

# Youth Partnership

Partnership between the European Commission  
and the Council of Europe in the field of youth



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# INFORMATION SHEET

## VOLUNTEERING OF YOUNG PEOPLE

### POLAND



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By: Ewa Krzaklewska

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# 1. Volunteering of young people in Poland

*Give an overview on volunteering of young people (13 – 30) in your country on the national and regional level (in federal states) answering the following questions:*

*- Are there official national/regional recommendations (policies) concerning volunteering of young people?*

*On national level: Y*

Until 2011, Poland has not created one strategic document which would be dedicated to the development of volunteering. Until that moment, there had existed few other strategies which include the theme of volunteering and suggest concrete actions towards its development. In 2011 Long-term Policy for Volunteering Development in Poland has been created. Besides documents mentioned below, in the second half of 2011, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is working on the Strategy for Development of Social Capital, of which the priorities, among others, include strengthening active participation, non-formal education and volunteering.

## **Long-Term Policy for Volunteering Development in Poland 2011<sup>1</sup>**

The policy has been developed during the European Year of Volunteering, and its strategic aim is to strengthen the position of volunteer activities as a form of citizenship engagement which leads to country socio-economic development. The priority areas are:

1. Development of volunteering culture – educating and developing competences which would allow volunteering to flourish, and building positive image of volunteering through promotion and information;
2. Support organizers of volunteer activities – enhancement of their competences and skills; assuring professionalism of management, financial support, knowledge exchange; and strengthening collaboration between sectors;
3. Strengthening public policies to aim at development of volunteering - assuring good legal framework and strengthening the role of volunteering in solving social problems and widening social inclusion, as well as creating framework for development of long-term volunteering).

This document serves as a recommendation package which should be taken into account while designing and preparing other public policies and strategies in the next 20 years.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://erw2011.gov.pl/pl/strony/dlugofalowa-polityka/> (access 7.12.2011)

**Polish Youth Strategy for the years 2003-2012**, prepared by the Ministry of National Education and Sport and adopted by the Council of Ministers on 19 August 2003<sup>2</sup>. Its second strategic objective is to “create chances for the development of own activity of the young generation”, which implies actions such as **defining the role of youth organizations in the educational system** (and therefore concentrating on supporting youth organizations which are the main space where volunteer work takes place: Preparing legal grounds for the functioning of a national youth council, Preparing legal regulations supporting the functioning of youth organizations and informal groups, Developing a system of cooperation between non-governmental organizations, self-governments, schools or educational and youth centres and institutions, Developing a concept of support for helping youth organizations to maintain their facilities), as well as **development of youth voluntary service** (Creating a database on Polish and international youth voluntary service, Popularizing international forms of youth voluntary service).

**Strategy of Support for the Development of Civil Society for the years 2009-2015**<sup>3</sup>, Department of Public Benefit, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The main strategic aims were to encourage citizens to actively participate in the civil society, and to speed up the quantitative and qualitative development of civil society institutions, as well as create mechanisms on the level of state assuring good governance within public administration-citizens relations.

The priorities of the strategy were as follow:

Priority I. Active, aware citizens, active local communities

Priority II. Strong non-governmental organisations in the good-governed country;

Priority III. The development of non-governmental organisations for social inclusion;

Priority IV. The development of social entrepreneurship.

In the light of the strategy, strengthening of the civil society organizations esp. local civil infrastructure, would ease the citizens participation, also in the form of volunteering.

