



SURVEY ON VOLUNTEERISM IN BANGLADESH-2010



**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics Division
Ministry of Planning**



Cover Photograph (Front):

Volunteers preparing a bamboo made bridge for easy movement of people during flood in rural Bangladesh.

Cover Photograph (Back):

- a) Volunteers joined in a self motivated drive in cleaning garbage in the Dhaka City.
- b) Volunteers are working in the construction of a local mosque in Bangladesh.

Survey on Volunteerism in Bangladesh 2010

August 2011



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COMPLIMENTARY

ISBN-984-508-989-3



Message



Volunteerism is a social phenomenon that cuts across social groups, cross borders and is present in all aspects of human activity. It is a formidable resource that can be harnessed to address many of the development challenges of our times. Voluntary action also shapes social capital, which is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable.

The promotion of volunteers for social development was recommended as a key strategy for global economic development and sustainability by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1997 and consequently led to the declaring of the Year 2001 by the UN as the International Year of Volunteers with the main objectives of increased recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteers.

Bangladesh is a country prone to natural disasters with its population often struggling with natural calamities such as floods, tornados, cyclones, sea surges and droughts for their survival. During these events local solidarity networks form the first response and are a well-aged concept in Bangladesh.

The UNGA in its resolution 63/153 invited governments, media, civil society, the private sector, development partners and the United Nations to mark in 2011 the 10th anniversary of the successful International Year of Volunteers at global, regional and national levels. The General Assembly requested United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme to be the focal point for marking these celebrations. We see this as a major opportunity to advocate for a structured approach to volunteerism to bring it at the core of social capital, which underpins most of the social actions in civil society. Whether expressed as a volunteer service, campaigning or activism for peace and development causes or any other forms of voluntary participation, the willingness and ability of citizens to give their time, knowledge and services out of a sense of solidarity and without expectation of monetary reward, will have a major influence on the extent to which the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are attained and sustained.

I am, therefore, pleased to see that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted a survey on "Volunteerism in Bangladesh" with the support of UNV and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This is a first ever volunteerism survey of its kind in Bangladesh and sets the stage for further in-depth research studies. Volunteerism does not only contribute to economic growth, it actually constitute a key pillar to realizing peace and social cohesion. This survey by the BBS is a clear indication of the government's commitment to promote volunteerism in the country.

This year, 2011 marks both the International Year of Youth and the Tenth anniversary of the Year of Volunteers (IYV + 10). It's a unique opportunity to recognize how young people can take stand and help change the world for the better. The world wants voices of the young people to be heard and we believe that volunteering is the right approach to competently anchor the youth along with key actors for development and peace. To realize this structured approach to volunteering I am pleased to see the UNV-UNDP and the Ministry of Youth and Sports put serious efforts to establish a National Volunteering Agency and help sustaining the National Service Programme (NSP) for promotion and institutional recognition of volunteerism in Bangladesh.

Further, I would like to add that the findings of this volunteerism survey should be useful to develop national volunteer policies and legislations or laws. Such a legal policy framework is critical to facilitate the integration of volunteerism for peace and development and help realizing the MDGs. This report will also be an asset for the researchers and research institutes based on the credible information presented on volunteerism and the efforts of voluntary initiatives depicted in Bangladesh.

I applaud the efforts made thus far and support the creation of an enabling environment for volunteers at all layers in society so that they can share their experiences in building a better world.

Neal Walker

UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Bangladesh



Foreword

It is now being increasingly recognized that volunteering activities have made quite substantial contributions to the wellbeing of a country. Volunteering has a long tradition in Bangladesh. But there was no statistics available in this sector. In such context a pilot survey on volunteerism in Bangladesh has been conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in 2010.

The survey has generated a wide range of data and information about volunteering in the country. The areas covered in the survey relate to volunteer community size and composition, volunteering participations both formal and informal by activities and organizations, volunteering performances, and volunteering measures in terms of both annual volunteering hours and also economic value of the hours. All findings of the survey have been presented in this publication and made them as informative as possible.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah, Director General, BBS and his team for completing the survey successfully and also bringing out this publication in time. I also express my sincere thanks to UN Volunteers Bangladesh for the technical support and cooperation provided in undertaking this survey.

Dhaka
August, 2011

R Ibrahim
Riti Ibrahim
Secretary
Statistics Division
Ministry of Planning



Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the survey on volunteerism in Bangladesh in 2010. This is the first ever comprehensive volunteerism data collection initiative in the country and BBS has quite successfully steered the challenging initiative. Volunteerism remained for a long time absent from attention of general people and also continued to be outside the scopes of various statistical plans, programmes, and studies of BBS.

In recent times, volunteer community and volunteering activities have got their presence felt many countries in view of their welfare and wellbeing promoting roles in societies. In order to know, understand, recognize, and appreciate the volunteering roles and performances, the statistical data and information collections have been specially emphasized and focused. The present survey on volunteerism is a "sequel" to such global emphasis and attention and has produced statistical data and information to meet needs of various users.

The survey has covered many areas concerning the state of volunteerism in the country. Specifically, "areas" the survey has addressed are: (i) rural and urban volunteers – their numbers and gender classification, (ii) age distribution and education levels of volunteers, (iii) volunteer rates, (iv) formal and informal volunteering activities by organizations, and (v) annual volunteering hours and their money valuation.

