioning of an independent evaluation, in 2013, of UNV's engagement in the area of volunteer schemes.

- UNV supported the formal consultations involving youth and youth issues in the Post-2015 process. Fifteen UN Youth Volunteers supported United Nations Resident Coordinator's Offices to ensure the inclusion of youth voices in the Post-2015 debates and consultations. Thirteen have also been deployed in UNDP country

[15]

http://www.unv.org/fileadmin/docdb/pdf/2013/corporate/UNV_Youth_Volunteering_Strategy-FINAL_23Aug_web.pdf

offices to undertake advocacy work at the field level in countries which have been identified as potential pilot countries for the youth programme, and the remainders have been fielded with UN agencies to support the implementation of their programmes and projects in different countries.

42. These consultations helped identify four specific challenges that UNV is well placed to address in its Youth Strategy, which sets the stage for its future engagement in youth, volunteering and development for the next four-year period: (1) exclusion, (2) lack of empowerment, (3) unemployment and (4) lack of robust evidence-based research and knowledge on the impact of youth volunteerism on peace and sustainable development.

Exclusion:

1. Young people's right to participation in formal decision-making processes and in social, economic, environmental and political institutions remains limited and their potential, as a valuable resource to sustainable development, is often not recognized.

2. Young people's right to participation in formal decision-making processes in institutions must be increased and the role of youth as a valuable resource to sustainable development is recognized.

3. Ensuring the right of young people to participate in intergovernmental processes not only strengthen channels of communication and partnerships between young people and Governments; it can further support the development of more legitimate and responsive policies and programmes. In addition, it also allows young people to gain invaluable skills when it comes to leadership, diplomacy, international negotiations, overcoming cultural differences, and consensus building[16].

4. Marginalized youth and young women may find it particularly difficult to access volunteering opportunities due to social and economic exclusion. Few may be able to afford to engage in volunteering instead of taking up paid employment.

Lack of empowerment:

5. Youth and youth-led organizations face barriers to their legal establishment and laws often hinder the capacity development of organizations. This may limit the prospect of applying for funding and developing partnerships with other stakeholders and will limit their capacity to effectively operate and expand their activities.

6. Removal of barriers to establishing and strengthening organizational capacities for youth, including legal frameworks, capacity building support and resources, and ability to network effectively within and across countries.

Unemployment:

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[16] See for example; "A Guide to Youth Delegates to the United Nations", UNDESA, 2010

7. Young people, and especially young women, are many times the last to be hired and the first to be dismissed on the job market, and the youth unemployment rate is today the highest in history. During economic downturns and external crises, young people, and especially young women while already being a marginalized and vulnerable group are more affected by unemployment.

8. Expand opportunities for employment and employability of young people, and especially young women. Include: provision of initial work experience; strengthening of professional networks; training and job skills development; UNV Youth Modality provide exposure to the work of the UN; advocacy and support for policy development; research linking volunteers to subsequent employment.

Lack of robust evidence-based research and knowledge on the impact of youth volunteerism on peace and sustainable development:

9. There exist some country specific or regional studies but the results are scattered and not always easily available. The lack of robust data on volunteer work is not just an academic matter; it limits the ability to make the most effective use of this important resource as what is not counted cannot be effectively managed.

10. The magnitude of the above challenges varies when comparing different geographical regions, young men and young women.

III. PROPOSED PROGRAMME

43. Unlike the four other priority areas (: (i) basic social services; (ii) community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction; (iii) peace building and peace keeping and (iv) national capacity development through volunteer schemes.), UNV has already a Youth Volunteering Strategy that provides the overall strategic direction, therefore this Global Youth Volunteer Programme aims to operationalize thisstrategy. It focuses on four of the 15 WPAY priorities and means of implementation identified in the document and uses the same outcomes identified in the UNV Youth Volunteering Strategy..

44. Through the programme, UNV will strengthen its emphasis on improving its ability to address gender and development challenges through volunteerism and to creating volunteering opportunities for women as well as men.

45. In addition, UNV recognizes the need for additional attention to the issue of inclusion, of marginalized groups such as orphans, street children and disabled youth.

