

# The European Knowledge Centre for Youth Policy

Key priorities for youth policies answers on  
**Voluntary Activities**



Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth policy, youth research and youth work.

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## **CZECH REPUBLIC, 2005**

### **1 Statistics**

#### **1.1 Different types of voluntary activities that exist for young people**

	Voluntary activities	Voluntary service	Civic service
<b>Exists?</b>	Yes	Yes	No

#### **1.2 Number of young people who engage in voluntary activities**

<b>Total Number</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Female</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Male</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>

#### **1.3 Number of young people who engage in voluntary service**

<b>Total Number</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Female</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Male</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>

#### **1.4 Number of young people who engage in voluntary service abroad (excluding European Voluntary Service)**

<b>Total Number</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Female</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Male</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>

#### **1.5 Number of young people who engage in national voluntary civic service**

<b>Total Number</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Female</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Male</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>

##### **1.5.1 Number of young people who carry out their service period abroad**

<b>Total Number</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Female</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>
<b>Total Male</b>	N/A <i>persons</i>

### 1.5.2 Is the national voluntary civic service open to young people from outside the country?

~~Yes~~ No

### 1.5.3 If yes, number of young people from outside the country participating in your national voluntary civic service

Total Number	N/A <i>persons</i>
Total Female	N/A <i>persons</i>
Total Male	N/A <i>persons</i>

### 1.6 Clarification of the statistics used

Volunteer is considered a person: a) older than 15 years of age when performing a voluntary activity within the Czech Republic, b) older than 18 years of age when performing a voluntary activity outside of the Czech Republic.

## 2 Range of voluntary activities

### 2.1 Voluntary activities engaged in by young people and approximate number of people involved

	Exists?	Number
a. Community activity	Yes	N/A
b. Participation/self-governance	Yes	N/A
c. Emergency response	Yes	N/A
d. Community peacekeeping		N/A
e. Social assistance	Yes	N/A
f. Personal assistance	Yes	N/A
g. Children and youth	Yes	N/A
h. Environment	Yes	N/A
i. Human rights, advocacy and politics	Yes	N/A
j. Economic justice		N/A
k. Development aid	Yes	N/A
l. Humanitarian aid	Yes	N/A
m. Religious volunteering	Yes	N/A
n. Education	Yes	N/A

	Exists?	Number
<b>o. Arts/culture</b>	Yes	N/A
<b>p. Sports</b>	Yes	N/A
<b>q. Recreation</b>	Yes	N/A

Other voluntary activities

N/A

## 3 Finance

### 3.1 Amount of finance that is annually available for voluntary activities and allocation of this finance

**Total** : 750 000,-

Explanation

- Within EVS program Youth in 2004 a total number of 101 projects were supported. Total amount of finance used for EVS was 251 159,- EURO. - The Ministry of Interior allocates 15 mil. CZK (cca 0.5 mil EURO) every year since 2003.

### 3.2 Sources of finance

**PUBLIC FUNDS:** Local and regional governments # have their own grant schemes; some of their data suggests that subsidies to non-governmental non-profit organizations account for about 2% of their annual budget, although amounts vary quite substantially. **Ministries:** - The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports - supports children and youth associations and organizations working with them. - The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs # supports projects for young people run by non-governmental non-profit organizations. - Ministry of the Environment # supports projects run by non-governmental non-profit organizations focusing on protecting the environment - Ministry of Health, etc. - EU # the EQUAL initiative and, in the future, EU structural funds **PRIVATE FUNDS:** - Foundations # Open Society Fund Praha, Ch. S. Mott Foundation, Civic Society Development Foundation, collections for charitable purposes, etc. - Embassies - Commercial firms and companies.

## 4 Main Actors

### 4.1 Main actors of voluntary activities of young people

Governmental actors

- The Interior Ministry # applies volunteer service legislation, manages the accreditation of non-governmental non-profit organizations and the provision of subsidies for volunteer activities in accredited organizations. The voluntary service department of the ministry operates at the national and international levels when establishing voluntary policy. The ministry is responsible for state regulatory and budget monitoring functions as required by law. - The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports # provides subsidies to NGOs involved in working with young people. It prepares