The survey findings have been presented in this publication in details. I believe that the publication will be a valuable reference document for planning, programming, and improving volunteering environment and volunteer performances in the country. I also believe that the publication will be a pragmatic "data and information" basis to formulate constructive measures to guide wisely the "volunteering resource" and exploit its potential to the fullest extent.

I extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Focal Point Officer and Deputy Director, and all other officers who worked hard for successful completion of this survey and in bringing out this publication for general use.

Suggestions for improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated.

Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah
(Additional Secretary)
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Dhaka
August, 2011

Acknowledgements

On the eve of celebrating the 10th anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers or IYV+10 to enhance the recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteer service, I would like to express my profound regard and deep sense of gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics Division and Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics who suggested numerous improvements to the survey report. Their experience of varying backgrounds, interest in and knowledge of the subject, helped to shape the text and number into its final form.

We are also grateful to Ms. NGozi Otti, Programme Officer, UNV Programme in Bangladesh for technical inputs and kind cooperation in undertaking the survey. We are indebted to Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Director, BBS and Mr. Delwar Hossain, former Deputy Director General of BBS who copyedited the manuscript and for their talent and dedication to make the report a success.

Although we make every effort to bring an error-free text and numbers, some errors may find their way into the report of the survey. We will be grateful to the readers who have comments or suggestions concerning content to send their remarks to the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.



Dhaka
August, 2011

Kabir Uddin Ahmed
Focal Point Officer
&
Deputy Director

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Executive Summary

Bangladesh survey on volunteering was conducted during April 1-15, 2010 with 12-month reference period (April 2009-March 2010). The main aim of the survey was to find out and assess the state of volunteerism in the country. The areas of volunteering covered in the survey are:

- population and state of volunteer community,
- volunteer rates,
- volunteering by type,
- survey reference period work hours of volunteers ,
- valuation of work hours

The various aspects of volunteering as highlighted in the survey are summarized below.

Population

- A total 16.59 million people are found to have volunteered at least once during the survey year. Of all volunteers, 75.6 percent are in rural and remaining 24.4 percent in urban areas. Compared to urban, the rural volunteering is much higher.
- Dhaka division volunteers are observed being largest, 35.4 percent. On the other hand, the volunteers in Chittagong division are 21.2 percent and in Sylhet division much lower, only 4.6 percent.

Gender and age

- Male volunteers are as many as 12.66 million or 76.3 percent and female volunteers 3.93 million or 23.7 percent.
- In age group 45-59 years both male and female volunteers are much higher, the latter as high as 8.3 percent and the former 24.3 percent of total volunteers 16,586 thousand. In comparison, next higher male volunteers are 19.6 percent in age group 35-44 years vis-à-vis 5.2 percent female volunteers in 25-34 year age group.
- Households with 5 or more members are seen having volunteers the highest, 52.9 percent. Percent volunteers are observed increasing with household size.

Education

- Nearly 40.7 percent of all volunteers have reported possessing no formal education. On the other hand, those having primary education are 21.3 percent as compared to 7.1 percent with secondary level education and 5.0 percent with higher secondary level education. Graduate and post graduate volunteers are 3.5 percent and 2.7 percent respectively.

Volunteer rate (volunteers as percent of population with age 15 years & above)

- National volunteer rate is found 17.5 percent. It implies that of the country-total-population with age 15 years & above as many as 17.5 percent people have volunteered their time and skills to help others for their welfare. Among males the volunteer rate is 26.6 percent, compared to female rate 8.4 percent.
- People in age group 45-59 years are observed having volunteer rate much higher, 31.3 percent. In comparison, quite low volunteer rate 8.5 percent is reported for persons in age group 15-24 years.
- Among divisions the volunteer rates are found 25.4 percent in Barisal division and almost the same 20.4 percent and 20.3 percent in Chittagong and Khulna divisions. In Rajshahi division the volunteer rate is comparatively quite low; it is 10.8 percent.

Formal and informal volunteering

- Of all volunteers, 88.8 percent have reported informal volunteering, compared to 9.7 percent formal volunteering. On the other hand, those engaged in both formal and informal volunteering are only 1.5 percent.
- Amongst formal volunteering as many as 72.0 percent volunteers have reported working in non-government NPIs, 9.9 percent in government NPIs, 4.3 percent in NGOs. About 13.8 percent volunteers in “others” group have informed of their not being sure about type of NPIs.
- The volunteering preferences in formal domain are seen pronounced in four categories of services. In religion the volunteers are counted 666 thousand, in social welfare 438 thousand, in health care 314 thousand, and in education & research 238 thousand.
- In informal domain the volunteers engaged in religion are 24.3 percent, in community welfare 21.0 percent, in health care 18.4 percent, in education 13.4 percent, and in social & personal wellbeing 9.4 percent.
- Rural informal volunteers are 76.2 percent as compared to their urban counterparts 23.8 percent.

Annual volunteering hours

- The total hours spent on volunteering during the survey year are assessed 1962 million: informal 1544 million or 78.7 percent and formal 418 million or 21.3 percent. The volunteering hours for males are 1478 million or 75.3 percent and for females 484 million or 24.7 percent.
- Dhaka division annual volunteering hours are 31.5 percent, compared to 21.0 percent, 20.5 percent and 4.5 percent annual volunteering hours for Chittagong, Khulna, and Sylhet divisions respectively.