46. UNV will build capacity for governments and youth organizations, advocate globally for youth volunteering and mobilize national and international UN Youth Volunteers: regular UN Youth Volunteers, UN Youth University Volunteers and short term UN Youth Volunteers.

47. Youth volunteering and volunteers will help UN partners achieve their development objectives better through more effective development interventions.

48. The programme recognizes that youth development challenges and needs are multifaceted and interrelated. Ultimate youth wellbeing is a function of their health, education and skills, participation and social connectedness, empowerment, economic independence particularly through access to means of production, livelihoods and employment, among other necessities. These factors also affect each other in so many different ways such that the absence of one can compromise those that may be present, and inversely, those present can be opportune entry points for addressing those that may be lacking.

49. The programme will therefore systematically explore synergies with the other programmatic focus areas of UNV's Strategic Framework 2014-2017, including: Peace-Building, community resilience to climate change, access to basic social services and volunteer infrastructures. While youth are affected by problems linked to basic social services, climate change, conflicts, youth volunteers / volunteering represent an asset for the other areas. With regards to volunteer schemes, there is a strong linkage as many UNV-supported regional and national volunteer schemes focus on youth.

50. Drawing on the situation assessment, the programme pursues the three specific outcomes of the UNV Youth Volunteering Strategy to achieve its aims:

Outcome 1: Increased recognition of the contribution of youth to global peace and sustainable human development through volunteerism, and inclusion of youth voices in the development discourse;

Outcome 2: Improved capacity of relevant stakeholders to support an enabling environment for regional, national and community youth volunteering for global peace and sustainable human development.

Outcome 3: Increased and diversified opportunities for young people to contribute to global peace and sustainable human development work, especially of the United Nations, through a United Nations Youth Volunteer modality.

Outcome 1: Increased recognition of the contribution of youth to global peace and sustainable human development through volunteerism and inclusion of youth voices in the development discourse

51. The theory of change is that by working in partnership with governments, youth-led and volunteering organizations, universities, civil society, UN agencies, and private sector entities on research, trend analysis with regards to global youth volunteering and evidence-based advocacy, the contribution of youth volunteering to global peace and sustainable human development can be better understood and considered by policymakers, practitioners, and the public alike, leading to the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes. This will be done by supporting academic research in partnership with other VIOs; disseminate knowledge, linking to high-profile publications or events commissioning research activities in partnerships with relevant stakeholders, making available and sharing evidence-based data on youth volunteering from the research undertaken.

52. Finally, UNV will work with governments, youth-led and volunteering organizations, universities, civil society, UN agencies, and private sector entities to support the capacity development/strengthening of volunteer involving organizations and youth networks in the area of advocacy for youth volunteering.

Output 1.1: Evidence-based research and empirical evidence on the contribution of youth volunteerism on peace and sustainable development as well as on the young volunteer is supported

53. Output 1.1 aims at making available and using results of academic research in partnership with other VIOs. This could include specific linkages to the other four priority areas of the UNV SF as well as inputs to SWVR and other high-profile publications; Research topics could include youth volunteering and employability or more broadly the evidence base on the contribution of youth volunteerism to development.

54. In June 2013, the Office of Research & Evaluation of the United States of America's Corporation for National and Community Service published the results on a research tilted "Volunteering as a Pathway to Employment: Does Volunteering Increase Odds of Finding a Job for the Out of Work? " For the authors[17]," while economists have studied numerous strategies for unemployed persons to increase their chances of finding employment through activities such as acquiring additional training or education, there is little empirical literature to date on the extent to which volunteering can serve to maximize one's chances of finding employment." Their research therefore "aims to fill this critical gap by using statistical techniques to test the hypothesis that volunteering is associated with an increased likelihood of finding employment for individuals out of work."

55. The study found that volunteering is associated with 27% higher odds of employment, statistically significant at the 99.9% confidence level. The association between volunteering and employment had the strongest effect on individuals without a high school diploma or equivalent (51% increases in odds) and individuals who live in rural areas (55% increase in odds). We found that the relationship between volunteering and employment is stable across gender, race, and ethnic categories, age, time, Metropolitan Statistical Area, and unemployment rate.