### **Child and Youth Political Objectives of the Polish EU Council Presidency**

The actions of Polish Presidency in the field of youth during the second half of year 2011 are focusing on the *Youth and the World* priority – one of the fields of action defined in the

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<sup>2</sup> Polish Youth Strategy 2003-2012

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.pozYTEK.gov.pl/files/pozYTEK/SWRSO/SWRSO%202009-2015.pdf> (in Polish, access 06.12.2011)

Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018). This priority matches the leading theme of the whole PL-DK-CY presidency trio, i.e. *Youth Participation*, as well as the ideas of the European Year of Voluntary Activities Promoting Active Citizenship (2011). *Youth and the World* priority assumes accomplishment of many different tasks, among which one concerns encouraging youth to get engaged in voluntary service. More precisely, Polish government is focusing on promoting youth participation in mobility, mainly as part of non-formal education and voluntary activities, with a particular focus on cooperation with neighboring countries of the European union – the Eastern Europe and Caucasus.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, the Polish Presidency coincided with the European Year of Volunteering and pursuant to the decision of the Council of the European Union of 27 November 2009 (2010/37/EC), an Intersectoral Working Group for European Year of Volunteering was appointed, which consisted of representatives of the public administration institutions and non-governmental organisations active in the field of volunteering.<sup>5</sup>

*On regional level: Y/N*

There is no national regulation which would oblige regional governments to create locally-oriented strategies, still as discussed above in the Strategy of Support for the Development of Civil Society for the years 2009-2015 the role of the local self-governments has been particularly stressed, to indicate that the engagement of citizens should be developed on the local level.

Still, **example of the regional strategy is the Strategy for Voivedoship of Wielkopolska<sup>6</sup>** on development of volunteering. The aim of the strategy, created in 2009 with the use of the European Funds - Humane Capital, is to coordinate the actions towards the development of volunteering in the region, also as a tool for labour market integration and tool for social integration. Its main aims are as follows: 1) Coordination of promotion of volunteering, 2) Elaboration of standard procedures for recruitment, training and evaluation of volunteers' work. 3) Opening a volunteer center in the region capital (Poznań), which would constitute an information and counselling center, both for volunteers as well as beneficiaries.

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<sup>4</sup> Read more <http://www.prezydencja.men.gov.pl/en/youth/13-priorytety-polskiej-prezydencji-polityka-modzieowa> (access 06.12.2011)

<sup>5</sup> <http://erw2011.gov.pl/en/strony/national-action-plan/> (access 09.12.2011)

<sup>6</sup> [http://wielkopolskiewici.pl/ftp/2009-09\\_strategia\\_wolontariatu.pdf](http://wielkopolskiewici.pl/ftp/2009-09_strategia_wolontariatu.pdf)

**The EYV 2011** was the occasion to multiply efforts towards volunteering promotion: several activities are organized throughout the whole country. Many local initiatives attained the EYV mark<sup>7</sup>. For example, Voivedoship Lubuskie actively participated in the European Year of Volunteering, through organisation of conferences, projects, educational campaigns, and trainings for CSO leaders.

*- Is volunteering usually paid? No*

Volunteers usually do not receive any subsidence money, besides the reimbursement of the expenses of a volunteer (“unless the volunteer releases the beneficiary in full or in part from such obligation, the volunteer is entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses and to allowances”<sup>8</sup>).

*- Is there any National voluntary service? No*

*- What is the legal / financial (fiscal) / social security status of volunteers ?*

The status of the volunteer has been defined by the Act of 24 April 2003 on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work (Dz.U. No 96, item 873, as amended). According to it, a volunteer is “a natural person who provides services voluntarily and without remuneration, under the provisions specified in the Act (Article 2 point 3), where also a member of association may be a volunteer (Article 42 paragraph 3). (...)Provision of services by volunteers is not an obstacle for acquiring the unemployed status (...). In order to enhance security of rights of both parties, the scope, manner and time of provision of services by volunteers should be specified in an agreement concluded with the beneficiary, which has to provide the possibilities of its termination. Should a volunteer provide services for a period exceeding 30 days, the said agreement shall be made in writing, if for a shorter period, the beneficiary, at the volunteer’s request, shall confirm the agreement’s contents in writing.