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government policy on young people, monitors progress toward achieving policy goals and conducts research. Organizations directly managed by the ministry work toward fulfilling tasks stemming from government policy in the area. An important role in the coordination of volunteer activities for young people has the Chamber of Youth - an advisory body to the Minister of Education. Its tasks include government policy in the youth area, the implementation of recommendations of the Council of Europe and UNESCO in the Czech Republic, and the application of EU regulations to the Czech context, etc. - The Health Ministry # subsidizes volunteer activities in hospitals. - The Ministry of Foreign Affairs # international cooperation in the area of volunteer activities. - The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs # manages employment services in the area of volunteer work performed by the unemployed. - The Czech National Agency Youth (CNA) # responsible for implementing and coordinating the EU's #Youth# education program in the Czech Republic. The CNA receives and assesses projects, organizes tenders, administratively prepares, finances, evaluates, monitors and closes the books of approved projects. It also provides prospective program users with information and consulting services, mediates contacts, training and activities at the regional level for international youth projects.

### Non governmental actors

Non-governmental non-profit organizations # a large majority of them are civic associations, although most of them are apparently inactive. These organizations are involved in (mostly on a voluntary basis) a wide spectrum of services, ranging from social services (such as assisting marginalized groups in rejoining society) to the protection of cultural and natural heritage and education of young people in leisure time and tourism and support in using information technology. The following organizations are essential in our activities: - Civic associations of children and youth, and associations working with young people # these are specific parts of non-governmental non-profit organizations that work primarily with young volunteers. Most nation-wide organizations are associated in the national youth council # The Czech Council of Children and Youth (currently 98 children and youth associations with more than 200,000 individual members - see [www.crdm.cz](http://www.crdm.cz)) - volunteer centers - their goal is to support the development of professionally managed volunteer activities in specific regions, to implement their own volunteer programs, and to promote volunteerism for those interested in it and for organizations working with volunteers.

## 5 Legal basis/legislation for voluntary activities in general and for young people in particular

### 5.1 Legal status of volunteers

- Volunteer can be a person older than 15 years of age if the voluntary activity is performed in the Czech Republic and older than 18 years of age if the voluntary activity is performed abroad. The act defines a volunteer someone who performs his voluntary activity based on a written agreement with sending organization in case of long-term or short term voluntary activity. A volunteer has to perform the voluntary activity apart from his studies, job, membership or service. - The act on voluntary services defines the existing legal framework and introduces new legal terms into the Czech legal system (volunteer, voluntary services, sending organizations, receiving



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organizations). The act does not distinguish volunteers by age. The act necessitated changes to legislation on employment, income tax, inheritance tax, gift tax, property sales, public health insurance and pension insurance. - Volunteer service is performed in accordance with civil regulations and, in specific cases, as per regulations governing employment contracts and regulations, as well as health, social insurance and tax regulations.

### 5.2 Taxation/tax exemptions for volunteers and volunteer organisations

- A volunteer performing service is exempt from income tax if income is subject to tax in the period in which the service was performed. This tax exemption is not applicable to the accredited sending organization and receiving organization. - In specific cases (some foreign foundations, grants from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs as of 2004, etc.), volunteer services at accredited organizations expressed in financial terms can be reported as an organization's financial contribution to a project and be tax exempt. - As working with the European Voluntary Service is not covered by an employment contract -- but is expected to be considered an educational activity aimed at professional training -- a volunteer's pocket money is tax exempt. The amount of pocket money in each country is specified by the European Commission; for the Czech Republic, this amount does not exceed the minimum subsistence level. Applications submitted by sending and hosting organizations for EVS project subsidies are tax exempt.

### 5.3 Existence of social protection of volunteers

- The act on voluntary service defines a volunteer dispatched by an accredited sending organization as having a legal and social position. The government covers health insurance contributions if the volunteer provides service on a long-term basis in the Czech Republic, or more than 20 hours a week for more than 3 months. If an individual provides volunteer service abroad, an accredited service organization makes contributions for him/her and the Interior Ministry may provide a subsidy to cover the insurance. The accredited sending organization must maintain insurance policies for volunteers covering liability for damage to property and health caused by the volunteer or suffered during the provision of volunteer service. The accredited sending organization may pay pension insurance contributions for a volunteer for long-term activities and as long as such activities are provided. The amount contributed is based on the minimum assessment basis. - EVS volunteers The European Commission centrally arranges health insurance for EVS volunteers covering illness, injury, permanent disability, repatriation in the event of a serious disease, injury and death, and civil liability. As a result, insurance costs are not included in grant applications. Social security contributions are generally not mandatory. If the payer is the government, the payments continue and nothing changes for the volunteer. If the government is not covering this, the volunteer may make the minimum contribution while abroad; the EU grant, however, must not be used for this purpose. When the social insurance contributions are not paid, the period of time in question is not taken into consideration when the volunteer makes a pension claim in the future. - In all other cases when volunteer work is performed outside accredited organizations and the EVS service, it is up to the given organization and volunteer to agree to a legal framework and other conditions as per the type of activity.