56. This result therefore suggests that youth volunteering could enhance the employability of young people. However, this type of research needs to be extended to more regions of the world to have a global perspective.

Output 1.2: Improved acknowledgement of contributions of youth volunteering in key development frameworks, policies and processes at global, regional and national levels

57. Output 1.2 focuses on advocacy and capacity-building for youth in Post-2015 work; it will ensure the representation of youth in development forums and the integration of youth issues into the ten-year Action Agenda for….. It aims at supporting gender issues

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[17] Christopher Spera, Ph.D. Robin Ghertner, M.P.P. Anthony Nerino, M.A. Adrienne DiTommaso, M.P.A.

in the context of Beijing + 20, M&E activities focused on youth volunteering and volunteerism for civic engagement in national policy and strategy processes. Finally, it focuses on synergy with other UN partners' work in the area of youth by contributing to IANYD and work of SG Envoy.

Output 1.3: **Inclusion of youth in institutional decision-making processes through volunteerism, with special attention to marginalized groups is integrated in development programmes**

58. Output 1.3 will focus on inclusive participation in development programmes and initiatives (especially those focused on UNV priority thematic areas) through projects that focused on traditionally marginalized groups, young women's leadership development through volunteerism. It also aims at developing joint programmes with UN partners in UNV priority thematic areas that integrate youth volunteerism.

Output 1.4: **Improved awareness of youth volunteering at global, national and local levels**

59. Output 1.4 aims at raising awareness by conducting joint campaigns with other Global Programmes and supporting innovative and new media. It will also focus on strengthening the partnership with national committees and other CSO/volunteer networks.

Outcome 2: Youth better able to contribute to sustainable peace and development outcomes through volunteering at global, national and local levels

60. The theory of change is that by effectively including youth volunteering in policy and development programmes at the regional, national and community level creates an enabling environment for youth volunteering initiatives and help bridge effective partnerships between governments, youth-led and volunteering organizations and UN entities, which will lead to greater spaces for youth engagement in global peace and sustainable human development at every level and offer to young volunteers opportunities to acquire skills in various areas and enhance their employability.

61. This will be done by supporting the capacity development of governments, youth-led and volunteering organizations, universities, civil society, UN agencies, and private sector entities to implement and scale-up formal and non-formal learning opportunities, create spaces and partnerships for youth engagement, establish youth volunteer schemes, formulate appropriate youth volunteering policies and manage youth volunteers in a safe and responsible manner. UNV will also work in including youth volunteering in UN country programming processes as well as providing access to capacity development to youth-led volunteering organizations and youth volunteers in the areas of youth volunteering programming and management.

62. Actions to achieve this outcome will be complementary to one of the five priority areas that is Volunteer Infrastructures. It will focus more of volunteer infrastructures that are predominantly developed with, by and for youth. Some of the infrastructures could also be 'nested" in projects under the other priority areas.

Output 2.1: Increased capacity for mainstreaming of youth volunteerism into UN development initiatives and programmes

63. Output 2.1 focuses on the integration of youth volunteerism into programme frameworks by developing programming guidance and conducting training as well as identifying and disseminating good practical examples and specific initiatives;

Output 2.2: Regional institutions and countries supported to undertake feasible studies leading to the establishment of sustainable and effective volunteers schemes

64. Output 2.2 will focus on technical support for feasibility studies to design "youth-friendly" laws and policies, as well as new sustainable and inclusive youth volunteer schemes

Output 2.3: **National and regional youth volunteer policies and schemes established and strengthened**

65. Output 2.3 focuses on technical support for establishment of "youth-friendly" laws and policies, as well as design of new sustainable and inclusive youth volunteer schemes capacity building. It aims at establishing or strengthening specific regional and national schemes, including a focus on youth volunteering and employability. It focuses on sharing good practice across countries and regions, consolidating advisory / policy knowledge on youth volunteering and ensuring linkages to development effectiveness. This output also focuses on the development of standards, guidelines and curricula to design manage and evaluate youth volunteering programme.