The **non-negotiable** entitlements of a volunteer include:

- right to information on health and safety risks connected with the provided services and on the rules of protection against hazards as well as about rights volunteers are entitled to and obligations they are responsible for,

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<sup>7</sup> <http://erw2011.gov.pl/struktura/sekcja/72/>

<sup>8</sup> Quoted after: [http://erw2011.gov.pl/static/upload/eyv2011\\_poland\\_summary.pdf](http://erw2011.gov.pl/static/upload/eyv2011_poland_summary.pdf)  
<http://www.psz.praca.gov.pl/main.php?do=ShowPage&nPID=867713&pT=details&sP=CONTENT.objectID.867794> (access 6.12.2011)

- safe and hygienic conditions of services provision, including appropriate personal safety measures determined by the type of services provided and the related hazard under separate legal provisions applicable to employees,
- casualty insurance (if services provision lasts for a period of less than 30 days, such insurance is guaranteed by the beneficiary and if volunteer work is provided for a longer period of time, a volunteer is entitled to such insurance pursuant to the Act of 30 October 2002 on provision on account of accidents or occupational diseases resulting from specific circumstances)
- if a volunteer is delegated to provide services in the territory of another state, where an armed conflict, a natural disaster or a natural calamity occurs – the volunteer is entitled to casualty and expatriate medical insurance, should their costs not be covered otherwise, in particular under the coordination provisions set out in the Act of 27 August 2004 on health care services financed from public funds.

Moreover, **unless the volunteer releases the beneficiary** in full or in part from such obligation, the volunteer is entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses and to allowances, under separate legal provisions applicable to employees. **The beneficiary may also cover:** other indispensable costs incurred by a volunteer, connected with provision of services for the beneficiary as well as costs of trainings and third party insurance in relation to the provided services as well as casualty insurance and expatriate medical insurance (optional in other situations than delegation to the territory of another state, where an armed conflict, a natural disaster or a natural calamity occurs).

The deregulation of the relationship between the volunteer and the beneficiary is in particular confirmed by the tax provisions. Pursuant to Article 50 of the Act on Public Benefit and Volunteer Work, the value of a service provided by the volunteer does not constitute a donation to the beneficiary as defined in the Civil Code and tax regulations. From the standpoint of the rules governing the taxation of personal income tax law to the revenue, does not include volunteer service, provided under the terms of the regulations on public benefit and voluntary work. (...) **Tax-free is:** value of benefits received by volunteers (...) and value of benefits received from the volunteers (...)”<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Quoted after: <http://erw2011.gov.pl/en/strony/legislation-volunteering-poland/> (access 6.12.2011)

## 2. Main actors and networks

- *Who are the main actors (institutional and NGOs) in the field of volunteering of young people on the different levels?*

### **National:**

Governmental: The Department of Public Benefit, within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Departament Pożytku Publicznego <http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/Volunteering,535.html>)

The Department of Youth and Non-governmental Organisations within Ministry of National Education (Departament Młodzieży i Organizacji Pozarządowych) <http://www.men.gov.pl>

EU programmes: Youth in Action Programme (Młodzież w Działaniu) <http://www.mlodziej.org.pl/>

Grundtvig Agency (Volunteering of elderly citizens) <http://grundtvig.org.pl/index.php/ida/95/>

NGO supporting volunteering activities: The Volunteer Centres – Centrum Wolontariatu (<http://www.wolontariat.org.pl/>)

Klon/Jawor Association - <http://klon.org.pl/>

Projektor Student Volunteering (Projektor Wolontariat Studencki) <http://www.projektor.org.pl>

### Main NGOs (selected):

Scouting: Polish Scouting Association (Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego): <http://www.zhp.pl/>,  
Związek Harcerstwa Rzeczypospolitej <http://www.zhr.pl/>

Caritas Polska <http://www.caritas.pl/>

Volunteer Fire Brigades (Związek Ochotniczych Straży Pożarnych) <http://www.zosprp.pl/>