## 5.4 Legal situation of unemployed young people participating in voluntary activities

- Since January 1, 2003, the legal framework for voluntary service in the Czech Republic has been defined by Act. No. 198/2002 Coll. on voluntary service. The act cannot be more or less applied to youth association members because the act (despite arguments from non-governmental non-profit organizations during the act's preparation) defines a volunteer as a person who does not belong to an association and not long-time volunteers who belong to an association. - A significant influence on young people's employment has the European Voluntary Service (EVS), especially in regions with high rates of unemployed high school and university graduates. - Employability of young volunteers is enhanced also by having the opportunity to gain new experience, acquire new skills or to apply things learned in practice. Organizations have been known to turn first to the volunteers with whom they have cooperated when filling employment positions. - The voluntary service performance certificate is becoming more and more appreciated, in particular by the non-profit sector and governmental bodies. It is also welcomed by the Labor Office when an applicants looks for a job # for the time being, however, this is more an informal consideration. - There are no other regulations specifically governing young people's volunteer activities # a bill being prepared on working with young people proposes defining volunteer and methodical work with children. This bill is expected to be passed by the end of 2005.

## 6 Programmes

### 6.1 Programmes and plans on volunteering (national, regional, local)

According to the Act on Volunteer Service, 198/2002 Coll. ACT Of April 24, 2002 on Volunteer Service and on Amendment of Selected Laws it is not differentiated between programmes and actions but possible areas of voluntary activities.

## 7 Relationship between different types of voluntary services

### 7.1 Relationship between military service, civilian service, civic service and voluntary service

- There is no relationship between the mentioned services, which are distinguished by different legal regulations. It is forbidden to those engaged in military and civil service from providing voluntary service. Civil protection # if performed as per special regulations such as Act No. 133/1985 Coll. of fire protection, Act No. 126/1992 Coll. on protection and the emblem of the Red Cross and the Czechoslovak Red Cross -- does not allow anybody to perform volunteer service. - As #Youth# is one of the EU's education programs, EVS should not be confused with civil service.

### 7.2 Perspectives for the creation of a voluntary civic service in countries where it does not exist

Civil service in the Czech Republic was abolished by law (Act No. 584/2004 Coll. on abolishment



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of civil service and on amendment and abolishment of some related bills) on 22nd of December 2004. Creation of a new civil service is not planned.

## 8 Development of voluntary activities, including standards/instruments aiming at securing and enhancing quality in voluntary activities

### 8.1 Recent (this year) developments in the area of voluntary activities

Recent developments are in connection with implementation of the Act 198/2002 Coll. on Volunteer Service and on Amendment of Selected Laws (Act on Volunteer Service). According to the Act granting accreditations in the area of voluntary activities to the sending organizations enables that professional and high-quality organizations are being naturally distinguished. Another resulting from the Act is the necessity of agreements between volunteer and sending organization and between sending organization and hosting organization. The Czech National Agency Youth created a system of training for new sending and hosting organisations of EVS. Such trainings take place three times a year and from last year these training are obligatory for every organisation that wishes to receive or send volunteers abroad. The content of the trainings is focused mainly on the philosophy of the Youth Programme a voluntary service, explaining the whole process of sending and receiving volunteers (preparation, realisation, evaluation), clarification of role of the individual actors, legal aspects. Moreover once a year on the regular basis the Czech National Agency Youth runs an informative training for the more experienced hosting and sending organisations. One of the major achievements is creation of the Association of ex-volunteers. The association was established in cooperation with the National Agency Youth and its goal is to organise activities to promote EVS.

### 8.2 What are the trends concerning the range of voluntary activities?

Increasing ~~Decreasing~~ **Stable**

Explanation

The range of voluntary activities is gradually increasing thanks to growing promotion of the voluntary activities, especially EVS. Special measures focused on promotion of the voluntary activities, namely EVS was taken by the Czech National Agency Youth. An significant impact on increase of the voluntary activities had the Act on voluntary activities.