66. The establishment of these infrastructures will increase youth volunteering opportunities in these countries and region, which will be beneficial to young people. In terms of enhancement of youth employability through volunteering, preliminary results in some countries are promising. In Togo, statistics from the Ministry of Community Development, Craft and Youth Employment indicate that over 40 percent of the youth volunteers fielded under the national youth volunteer programme were later able to find paid employment as a result of their volunteer experience. In Burkina Faso, more than 66% of the national youth volunteers recruited in 2013 were able to get a paid job following their volunteering experience.

Output 2.4: **Increased capacity of youth and youth-led volunteering organizations for internal governance, accountability, and programming**

67. Output 2.4: aims at developing collaborative partnerships to improve capacity of youth volunteer organizations for effective advocacy and governance on volunteer management. This includes capacity assessment, training of trainers; provide support to networking of youth volunteering organizations within and across countries and regions and development of standards, guidelines and curricula for developing youth volunteer initiatives.

Outcome 3: **Increased and diversified opportunities for youth volunteering**

68. The theory of change is that by developing effective policies on youth volunteer management, including appropriate training and simpler regulations, UNV can reduce the complexity of managing risks under the UN Youth Volunteer modality and offer better volunteering experiences to young people. Further, the use of information technology provides opportunities to increase the engagement of young people, for instance as online volunteers.

69. Therefore, UNV will engage youth between the ages of 18 and 29 as UN Youth Volunteers to enable them to contribute to global peace and sustainable human development, and also enhance their own skills, expertise and civic engagement capacities under a UN Youth Volunteer modality.

70. The UN Youth Volunteer modality will create a synergy between the activities of other UN Agencies and UNV's youth volunteering strategy that clearly states "UNV will especially seek strong partnerships with UN entities, sharing common agendas under the Youth-SWAP, to engage UN Youth Volunteers, preferably through group deployments, in their peace and development programming."

71. Under the UN Youth Volunteer modality, there are international and national volunteers. The modality covers three initiatives of youth volunteers:

    1.   University Volunteers

    2.   Short term (e.g. conference service) UN Youth Volunteers

    3.   Regular UN Youth Volunteer

72. It will be complementary to UNV's existing UN Volunteer modality. Additional initiatives such as "UNV Young Professionals" are under discussion and may be added in the future.

73. This will help to have a critical mass of volunteers working with the same agency or on the same programme, thus leading to a better recognition of youth volunteering and its integration in development framework to guarantee that the assignment contributes in a measurable way to peace and sustainable human development. Group placement will also be a way for host agencies to show how Youth Volunteers provide a high impact and cost effective mechanisms to bring the youth voice into the organization, while enhancing the outreach to young people and creating greater visibility in the engagement of the youth dynamic.

74. The time experiences acquired in volunteering with UN entities will help prepare young people for professional activities and improve their employability

Output 3.1: **UN Youth Volunteer modality (for national, international and online youth volunteers) launched and strengthened**

75. Output 3.1 focuses on the development of policy note and conditions of service for new modality as well as development and rollout of the modality including the development and implementation of learning curriculum for youth volunteers, outreach and initiatives for use of modality with specific UN partners and strengthening UN partner agencies and UNV HQ and Field Units capacity to deploy and manage youth volunteers effectively.

76. When relevant, the placement of UN Youth Volunteers will be complemented by UN Online Youth Volunteers and volunteers mobilized with the support of UNV through national and regional volunteer schemes.

Output 3.2: **Expanded support for innovative youth volunteering initiatives at national and local levels**

77. Output 3.2 aims at enhancing the engagement of youth in voluntary activities by establishing and administering a Youth Volunteering Facility (YVF) to fund innovative youth volunteering initiatives and support inclusive onsite and online youth volunteering initiatives. The facility will complement existing partners' initiatives such as the UNDP's innovation facility by focusing on inclusive youth volunteerism as the UN Youth volunteer modality alone will not achieve the level of inclusion desired by UNV in its Youth Volunteering Strategy.