Volunteering valuation

- The value of volunteering has been estimated taka 117,720 million: formal taka 25,080 million or 21.3 percent and informal taka 92,640 million or 78.7 percent.

Full-time equivalent volunteer (connoting 40 hours a week and 48 weeks a year volunteering measure)

- The full-time equivalent volunteers are found being 1,022 thousand. Of them 21.3 percent are formal and 78.7 percent informal volunteers.

Volunteering valuation and gross domestic product (GDP)

- The volunteering valuation taka 117.72 billion is as much as 1.7 percent of GDP of FY-2010. This percentage compares higher than some GDP shares such as 1.1 percent for electricity–gas–water supply, (ii) 0.8 percent for hotel & restaurants, (iii) 1.3 percent for financial intermediation, and (iv) 1.2 percent for mining & quarrying.

Key Findings

	Indicators		Number	Percent (%)
1.	Volunteers (thousand):			
	Total	:	16,586	100.0
	Male	:	12,659	76.3
	Female	:	3,927	23.7
	Rural	:	12,546	75.6
	Urban	:	4,040	24.4
2.	Volunteer rates :			
	(percent of population with age 15 years & above)			
	Total	:		17.5
	Male	:		26.6
	Female	:		8.4
3.	Volunteer rates by division:	:		
	Barisal	:		25.4
	Chittagong	:		20.4
	Dhaka	:		19.6
	Khulna	:		20.3
	Rajshahi	:		10.8
	Sylhet			13.6
4.	Volunteers engaged in (thousand):	:	16,586	100.0
	Informal volunteering	:	14,729	88.8
	Formal Volunteering	:	1,608	9.7
	Both formal and informal volunteering	:	249	1.5
5.	Percent (%) formal volunteers by type :	:		100.0
	Non-government NPI	:		72.0
	Government NPI	:		9.9
	NGO	:		4.3
	Others	:		13.8
6.	Annual volunteering hours (million) :			
	Total	:	1,962	100.0

Key Findings

Indicators		Number	Percent (%)
Male	:	1,478	75.3
Female	:	484	24.7
Rural	:	1,546	78.8
Urban	:	416	21.2
7. Formal volunteering hours (million)	:	418	100.0
Rural	:	303	72.5
Urban	:	115	27.5
8. Formal volunteering hours by type (million)	:	418	100.0
Non-government NPI	:	233	55.7
Government NPI	:	108	25.8
NGO	:	37	8.9
Others	:	40	9.6
9. Value of volunteering (million taka)	:	117,720	100.0
Informal	:	92,640	78.7
Formal	:	25,080	21.3
10. Full-time equivalent volunteers (000)			
Total	:	1,022	100.0
Formal	:	218	21.3
Informal	:	804	78.7
11. Value of volunteering as % of GDP (FY 2009-10)	:		1.7
12. Value of volunteering as % of export (FY 2009-10)	:		9.2
13. Value of volunteering as % of import (FY 2009-10)	:		6.7

Section I

Introduction

1.1 Background

Volunteerism has recently become recognized as major economic presence in many countries all over the world. Like many other countries, volunteering in Bangladesh makes a significant contribution to economic and social well-beings of the population. Volunteering is a tradition and an inalienable part of Bangladesh people because they have deep feelings for helping others. Many people in spite of their busy life, make conscious efforts to volunteer time and energy to charitable and nonprofit organizations for welfare of others and their community and also for contributing to initiatives of some individuals to stand on their own. Being prone and also vulnerable to occasional natural calamities like floods, crops damages, river erosions, cyclones, and abiding poverty, many people have to depend on volunteers for assistance and support. It is widely accepted that volunteerism can trickle down to foster the empowerment of marginalized groups. It can engage local people in their own development. Besides, volunteerism has remained a source of community strength, resilience, solidarity, and social cohesion.

The need for more and more volunteers has been increasing with escalating complexities in living conditions of many people. This has put more pressure on government to produce more social services and also on NGOs to act more actively as service providers. The rise of NGO activities has now brought to the fore several questions: (i) what defines a voluntary work, (ii) which codes qualify a volunteer organization, and (iii) who is a volunteer. These have all entailed restructuring volunteer activities and also orienting them to accomplish national goals.

The collective ripples of volunteerism have flowed to complement government efforts towards people welfare. Therefore, volunteerism should be a focus of policy attention due to its beneficial impacts on socio-economic conditions of people and also there is a need for better understanding the state of volunteerism in the country.

Survey on Volunteerism in Bangladesh 2010

In the midst of current increasing and much more wider volunteering participations, volunteers do not enjoy much recognition in the society and among policy makers. Their contributions to the economy still remain outside the realm of policy makers and are not reflected in national resources management.

Until recently, not much effort had been made before to measure and evaluate the states and also welfare promotion roles of volunteerism in the country.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) took earlier lone initiative some time ago and conducted a survey on non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). This earlier survey by definitions excluded: (i) non-profit institutions producing market outputs, and (ii) non-market non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government. Besides, people who volunteered to help individuals and communities directly on their own were also excluded from scope of the survey. This earlier survey generated data-base that required much improvement. In such context, the present survey on volunteering is undertaken to collect data from households through a module attached to BBS labour force survey (LFS) 2010 as supplement. The LFS sample design being household based, the supplementing module has produced much more detailed information about various aspects of volunteerism in the country.