### 8.3 Description of quality standards used in voluntary activities

- submitted projects have to be formally correct with regard to the starting and ending dates of the project, age of the volunteer, its budget, required signatures on all necessary agreements etc. Attention is paid to the content of the project, its philosophy, adequate methodology, description of preparation, realization and specific day-to-day programme of the project, evaluation of the project and follow-up activities. Every new hosting project of EVS is before its approval visited by coordinators from the Czech National Agency Youth. On the spot the coordinators check out



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preparedness of the organisation to accept a volunteer from abroad. If need be they provide necessary information and advice.

### 8.4 Description of measures to improve the quality of voluntary activities for young people

- Many non-profit organizations have their own # often multi-phase -educational systems for volunteers. Other organizations offer starting training and seminars as well as supervision and consulting meetings and seminars for volunteers over the entire term of their involvement. In some projects, the participation itself is a form of non-formal education. - Organizations directly administered by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports organize training for children's camp leaders. - The subject #Leisure-time pedagogics# can be studied at universities. - CNA (The Czech National Agency) offers a series of several-day seminars and training aimed at EVS and the philosophy of the "Youth# program to those successful in applying for grants. - CNA (The Czech National Agency) provides practical training for Czech volunteers before departure to an assignment abroad. Such training addresses issues related to a long-term stay abroad, intercultural education and the way in which volunteerism is understood in the different countries that are part of the program. - For EVS volunteers from abroad serving in the Czech Republic, CNA organizes initial training sessions and meetings during their stay as per the requirements of the "Youth" educational program. - CNA created a system of training for new sending and hosting organisations of EVS. Such trainings take place three times a year and from last year these training are obligatory for every organisation that wishes to receive or send volunteers abroad. The content of the trainings is focused mainly on the philosophy of the Youth Programme a voluntary service, explaining the whole process of sending and receiving volunteers (preparation, realisation, evaluation), clarification of role of the individual actors, legal aspects. Moreover once a year on the regular basis the Czech National Agency Youth runs an informative training for the more experienced hosting and sending organisations.

## 9 Removing obstacles to young people's voluntary engagement

### 9.1 The facilitation of young people's voluntary engagement

- Annual awards presentations for volunteers seem to be useful and beneficial (for example, the Kresadlo (Tinderbox) award # for common people that do uncommon things#) # these tend to be social events. - Another possibility is to award volunteers within the organization in which they work; alternatively, they can be recognized by government institutions -- neither practice has been used much. - The possibility of obtaining a volunteer service certificate for the purpose of studying, presentation to an employer, etc.; issuance of EU certificates stating participation in EVS along with a brief description of the service provided over the course of the project.

### 9.2 Recent (this year) measures to remove obstacles to young people's



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### volunteering

The social recognition of voluntary activities, namely EVS, is ensured through help of the enlarged and now complete network of regional consultants of the National Agency Youth on regional and local level. The regional consultants perform presentations of EVS, organize seminars and trainings. This year the network was enlarged so that there is a consultant in each region of the Czech Republic.

### 9.3 Existing obstacles

The major obstacles are: - Society's lack of recognition of volunteer service hinders its development and efficiency. - As the voluntary service legislation is new, the main thing is to see how it will work in practice. (The lack of legal regulations covering volunteer association members, as most volunteers in the Czech Republic belong to an association.) - The development of the EVS is being hindered by lack of funds, which are allotted within the EVS #Youth program# on a yearly basis. - Problems still exist in granting visas and residence permits. - As for the EVS, the age limit of 18 to 25 (older volunteers are often interested in this program) is an obstacle. - According to the Czech Interior Ministry, the participation of young volunteers is the most effective; more pressing is the need to encourage senior and, especially, middle-aged volunteers. - The Czech non-profit sector, volunteers and the values created by them are still seeking wider recognition by public, primarily due to the country's 40-year experience with communism, when #voluntary" activities were for the most part organized. Society does not consider volunteer activities to be a natural civic virtue. Paperwork related to the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations is considered to be one obstacle to developing volunteer activities.