78. In terms of innovation, UNV will work in the framework of UNDP's innovation framework as contained in the Budva Declaration adopted during the Global Innovation Meeting in 2013: "Find bottlenecks, scan for what has been done before, prototype solutions, scale-up the prototypes that show results, close out those that don't, and work out loud at all times to make sure all possible feedback is generated in time to shape action."

79. Another opportunity for innovation is the rapidly growing range of technology and its expanded availability. This means that more young people can participate in tackling the many global challenges of today. These range from tracking food insecurity to monitoring violent conflict, and from providing early warning of impending disasters to reporting election fraud. Many of these activities are carried out by people from their own home. Online volunteering through social media will be therefore encouraged and supported.

IV.   PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Programme Management

80. The Programme will be implemented over a period of three and a half years (July 2014-December 2017), aligned to the duration of UNV's Strategic Framework (2014-2017). It will be implemented through a coherent set of national, regional and global projects, which will align with the Programme goal, contribute to the Programme's results, and be funded, at least partially, from Programme resources. These projects, many of which will be joint projects with other entities, will be managed at either the country office, in relevant regional institutions for some regional projects, or at UNV headquarters.

81. The implementation and management arrangements for the Global Programme with respect to programme actions identification, selection, development, funding and implementation will be guided by the Global Programme Implementation Guidelines (link).

82. A Programme Board will provide strategic direction and guidance for effective programme implementation and will reinforce the oversight and accountability responsibilities of the Chief Programme Coordinator and the Programme Specialist (Youth Volunteering). Chaired by the Deputy Executive Coordinator, with the assistance of the Chief Programme Coordinator, the Board will also include: Chief, Development Programming Section; Chief, Peace Programming Section; Chief, Finance Section; Chief, Knowledge and Innovation Section; Chief, Results Management Support Section; Chief, Partnerships Section; and Chief, Communications Section. The Programme Board will

oversee the Programme by reviewing progress reports of the Programme, approving any revisions to the Programme Document, annual work plans (AWPs), including budget, and staffing plans.

83. To ensure and facilitate synergies and consistency of approach between the UNV's five global programmes, the Programme Board for this Global Programme will be the same for the other four Global Programmes (peace-building, basic social services, community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction, and capacity building through national volunteer schemes). Further, Programme Board will also perform functions of the Project Board for the Global Projects within respective Global Programmes.

84. As there is strong connection between all five of the UNVs Global Programmes, priorities, implementation methodologies, target groups and beneficiaries, actors and resources are often overlapping. For example, a youth-led national volunteer scheme may present the most innovative solution for a national literacy campaign. This Global Programme, through the Programme Specialist, will, thus, collaborate closely and inform the other Global Programmes. The five UNV Global Programmes will "share" resources, including personnel to work on monitoring and evaluation, as well as communications.

85. The full-time Programme Specialist (Youth Volunteering), located at UNV headquarters, will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Global Programme: Programme implementation; strategic planning; and contribution to knowledge management. More specifically, the Programme Specialist will: convene regular meetings and discussions to develop a Programme implementation strategy, including communications and resource mobilization strategies; prepare and share narrative and financial reports in accordance with UNDP/UNV policies and procedures for submission to the Programme Board; monitor for results of Programme activities against indicators established for the Programme; raise red flags to the Programme Board if progress has not been made or is unsatisfactory, and recommend remedial action. The Programme Specialist will report to the Chief Programme Coordinator.

86. Programme, administrative as well as communication and M&E support will be shared with the other global programmes. To this extent, Communication Specialist and Administrative Assistant will be mainstreamed within the Programme Coordination Section under the guidance and supervision of the Chief Programme Coordinator and Programme Support Associate will be mainstreamed within Programme Support Pillar of the Results Management Support Section.