1.1.2 Scope:

The survey has covered persons of age 15 years & above in only dwelling households. Hospital patients, boarding house and school people, and special care home members and prison inmates have been excluded.

1.1.3 Objectives:

The broad objectives defined for the survey are:

- to estimate volunteer number by type,
- to assess such characteristics of volunteers as
 - age
 - gender
 - education
 - household size.
- to measure volunteering hours by type, and
- to make volunteering valuation and its contribution to the economy

1.1.4 Recognition

Not much was known before about volunteering roles and voluntary activities in the country. This survey has dispelled the prolonged veil on people awareness about the state of volunteerism to-day. It has also made volunteers and their contributions to people welfare widely recognized and known. People at large both within and outside the government have now become responsive to understanding and appreciating the volunteer community and the beneficial social helps extended by the community. As a consequence, the volunteerism is being increasingly acclaimed and recognized.

1.1.5 Value judgment

The values judged to have bearing on the survey are several. These are:

- uses of survey findings by policy makers, planners, and other stakeholders for volunteering management and also volunteering promotion measures and actions.
- documentation of much of the informal manpower component in society,
- construction of satellite accounts for non-profit institutions serving households,
- encouraging participation of more individuals in volunteering,
- guiding to improve further various volunteering programmes, and
- taking this survey finding as benchmarks about the states of volunteerism in the country.

1.1.6 Outputs

The survey output is the “availability” of quality data on a wide range of volunteering activities in the country. Besides, the concomitant output is “filling-out” data gaps in volunteering that prolonged before.

Section II

Survey Methodology and Data Collection

2.1. Preamble

The survey enumeration units are households. As such, it has become possible to precisely identify the volunteers and their families and also measure their socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

2.1.1. Structure

The survey is structured to be a module supplementing the 2010 labour force survey (LFS) conducted by BBS. The module format is a short questionnaire containing specific queries about volunteer composition in households. Being a supplementing module, questions relating to age and sex, household size, and education as available in base labour force survey (LFS) are not duplicated in the model; data regarding them are culled from the base survey.

2.1.2 Sample design

Labour force survey (LFS) with which the supplementing module on volunteering is integrated is a two stage sample design. The first stage is selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) and the second stage sampling of households. A PSU is delineated with as many as around 100 households. The sample PSUs number 1500 for the country: rural 1,175 and urban 325. Within sample PSUs the households selected are 34,620 in rural and 9,325 in urban areas. Both PSUs and households as selected are shown by divisions in tables 1 & 2.

Table 1: Selected primary sampling units (PSUs)

division	number		
	rural	urban	total
Dhaka	244	126	370
Chittagong	183	63	246
Rajshahi	268	46	314
Khulna	168	42	210
Barisal	156	26	182
Sylhet	156	22	178
total	1175	325	1500

Table 2 : Selected households

divisions	number		
	rural	urban	total
Dhaka	6829	3738	10567
Chittagong	5372	1785	7157
Rajshahi	8277	1338	9615
Khulna	5031	1111	6142
Barisal	4361	690	5051
Sylhet	4750	663	5413
total	34620	9325	43945

2.1.3 Survey instruments

(a) Questionnaire: The questionnaire canvassed has covered some specific areas of volunteering that ensured compatibility with LFS data collection plan. Particular areas the questionnaire focused on are volunteer numbers by types and activities, volunteering institutions and organizations, services volunteered, and volunteering hours by types and servicing institutions and organizations.

(b) Field manual: For uses by supervisors and enumerators at field level data collections, a field manual was prepared. Concepts, definitions, and classifications as adopted for the

volunteering survey module were all explained in the manual. Besides, reliable data collection procedures, rapport building measures, and responsibilities of field workers were all clearly explained in the manual.

2.1.4 Questionnaire pre-test

The questionnaire was pre-tested at field level with a view to verifying:

- questionnaire structure and formulation of questions,
- time required to fill-in questionnaire,
- respondent understanding of questions asked, and
- range of variations in different variables.

The results of pretest were evaluated for finalizing the questionnaire.

2.1.5 Training

The enumerators and supervisors engaged in data collection at field level were imparted intensive trainings. The training lessons were confined to “instructions” presented in the field manual.

2.1.6 Data collection

The data collection work was carried out by enumerators under close supervisions of field supervisors. There were also strict and extensive supervisions by higher level supervisors.

2.1.7 Data processing

All filled-in questionnaires were edited thoroughly and then computer-entry of data was made for processing. The entire operation was carried out under close supervision and guidance of a programmer. The whole data-base was put through validity and internal consistency checks. The microcomputer programme and software were used for final tabulations.

2.1.8 Glossary of terms

Volunteering: It means doing work willingly and without payment for benefits of community or society or other individuals.

Volunteer: A person of age 15 years & above doing work willingly and without being paid for it.

Formal volunteering: Volunteering through or for an organization.

Informal volunteering: Volunteering not through or for an organization. It is spontaneous and sporadic helps to individuals or group of individuals.