### Umbrella organisations (selected):

Working Community of Associations of Social Organisations (Wspólnota Robocza Związków Organizacji Socjalnych) <http://www.wrzos.org.pl/download/wrzosen.pdf> - an umbrella organisation of regional umbrella organisations

Network for Support of Non-Governmental Organisations – SPLOT (Sieć Wspierania Organizacji Pozarządowych SPLOT) <http://siecsplot.pl/>

National Federation of NGOs (Ogólnopolska Federacja Organizacji Pozarządowych) <http://www.ofop.eu/>

## **Regional:**

### Voivodship level umbrella organisations:

Związek Lubuskich Organizacji Pozarządowych ZLOP - [www.zlop.org.pl](http://www.zlop.org.pl)

Zrzeszenie Organizacji Samopomocowych SUKURS - [sukursgdansk@wp.pl](mailto:sukursgdansk@wp.pl)

Zachodniopomorskie: Zachodniopomorskie Forum Organizacji Socjalnych ZaFOS - [www.zafos.szczecin.pl](http://www.zafos.szczecin.pl)

Wielkopolska Rada Koordynacyjna - Związek Organizacji Pozarządowych WRK [www.wrk.org.pl](http://www.wrk.org.pl)

Śląskie Forum Organizacji Pozarządowych KAFOS [www.kafos.org.pl](http://www.kafos.org.pl)

Rada Organizacji Pozarządowych Województwa Łódzkiego [www.rada-lodzkie.org.pl](http://www.rada-lodzkie.org.pl)

Opolskie Forum Organizacji Socjalnych OFOS [www.ofos.opole.pl](http://www.ofos.opole.pl)

Krakowskie Forum Organizacji Społecznych KraFOS [www.krafos.ngo.org.pl](http://www.krafos.ngo.org.pl)

Forum Lubelskich Organizacji Pozarządowych [www.flop.lublin.pl](http://www.flop.lublin.pl)

Federacja Organizacji Socjalnych Województwa Warmińsko - Mazurskiego FOSa [www.federacjafosa.pl](http://www.federacjafosa.pl)

Federacja Organizacji Służebnych MAZOWIA [www.mazowia.ngo.org.pl](http://www.mazowia.ngo.org.pl)

Dolnośląski Związek Organizacji Pozarządowych WROS [www.wros.org.pl](http://www.wros.org.pl)

Some regions have their own territorial networks, e.g. in Lublin region there exist about 60 School Volunteer Centers. <http://www.wolontariat.org.pl/strona.php?p=708>

### Regional Centers promoting active citizenship:

Stowarzyszenie Centrum Promocji i Rozwoju Inicjatyw Obywatelskich OPUS <http://www.opus.org.pl/>

Centrum Inicjatyw Obywatelskich <http://www.cio.slupsk.pl/>

## **Local:**

Volunteers usually work at the local level, in non-governmental organizations, in public institutions, integration centers, charity organizations, churches and many others. The database of different organizations in Poland is provided by Klon/Jawor Association: <http://bazy.ngo.pl/>. The number of Non-governmental organizations in Poland is estimated by

Klon/Jawor to by about 85.000<sup>10</sup>, You can learn about most important facts concerning NGO sector in the annual report by Klon/Jawor published at: [http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/civicpedia.pl/public/raporty/podstawowefakty\\_2010.pdf](http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/civicpedia.pl/public/raporty/podstawowefakty_2010.pdf)

There exist local Volunteer Centers within Volunteer Center, see the map: <http://www.wolontariat.org.pl/strona.php?p=22>.