87. Three Project Support Specialists (Youth Volunteering), international UN Volunteers with specialization in the sector, will be deployed in UNV Regional Offices, and support the Programme Specialist implement the Programme, primarily through supporting UNV Field Units and other partners seek out and develop project proposals for the Global Programme. They will also play a role in promoting the Programme at the regional level to potential programme partners and for resource mobilization. The Project Support Specialists (Youth volunteering) will be based in UNV Regional Office in Bangkok, Panama and Nairobi, initially, and potentially in other regions where UNV Regional Offices are established

88. To support the Programme Specialist an Inclusive Youth Volunteering Advisory Team will be established. This team, with self-selected membership, will include

representatives from different sections of UNV HQ, field-based personnel and advisors from the UN, donors and other partners with a common interest in the Programme. Essential members will include members from the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD), youth organizations. The Advisory Team will provide guidance and suggestions, virtually, for improving the programmer's strategies, products and partnerships.

89. To ensure the Programme is implemented according to UNDP programming standards, UNV's Programme Management Specialist, in the Quality Assurance Unit, will monitor implementation practices and standards, and provide feedback and support to the Programme Specialist and the Programme Board with respect to these standards. To ensure synergies with UNV's corporate communications approach (spelled out in the UNV Communications Strategy for the Strategic Framework period), a communications plan will accompany the implementation plan of the Programme. Communications will be integrated into all resourcing, work plans and progress reports.

90. The resources for the implementation of the Global Programme are expected to amount to USD 22,892,500 over the 2014-2017 period. Of this, USD 10 million will be allocated from the Special Voluntary Fund. Some USD 1, 562,650 from the UNV Youth Volunteering Trust Fund. Fifteen percent of allocated resources will be reserved for gender-related volunteering activities, five per cent will be assigned to monitoring and evaluation, and a further five per cent allocated to the communication of results.

91. In addition to its own resources, UNV will mobilize additional resources through the UNV Volunteering Trust Fund and other funding mechanisms such as the FF UN Volunteers.

Monitoring and evaluation

92. Monitoring and evaluation of the global programme will be grounded in the programming arrangements set out in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures, and guided by the UNV Strategic Framework 2017-2017. This includes aspects related to programme/project monitoring and evaluation, the regionalization process and strengthening of the RBM in UNV.

93. To this extent, Programme Specialist, under the guidance of the Chief Programme Coordinator will prepare a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, including risks matrix. Evaluation plan, as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed and approved the Programme Board.

94. A mid-term evaluation and review of the programme will be carried out mid-2016 and an external, end of programme evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the Programme period, with input from project evaluations of the constituent projects.

95. To support the Programme Specialists in each of the Global Programmes, an online volunteer M & E team will be established, and managed by the Programme Specialist. This team will help ensure external validation of activities and results in the Global Programmes. Following a briefing, online volunteers will conduct online research and analysis using UNV defined methodology and questionnaires. Online volunteers'

assessments will also be cross-checked with those of on-site UN Volunteers' through an exchange ideas and feedback on their respective answers to reach consensus.

V.   PARTNERSHIPS

96. UNV will engage a diverse range of partners that includes: governments, foundations, private sector entities, universities, civil society organisations, volunteer involving organisations, youth networks and UN entities to develop programmatic collaborations, identify and support UN Youth Volunteer assignments, mobilize resources, and support the peace and sustainable human development achievements of UN Youth Volunteers.

97. UNV will explore global and regional opportunities for partnerships with United Nations entities, programmes and funds through the United Nations IANYD and inter-governmental regional entities, respectively. At the national level, the key implementation platforms for the strategy will remain United Nations common programming and planning frameworks. Here, opportunities for joint programmes will be explored with United Nations entities on the ground, in partnership with national governments and youth-led organizations.

98. To promote youth volunteering opportunities, UNV will actively pursue partnerships with United Nations entities interested in youth programming in the field. For the programme pilot, targeted partnerships with UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, and UNEP will be pursued.

99. Volunteer exchange opportunities will be sought and further strengthened on a South-South and North-South basis, through national projects and international volunteering opportunities, with existing and new partners—in particular from emerging economies.

100. With governments and other partners, UNV will focus on the identification and promotion of effective models for involving large numbers of youth volunteers in service delivery, advocacy for the inclusion of youth in policy formulation, violence prevention and reconciliation in post-conflict or post-crisis countries, among others.