Nonprofit Institution (NPI): These are economic units producing goods or services but profits earned not being distributed among those managing, controlling, or financing them.

Nonprofit Institution: (government): These are NPIs financed and controlled by government.

Volunteer number: The number counted during the reference period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.

Volunteering rate: It is percent of volunteers to total population in age group 15 years & above.

Volunteering valuation: It is volunteer numbers multiplied by average number of hours volunteered and average hourly wage rate.

Household: Means a small group of persons sharing the same living accommodation, pooling some, or all, of their income and wealth and eating in one mess (same cooking arrangement). There can be one person household also.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Money value of goods and services produced annually.

2.1.9 Limitation

The scope of the survey is limited to some selected areas of volunteering. The areas such as reasons of volunteering, people awareness about volunteering, most rewarding activity in volunteering, and barriers to volunteering are excluded from the survey investigation .

Section III

Survey Findings

3.1 Overview

Findings about volunteer numbers, volunteering hours, and volunteering valuation are discussed in detail. Rural and urban breakdown, gender classification, and age groups of volunteers are presented. Also presented are volunteers by household size, education, and child presence along with various volunteer rates. Both formal and informal volunteering areas and activities are explained in much detail. The hours spent on volunteering and money values of these volunteering hours are also explained in greater detail.

3.1.1 Volunteer number

(i) rural and urban

As many as 16,586 thousand volunteers are counted for the country as a whole. Of them, 12,546 thousand or 75.6 percent are in rural and 4,040 thousand or 24.4 percent in urban areas (table 3.1)

Table 3.1: Rural and urban volunteers

locality	volunteers (thousand)	percent (%)
rural	12546	75.6
urban	4040	24.4
total	16586	100.0

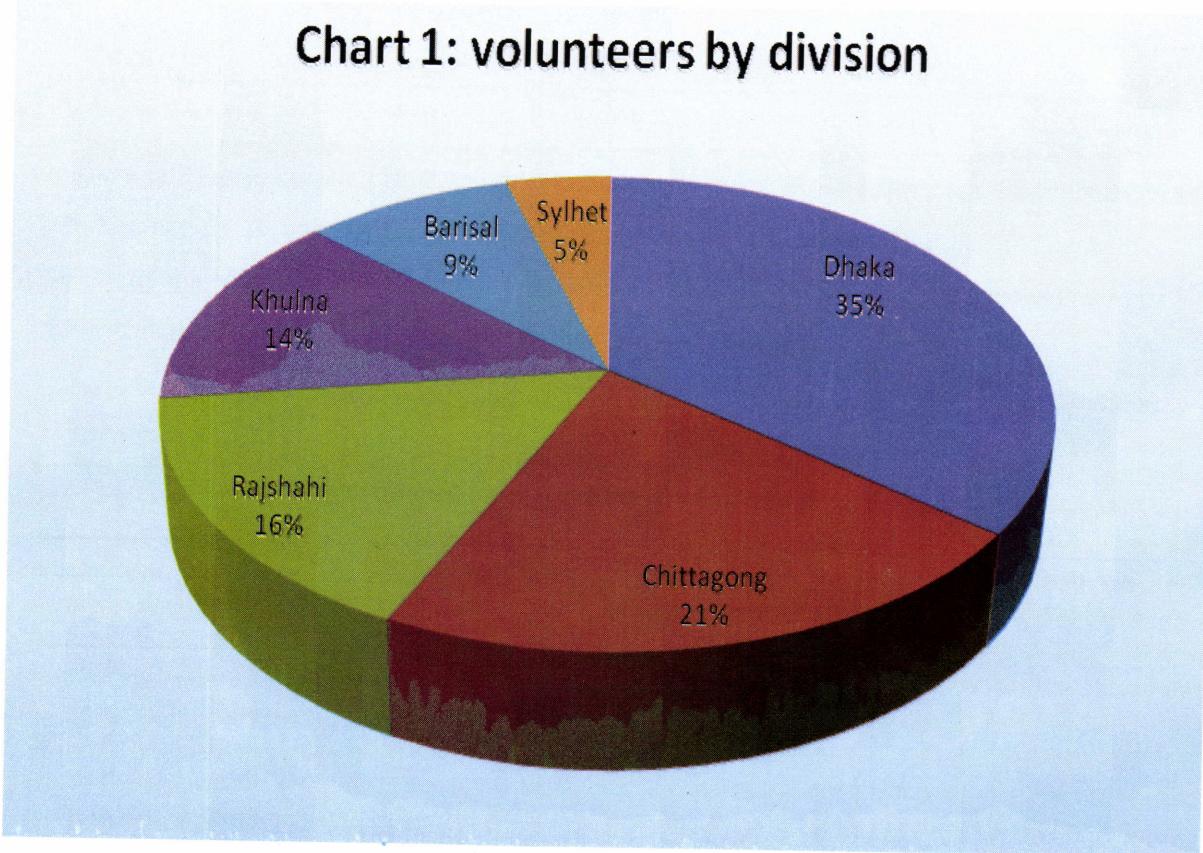
(ii) Division

The volunteers are found much higher in Dhaka division. They are 5,877 thousand or 35.4 percent. Next relatively higher volunteers are 3,523 thousand or 21.2 percent in Chittagong and 2,636 thousand or 15.9 percent in Rajshahi division. Much smaller volunteers, only 757 thousand or 4.6 percent, are in Sylhet division (table 3.2)