*- Are any organisations in this field specifically targeting youth (as participants in voluntary activities and voluntary services)?*

Scouting (mostly school pupils)

Youth in Action Programme (Młodzież w Działaniu) – up to 30 years old

Projektor Student Volunteering - directed to students

The Foundation of Great Orchestra of Christmas Help (Wielka Orkiestra Świątecznej Pomocy, WOŚP) <http://wosp.org.pl/>

Voluntary services:

Voluntary Labor Corps

Graduate Internship Programme

*- Do networks and/or co-operations exist for supporting volunteering of young people in your country? (between private and public sector) Y*

The Council on Public Benefit (Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego) <http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/Basic,information,on,the,Public,Benefit,Works,Council,588.html?PHPSESSID=28b3d5e7ed673818a783b507fb7d0720>

*- What is the legal / financial (fiscal) status of organisations promoting volunteering?*

Most of organizations are registered as non-governmental organizations. “The non-governmental organization was first defined legally in April 24, 2003, when the law on public benefit activity and volunteerism came into effect. It defines non-governmental organizations as legal persons or units without legal entity, created on the basis of legal regulations, but not units of the public sector as defined by the public finance regulations. They are non-profit-

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<sup>10</sup> [http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/civicpedia.pl/public/raporty/podstawowefakty\\_2010.pdf](http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/files/civicpedia.pl/public/raporty/podstawowefakty_2010.pdf) (access 9.12.2011)

making and include foundations and associations. The law adopts a broad definition of the non-governmental organization; defined in this way, beside associations and foundation, the third sector also includes other subjects such as trade unions and economic or professional self-governments.”<sup>11</sup>

Other organizations that also promote volunteer work (and are included as a third sector in Poland) are:

- fire brigades, (14,000)
- grassroots organizations (parent-teacher associations, hunt clubs and public committees), (3,524)
- trade unions (17,113)
- units of the catholic church, other churches and religious associations (15,244)
- organizations of economic and professional self-governments (5,515)
- smaller groups of employer organizations and political parties.<sup>12</sup>

Some of the organization engaged in volunteering such as Volunteer Center or Polish Humanitarian Action, have **a status of public benefit organizations**. “Following regulations of the public benefit and volunteer work Act of law of April 24, 2003 (Journal of Law no 96, item 873) and the introductory regulations Act of Law (Journal of Law no. 96, item 874), non-governmental organizations and other entities operating in the area of public benefit, from January 1, 2004, may apply for the public benefit status. There are certain benefits and obligations stemming from this status. The status is to be granted to the “elite” of the Third sector, providing services for the general public, and guaranteeing transparency of operations ever since the moment of registration.” Benefits include:

1. Legal and fiscal privileges
2. The right to use a property owned by the State Treasury.
3. 1% (receive donations from taxpayers: “The public benefit and volunteer work Act of law introduced an opportunity to donate 1% of the personal income tax to support public benefit organizations. The taxpayer may pay a calculated amount to the bank account of the NGO and show this in his/her tax statement.”)
4. Other (free broadcasting time in the public media, right to establish social integration centers, organization of substitute military service).<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Quoted after <http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/Public,Benefit,Organizations,554.html> (09.12.2011)

<sup>12</sup> As above.

<sup>13</sup> As above.

### 3. Promotion of volunteering of young people

- Which methods among the one listed below are the most used to promote volunteering of young people in your country?

By national policies:

Advertisement campaigns

The national campaign connected directly with European Year of Volunteering 2011 (media – internet, outdoor media, advertisements in public transport) <http://erw2011.gov.pl/pl/strony/kampania-komunikacyjna-erw-2011-w-polsce/>

Additionally, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy funded several other initiatives aiming at promoting volunteering in social media, among the elderly as well as to support organizers of volunteering.

Education

According to law on school programmes (Dziennik Ustaw RP nr 14, Warszawa 23 lutego 1999), within a subject “Knowledge about Society” (for middle-school/gymnasium), students have to follow an educational path on “patriotic and citizen education” which includes such aims as developing the respect for common good and pro-societal attitudes. School has an obligation to prepare pupils to the active and responsible participation in the public life.