## 10 Promotion of voluntary activities for young people

### 10.1 Information channels and contacts for voluntary activities of young people

- Non-governmental non-profit organizations operate their own information channels for their members and persons who are interested in voluntary activities - for example, Zpravodaj Archa (Bulletin Archa), which deals with young people's use of leisure time; the www.adam.cz server, which covers activities related to children and youth; the www.dobrovolnik.cz server (and its English version www.volunteer.cz); and Hestia's site (Národní dobrovolnické centrum - the National Volunteer Center) at www.hest.cz (an English version is also available). - At the Interior Ministry's Internet site, www.mvcr.cz, general information is provided about voluntary service legislation, accreditation proceedings and state subsidies; it keeps a register of accredited sending organizations. This site also contains (in the register of accredited organizations) contact information about accredited sending organizations. The ministry's voluntary service department provides young people with a wide range of information related to volunteerism in the Czech Republic and abroad. - Other servers operated by non-profit organizations that deal with volunteerism include www.youth.cz, www.inex.cz, and www.charita.cz. - The role of regional information centers and volunteer centers should be mentioned too in this respect.



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## 10.2 Promotion activities for voluntary activities

- Non-profit organizations that get volunteers involved in their activities, and not government institutions, are seemingly the most active in promoting and providing information about volunteerism. - The Czech National Agency #Youth# provides information about the European Voluntary Service on its Internet site and through presentations held in different cities and regions throughout the country during the year. The creation of a #Youth regional partner program# is being considered, and whose main goal would be to provide information about the program in individual regions. Thus, young people will be able to get information about the EVS at youth information centers and Eurodesk (European Information network for youth) branch offices. - The Czech National Agency Youth annually awards the best projects (including volunteers' projects). - The Czech National Agency Youth also promotes EVS through: Network of regional consultants (created during 2004-2005), One-day presentations of the Youth programme on national level, Use of massmedias, Use of EURODESK, Promotion in the magazine of the Children and Youth Institut #Inspiromat#, Promotion through hosting and sending organizations, Presentation on seminars and trainings, Consultations with HEI acreditors, Organisation of tranings focused on EVS # traninigs for new host organisations

## 10.3 Initiatives to promote voluntary activities among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds

Promotion of the Youth programme among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds is one of main priorities of the programme. One of the major achievements was that in cooperation with the National Agency Youth the former EVS volunteers created an association of ex-volunteers. Its goal is to promote EVS among young people and especially among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds. Other means to promote EVS within the Youth programme: - Network of regional consultants (created during 2004-2005) - One-day presentaions of the Youth programme on national level - Use of massmedias (TV, radio, newspaper etc.) - Use of EURODESK - Promotion of EVS in the magazine of the Children and Youth Institut #Inspiromat# - Promotion through hosting and sending organizations - Presentation of ex-volunteers on seminars and trainings - Consultaions with HEI acreditors - Organisation of tranings focused on - EVS # traninigs for new host organisations

# 11 Recognition of voluntary activities of young people

## 11.1 Initiatives for recognition 'good practices'

- Annual awards presentations for volunteers that are often a social event seem to be useful and beneficial. - Another possibility is to award volunteers within the organization in which they work; alternatively, they can be recognized by government institutions - neither practice has been used much. - The possibility of obtaining a volunteer service certificate for the purpose of studying, presentation to an employer, etc.; issuance of EU certificates stating participation in EVS along with a brief description of the service provided over the course of the project. - Recognizing



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volunteer work as an activity that is beneficiary, valuable and important for society # the prevailing attitude of a given society toward volunteerism. - Making sufficient information available to the public - volunteers about how volunteer service can be performed. - Good cooperation between organizations registering volunteers and local authorities.

### 11.2 Measures of societal recognition

The Czech society does not officially recognize volunteerism to a great extent, mirroring the official recognition of the non-profit sector. Non-profit organizations and volunteerism have had a difficult time establishing prestige with politicians, local governments and the public. Society's recognition of volunteerism is not a driving force for attracting young volunteers. Indeed, society's minimal recognition of volunteers and volunteer service can be described as a problem. There is still little awareness in society about volunteer work and how it can benefit the development of a strong and stable civic society. Although according to the Czech Interior Ministry, volunteer service is becoming more and more recognized and used by government institutions (ministries, labor offices, communities, allowance organizations) thanks to the application of legislation (authorities have the status of a receiving organization). - The Czech National Agency Youth organizes annual awards presentations for best projects and volunteers, which seems to be very useful and beneficial # these tend to be social events. - The accreditation for sending organisations in the field of voluntary services granted by the Ministry of Interior is a significant societal recognition and prestige for many NGOs. It ensures better cooperation with governmental bodies, state as well as private sector.