Table3.2: Volunteers by division

division	volunteers (thousand)	percent (%)
Dhaka	5877	35.4
Chittagong	3523	21.2
Rajshahi	2636	15.9
Khulna	2292	13.8
Barisal	1501	9.1
Sylhet	757	4.6
total	16586	100.0

Chart 1: volunteers by division



3.1.2 Gender and age

(i) Gender

Of all volunteers 16,586 thousand, males are 12,659 thousand or 76.3 percent and females 3,927 or 23.7 percent. Within male volunteers, those in rural are 9,642 thousand or 76.1 percent and in urban 3,017 thousand or 23.9 percent. Similarly, among female volunteers the rural males are also much higher, 2,904 thousand or 73.9 percent as compared to urban females 1,023 thousand or 26.1 percent (table 3.3)

Table 3.3: Volunteers by gender

gender	volunteers (thousand)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
male	9642	3017	12659	76.1	23.9	100.0
female	2904	1023	3927	73.9	26.1	100.0
total	12546	4040	16586	75.6	24.4	100.0

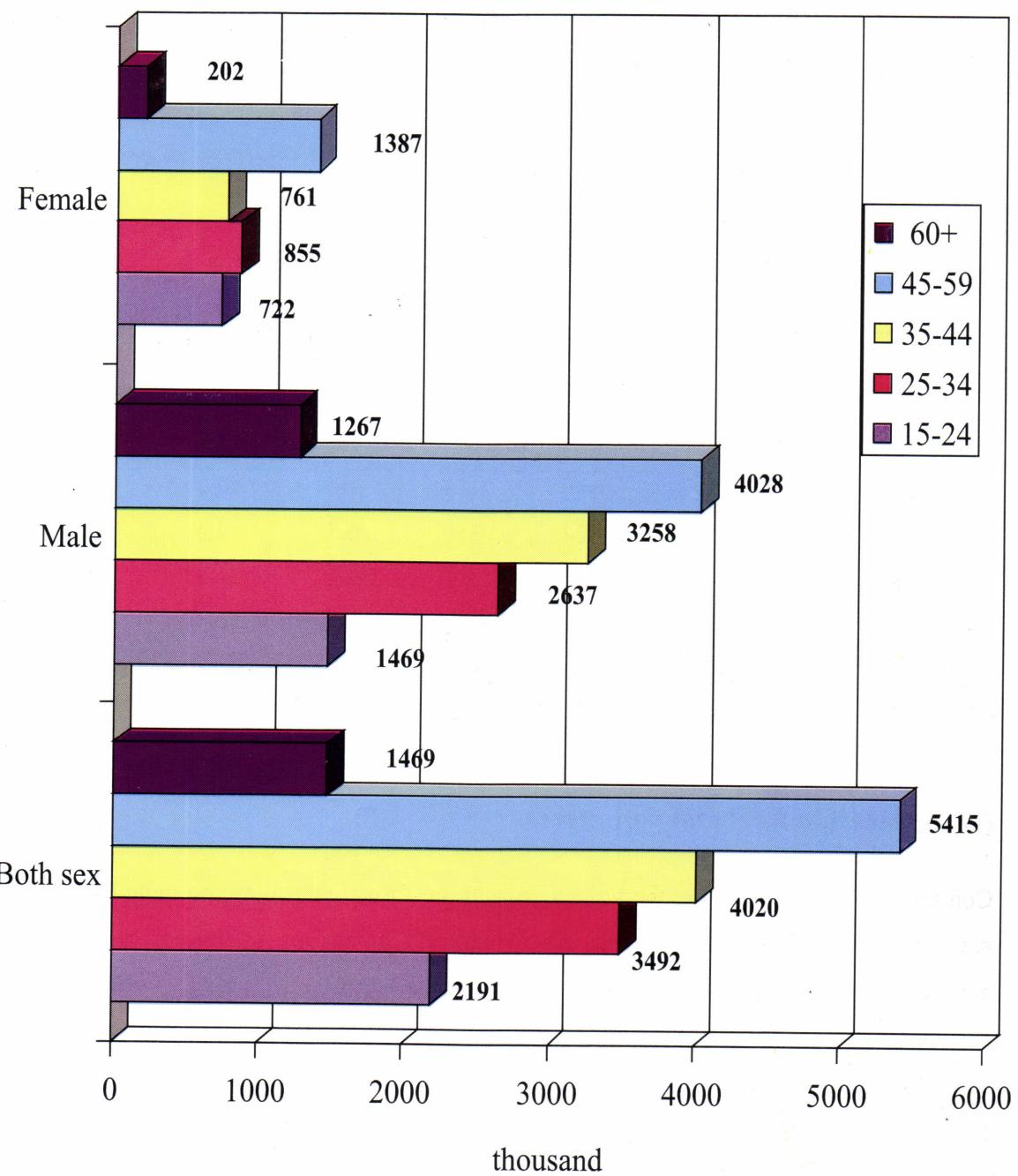
(ii) Age

Volunteers in age group 45-59 years are relatively higher, 5,415 thousand or 32.6 percent with males 4,028 thousand or 24.3 percent and females 1,387 thousand or 8.3 percent. By age group the volunteers exhibit an increasing trend. The only exception is the age group 60 + years in which the volunteers are observed quite smaller; they are 1,469 thousand or 8.9 percent (table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Volunteers by age group and sex.