Diploma supplement which lists additional individual achievements of students (which can include internships, voluntary experiences, special awards)

Youth information centres

funding of NGOs

The state financial assistance provided to NGOs by local self-governments (community councils – gminy) (esp. sport clubs)<sup>14</sup>

Civic Initiatives Fund (Funduszu Inicjatyw Obywatelskich) <http://fio.pozytek.gov.pl/> (supporting initiatives and actions of non-governmental association in the realization of public tasks)

Other:

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<sup>14</sup> National Report Volunteering (P) [http://youth-partnership-eu.coe.int/export/sites/default/youth-partnership/documents/EKCYP/Youth\\_Policy/docs/Voluntary/Policy/National\\_report\\_PL.pdf](http://youth-partnership-eu.coe.int/export/sites/default/youth-partnership/documents/EKCYP/Youth_Policy/docs/Voluntary/Policy/National_report_PL.pdf) (access 09.12.2011)

By NGOs:

X Advertisement campaigns

Programme promoting collaboration between NGOs, public administration and business in the field of volunteering and supporting enterprises willing to develop Corporate Volunteering: Employees' Volunteering (*Wolontariat Biznesu*)  
<http://www.wolontariatpracownicy.pl>

X Education

Non-governmental organisations provide multiple trainings, conferences, networking or information meetings for youth workers, volunteers, prospective volunteers, as well as produce publications, both in print and electronic, of educational character.

X Youth information centres

Local Volunteer Centers within Volunteer Center, see the map:  
<http://www.wolontariat.org.pl/strona.php?p=22>

The Regional Information and Support Centre (Regionalne Centrum Informacji i Wspomagania Organizacji Pozarządowych) <http://www.rci.org.pl/>

Eurodesk information centers in Poland: <http://www.eurodesk.pl/eurodesk-w-polsce>

School volunteer centers

Other:

Websites with volunteer opportunities search machines

Eurodesk <http://www.eurodesk.pl/eurowolontariat>

Polish Forum for Non-Governmental Initiatives (Ogólnopolskie Forum Inicjatyw Pozarządowych) <http://www.ofip.org.pl/> (one week meeting)

None

*Explain and provide examples for each of the box ticked.*

- Which among the followings are methods of recognition of volunteering of young people in your country?

X European Youth Pass

X Certificates – according to Eurobarometer study, among those young people who participated in voluntary activity 27.3% received a certificate, diploma or other formal recognition for participation. Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/flash/fl\\_319a\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_319a_en.pdf), access 15.12.11

X Credits in the formal education system

In some higher education institutions, volunteer work can be granted ECTS credits. Professional practice (internships) are also common in technical faculties and are a part of the studies programme.

X Awards – competitions “Volunteer of the Year” organized on the regional level, city level as well as by some organizations; Polish Volunteer Center organized competition called Colors of Volunteering, which serves at presenting most interesting profile of volunteers and award them for their engagement<sup>15</sup>

X Incentives – provided voluntarily by an organization, in the forms of diplomas, certificates, trainings, social events etc

X They are valued in the CV – It is widely believed, also in the opinion of job offices and counseling offices that volunteer activities will help a person to get a job.

According to Eurobarometer 2011<sup>16</sup>, 24% of Poles believed that volunteering facilitates acquisition of knowledge and competencies which allow a good professional integration.

Other:

They are not recognised

*Explain and provide examples for each of the box ticked.*

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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.wolontariat.org.pl/strona.php?p=10> (access 9.12.2011)

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/pdf/eurobarometre/2011/juillet/04\\_07/fiches.zip](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/pdf/eurobarometre/2011/juillet/04_07/fiches.zip) (access 9.12.11)

- *What obstacles to young people's engagement in volunteering do exist and how are these faced by national policies?*

National Action Plan for Volunteering stresses the following obstacles that prevent the volunteering from flourishing:

**Fragmented knowledge on volunteering in Poland** (lack of comparable statistical data, lack of standardized indicators, blurred and narrow definitions of a volunteer and others)

**Low prestige of voluntary activities among Polish people** (Volunteering is not considered 'fashionable', as well as lacking information on the possibilities of taking up voluntary activity, non-governmental organisations undervaluing the importance of voluntary activities and others). Klon/Jawor report shows that among individual obstacles are **individual lack of motivation** (more than one answer possible)<sup>17</sup>, lack of time (50%), lack of engagement (I am not interested in it, I have never had such an idea) 43%, nobody asked me (20%). The problem can be also lack of trust towards third sector.