101. Across all sectors, UNV will act as a convener for youth volunteerism, bringing together partners for knowledge sharing, joint research, conferences, advocacy and capacity strengthening   initiatives.

ANNEX 1. Results and resource framework for the Global UN Youth Volunteer programme (2014-2017)

Global Programme Goal:			
Programme outcomes: baseline, indicator(s), targets, and sources of data	**Indicative programme outputs**	**Indicative output indicators**	**Indicative resources by outcome**
Outcome 1: Increased recognition of the contribution of youth to global peace and sustainable human development through volunteerism and inclusion of youth voices in the development discourse **Baseline:** X%* (*Partner survey to establish baseline) **Indicators:** Percentage of partner countries and UN entities reporting on youth volunteering as an asset to development and peace in global and national development planning documents Percentage of partner countries and UN entities reporting on youth volunteering tangible benefit on the communities disaggregated by UNV's priority areas **Target: Y%** **Source of data:** Report UNV partners survey	**Output 1.1:** Evidence-based research and empirical evidence on the contribution of youth volunteerism on peace and sustainable development is supported	Number of Joint research on youth volunteering contribution to development	**2014: 609,200** **2015: 3,509,333** **2016: 2,589,333** **2017: 1,072,133**
	Output 1.2: Improved acknowledgement of contributions of youth volunteering in key development frameworks, policies and processes at global, regional and national levels	Number of references to youth volunteering in Post 2015 Framework documents with support from UNV (No baseline)	
	Output 1.3: Inclusion of youth in institutional decision-making processes through volunteerism, with special attention to marginalized groups is integrated in development programmes	Number of countries in which youth are actively participating in decision making processes with support from UNV	
	Output 1.4: Improved awareness of youth volunteering at global, national and local levels		
Outcome 2: Youth better able to contribute to sustainable peace and development outcomes through volunteering at global, national and local levels **Baseline** X%* (*a pilot global survey will establish baseline) 52 countries (2012)	**Output 2.1**: Increased capacity for mainstreaming of youth volunteerism into UN development initiatives and programmes	Number of joint programmes developed with UN partners in UNV priority thematic areas integrating youth volunteerism	**2014: 1,421,000** **2015: 4,734,667** **2016:**
	Output 2.2. Regional institutions and countries supported for feasibility studies leading to the establishment of sustainable and effective	Number of regional schemes established and strengthened	

	volunteers schemes		5,134,667
Indicators: Average national volunteering rates, as measured by the Global Volunteerism Index Number of countries reporting progress in implementing national youth volunteerism frameworks (i.e. national development plans, policies, legislations)	**Output 2.3**: National and regional youth volunteer policies and schemes established and strengthened	Number of regional schemes established and strengthened Number of policies / legislation developed to facilitate youth volunteerism	**2017:** 1,484,667
Target **70 countries** **Source of data:** National reports in countries with a UNV FU presence, global reports, UNDAF reports, Annual project reports	**Output 2.4**: Increased capacity of youth and youth-led volunteering organizations for internal governance, accountability, and programming	Number of youth volunteers mobilized with support from UNV, disaggregated by gender	
Outcome 3: Increased and diversified opportunities for youth volunteering **Baseline** X people* (*New volunteer reporting system to establish baseline)	**Output 3.1**: UN Youth Volunteer modality (for national, international and online youth volunteers) launched and strengthened	Number of UN Youth Volunteers (onsite and online) mobilized Number of host organizations satisfied with contribution of UN Youth volunteers to their development results	**2014:** **227,500** **2015:** **1,380,000**
Indicators: Number of beneficiaries positively impacted by UNV, in terms of the work of UN Youth Volunteers, all UNV projects and UNV-supported work **Target:** X people **Source of data:** Newly established volunteer reporting system Global Youth Volunteer project report	**Output 3.2**: Expanded support for innovative youth volunteering initiatives at national and local levels through a micro-grant facility.	Number of Youth volunteering initiatives supported through micro-grant disaggregated by gender and social categories	**2016:** **490,000** **2017:** **240,000**
Total			**USD 22,892,500**