age group	volunteers					
	number (thousand)		percent (%)			
both sex	male	female	both sex	male	female	
15-24	2191	1469	722	13.2	8.9	4.3
25-34	3492	2637	855	21.1	15.9	5.2
35-44	4019	3258	761	24.2	19.6	4.6
45-59	5415	4028	1387	32.6	24.3	8.3
60+	1469	1267	202	8.9	7.7	1.2
total	16586	12659	3927	100.0	76.4	23.6

Chart 2: Volunteers by age group and sex



(iii) Household size and volunteers

Volunteers tend to increase with rising household size. They are largest, 8,768 thousand or 52.9 percent in 5 + member households. In these households male and female volunteers are 6,712 thousand or 40.4 percent and 2,056 thousand or 12.5 percent respectively. In smallest 1- member households fewer volunteers, as fewer as 177 thousand or 1.1 percent, are found; in them the males are much smaller, only 48 thousand or 0.3 percent as compared to females 129 thousand or 0.8 percent (table 3.5)

Table 3.5: Volunteers by household size.

household size	volunteers			percent (%)		
	(thousand)			total	male	female
	total	male	female	total	male	female
1- member	177	48	129	1.1	0.3	0.8
2- member	1074	724	350	6.5	4.4	2.1
3-4 member	6567	5175	1392	39.5	31.3	8.2
5+ member	8768	6712	2056	52.9	40.4	12.5
total	16586	12659	3927	100.0	76.4	23.6

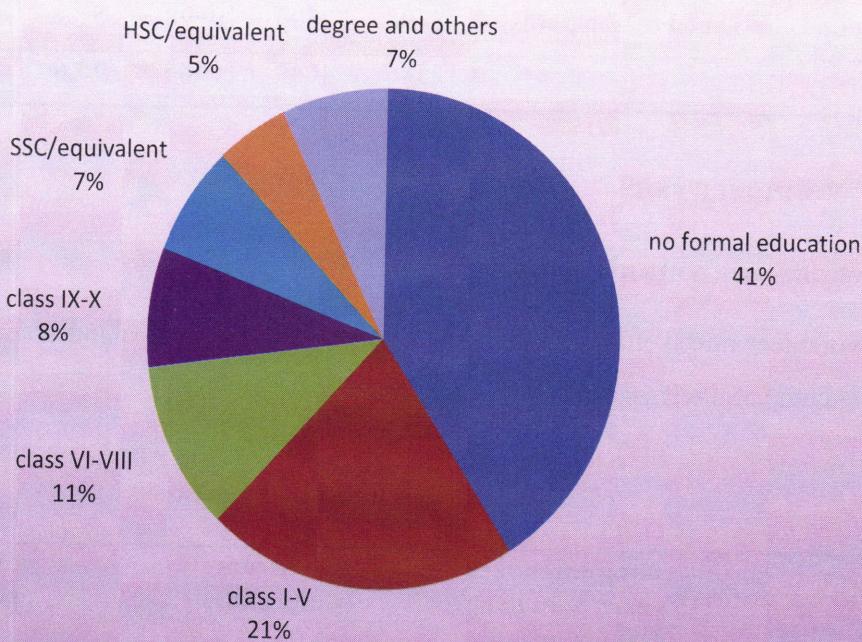
(iv) Education level and volunteers

Contrary to usual perception, the volunteers with no formal education are quite high; they are 6,754 thousand or 40.7 percent. Also, relatively higher are volunteers in class I-V education and then class VI-VIII education groups; these volunteers are 3,534 thousand or 21.3 percent and 1,808 thousand or 10.9 percent respectively. Very small are volunteers in higher education groups; in graduate and post-graduate education groups they vary from 3.5 percent to as low as 0.6 percent (table 3.6)

Table 3.6: Volunteers by education level.

education	volunteers (thousand)	percent (%)
no formal education	6754	40.7
class I-V	3534	21.3
class VI-VIII	1808	10.9
class IX-X	1286	7.8
SSC/equivalent	1184	7.1
HSC/equivalent	822	5.0
degree/ equivalent	583	3.5
master/equivalent	447	2.7
doctor/engineer	98	0.6
technical/vocational	64	0.4
others	6	0.04
total	16586	100.0

Chart 3: Volunteers by education level



(v) Children presence in households and volunteers.