## 12 Co-operations and networks, exchange of volunteers, transnational and international cooperation

### 12.1 Networks who promote voluntary activities of young people

Network of regional consultants (created during 2004-2005) - One-day presentations of the Youth programme on national level - Use of mass media - Use of EURODESK - Promotion in the magazine of the Children and Youth Institute #Inspiromat# - Promotion through hosting and sending organizations - Presentation on seminars and trainings - Consultations with HEI accreditors - Organisation of trainings focused on - EVS # trainings for new host organisations Association of ex-volunteers - in cooperation with the National Agency Youth the former EVS volunteers created an association of ex-volunteers. Its goal is to organize activities in order to promote EVS among young people and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

### 12.2 Exchange of information, experience and good practices

The exchanges of information, experience and good practices is possible on the webpage of the Ministry of Interior: [www.mvcr.cz](http://www.mvcr.cz).

### 12.3 Exchange for young volunteers: at all levels (transnational, national,



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### **regional, between communities)**

- Czech youth non-governmental non-profit organizations often participate in international networks and organizations # for example, the European Youth Forum and its member organizations (such as WOSM, WAGGGS, IFM-SEI). - Volunteer centers and other organizations supporting the development of volunteerism are part of international networks (CEV, International Association for Volunteer Effort, ENYMO, Cecil Network and others). - Young people from the Czech Republic may participate in EVS projects of the Youth programme, though Czech sending and host organizations cooperate mostly with their EU counterparts.

## **12.4 Collective volunteering projects**

### **12.4.1 Collective volunteering projects (where large numbers of volunteers jointly assist in cultural or sporting events, or where they help in humanitarian/natural disaster situations)**

Description of projects (including future projects)

The number of large international projects within EVS is very small in the Czech Republic. This situation is caused mainly by the fact that such projects require more time and experiences for preparation, network of partner organisations.

Details of programme/project

See list of acknowledged organizations in the area of voluntary service:

<http://www.mvcr.cz/prevence/dobrovol/akreditace/index.html>

### **12.4.2 Possibilities for involvement of international volunteers in these projects**

Some of the organisations have acknowledgement for help during natural disaster situations, humanitarian disasters, both in the Czech Republic and abroad (See list of acknowledged organizations in the area of voluntary service:

<http://www.mvcr.cz/prevence/dobrovol/akreditace/index.html>) For granting akreditations in the area of help during natural and ecological disaster situations, humanitarian disasters is the involvement to the European structures irrelevant.

## **12.5 International solidarity volunteer service**

### **12.5.1 International solidarity voluntary service in the EU and the world (e.g. in human/natural disaster situations, civil protection, humanitarian aid, development assistance, capacity-building etc.)**

See list of acknowledged organizations in the area of voluntary service:

<http://www.mvcr.cz/prevence/dobrovol/akreditace/index.html>

Details of programme/project

N/A



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### **12.5.2 Major NGOs and/or NGO platforms active in the field of international solidarity service in non-EU countries**

See list of acknowledged organizations in the area of voluntary service:

<http://www.mvcr.cz/prevence/dobrovol/akreditace/index.html/> INEX - SDA Address: Senovážná 24, 116 47 Praha 1 Tel.: +420 234 621 527 Fax: +420 234 621390 e-mail: [inexsda@inexsda.cz](mailto:inexsda@inexsda.cz) HESTIA Address: Na Poříčí 12, 115 31 Praha 1 Tel.: +420 224 872 077 Fax: +420 224 872 076 E-mail: [jtosner@hest.cz](mailto:jtosner@hest.cz) Webová adresa: [www.hest.cz](http://www.hest.cz)

### **12.5.3 The degree of involvement of the government/state institutions in supporting international solidarity service in non-EU countries**

The Government is involved in international solidarity service mainly through co-operation within Integrated rescue system and financial support and funding.

## **13 Studies & Surveys**

### **13.1 Recent surveys or research on the topic of voluntary activities**

- "Voluntary Service", the Institute of Children and Youth, 2002 - "Profile and Motivation of Volunteer Workers Devoting Their Time to Work with Children and Youth", the Institute of Children and Youth, 2002 - "Participation, mobility, voluntary service, health, competitions for talented # polytechnic survey for the Concept of governmental policy in the area of youth through years 2003-2007", František Pelka, the Institute of Children and Youth, 2002 - "Voluntary service" - probe, František Pelka, the Institute of Children and Youth, 2002



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