**Underdeveloped support for volunteering development** (no comprehensive approach toward managing the volunteers, lack of skills of coordinators, weak structures of volunteers activation and support).

These problems has been dealt with in the Long-Term Policy for Volunteering Development in Poland (see chapter 1), as well as in Strategy of Support for the Development of Civil Society for the years 2009-2015.

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<sup>17</sup> Klon/jawor report, <http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/ngo/678052.html> (access 6.12.2011)

## 4. International mobility of young volunteers

- *Is there any national monitoring of how international mobility of young volunteers takes place?* **N**

- *What are these monitoring mechanisms? If yes, please explain.*

There is no national monitoring of international mobility of young volunteers. Some programmes which support mobility of volunteers provide annually the statistics on how many volunteers from Poland and from abroad participated in the programmes. For example, "Youth in Action" programme provides such statistics in the annual report<sup>18</sup>. There exists also programmes based on bilateral cooperation, such as the Polish and German Youth Cooperation<sup>19</sup> or the Polish and Lithuanian Youth Exchange Fund<sup>20</sup> provide financial and content-related support for young people projects.

Additionally in the year 2011, Ministry of National Education funded youth exchange projects directed at building collaboration and networking with young people from Israel, Russia, Ukraine and other Eastern Partnership countries<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> [http://www.mlodziej.org.pl/sites/mlodziej.org.pl/files/publication/1211/frse\\_mwd\\_raport\\_2010.pdf](http://www.mlodziej.org.pl/sites/mlodziej.org.pl/files/publication/1211/frse_mwd_raport_2010.pdf) (access 7.12.2011)

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.dpiw.org> (access 7.12.2011)

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.pf.org.pl/> (access 7.12.2011)

<sup>21</sup> [http://bip.men.gov.pl/images/stories/Konkursy/m\\_ogloszenie.pdf](http://bip.men.gov.pl/images/stories/Konkursy/m_ogloszenie.pdf) (access 09.12.2011)

## 5. Sources of information

### Websites:

Volunteer Center <http://www.wolontariat.org.pl/>

Klon/Jawor Association <http://klon.org.pl/>

European Year of Volunteering 2011 in Poland <http://erw2011.gov.pl/en/>

### Publications:

Study on Volunteering in the European Union. Country Report Poland  
<http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/files/Biblioteka/National%20report%20PL.pdf>

### Research reports:

Jadwiga Przewłocka „Zaangażowanie społeczne Polaków w roku 2010: wolontariat, filantropia, 1%. Raport z badań” raport z badań Stowarzyszenia Klon/ Jawor (29-08-2011)  
<http://civicpedia.ngo.pl/ngo/678052.html> (access 02.12.2011)

Polish report of volunteering of employees, 2008

[http://www.wolontariatpracowniczy.pl/var/resources/files/File/BADANIA\\_www.pdf](http://www.wolontariatpracowniczy.pl/var/resources/files/File/BADANIA_www.pdf) (access 09.12.2011)

CBOS, Rich, educated, young and religious – who is a typical volunteer in Poland,  
<http://erw2011.gov.pl/static/upload/komunikat-2.pdf> (access 06.12.2011)

### Policies and law:

Act of Law on Public Benefit Activity and Volunteerism, 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2003. Department of Public Benefit. Available from Internet: <http://www.pozytek.gov.pl/Law,534.html>

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