Volunteers from households having at least one child aged 6-17 months are as many as 10,998 thousand or 66.3 percent. Of them rural and urban volunteers are 8,498 or 51.2 percent, and 2,500 or 15.1 percent respectively. Volunteers from households with no children and with at least one 0-5 month child are relatively small in numbers, 2,845 thousand and 2,743 thousand respectively (table 3.7)

Table 3.7: Volunteers by presence of children (0-17 months) in households

children	volunteers			percent (%)		
	(thousand)			rural	urban	total
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
no children	1986	859	2845	12.0	5.2	17.2
at least one child aged 0-5 months	2062	681	2743	12.4	4.1	16.5
at least one child aged 6-17 months	8498	2500	10998	51.2	15.1	66.3
total	12546	4040	16586	75.6	24.4	100.0

3.1.3 Volunteer rate

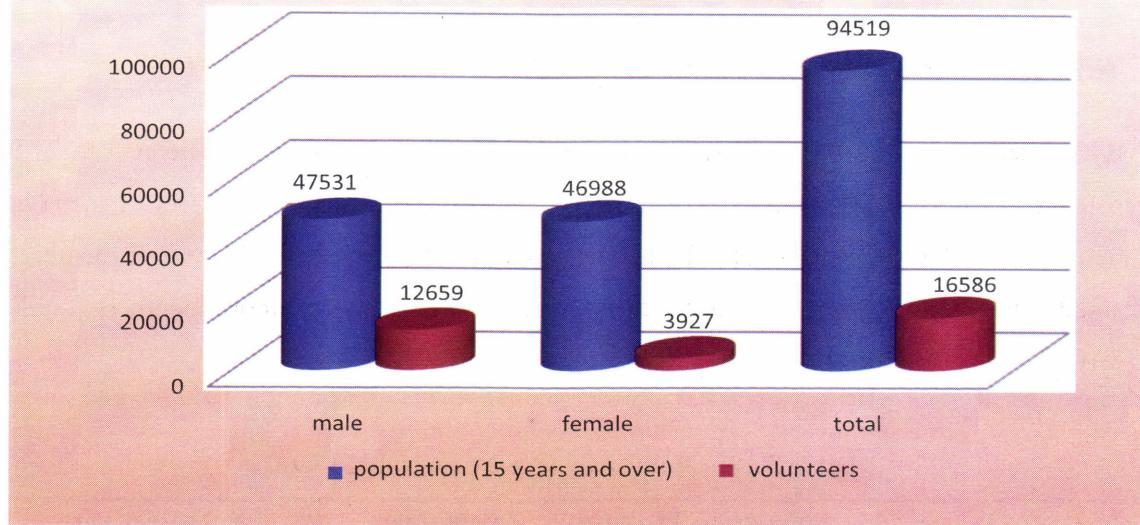
(i) Gender and volunteer rates

Male volunteer rate is much higher; it is 26.6 percent. Female volunteer rate, on the other hand, is comparatively small, only 8.4 percent.

Table 3.8: Volunteer rate by gender

sex	population (15 years & above) (thousand)	volunteers (thousand)	volunteer rate percent (%)
male	47531	12659	26.6
female	46988	3927	8.4
total	94519	16586	17.5

Chart 4: Volunteer rate by gender



(ii) Age group and volunteer rates

In age group 45 -59 years the volunteer rate is much higher, as high as 31.3 percent. For males in the group the rate is 43.1 percent and for females 17.6 percent. Next high volunteer rate 21.4 percent is observed in age group 35 -44 years, with male and female rates being 34.6 percent and 8.2 percent respectively. Much lower volunteer rate is 8.5 percent in age group 15 -24 years; male rate is 11.6 percent and female rate 5.5 percent. The country volunteer rate for both males and females combined is 17.5 percent with male and female rates being 26.7 percent and 8.3 percent respectively (table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Volunteer rate by age group.

age group	population 15 years & above (million)			volunteers (million)			volunteer rate percent (%)		
	years	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
15-24	12.65	13.21	25.86	1.47	0.72	2.19	11.6	5.5	8.5
25-34	10.57	12.17	22.74	2.64	0.85	3.49	25.0	7.0	15.3
35-44	9.43	9.22	18.65	3.26	0.76	4.02	34.6	8.2	21.4
45-59	9.34	7.90	17.24	4.03	1.39	5.41	43.1	17.6	31.3
60+	5.54	4.48	10.02	1.27	0.20	1.47	22.9	4.5	14.6
total	47.53	46.98	94.51	12.67	3.92	16.58	26.7	8.3	17.5

(iii) Household size and volunteer rates

By household size the volunteer rates vary over a small range, from 16.6 percent to 21.0 percent. Comparatively higher volunteer rate 21.0 percent is found for 1-member households. Compared to equal volunteer rate 18.6 percent for households with 2 members and 3-4 members, this rate is 16.6 percent for households with 5 or more members (table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Volunteer rate by household size.

household size	population 15 years & above (thousand)	volunteers (thousand)	volunteer rate percent (%)
1 member	842	177	21.0
2 members	5786	1074	18.6
3-4 members	35219	6567	18.6
5 or more members	52672	8768	16.6
total	94519	16586	17.5

(iv) Education level and volunteer rates

The volunteer rates in higher education groups are greater. The doctor/engineer group has volunteer rate 56.3 percent and master/equivalent group 38.6 percent. The volunteer rates in no-formal-education and class I-V through HSC/equivalent education groups are within 13.5 percent to 20.9 percent (table 3.11)

Table3.11: Volunteer rate by education level

level of education	population 15-years & above (thousand)	volunteers (thousand)	volunteering rate percent (%)
no formal education	38844	6754	17.3
class I-V	20130	3534	17.6
class VI-VIII	11878	1808	15.2
class IX-X	9525	1286	13.5
SSC/equivalent	6682	1184	17.7
HSC/equivalent	3925	822	20.9
degree/ equivalent	2044	583	28.5
master/equivalent	1158	447	38.6
doctor/engineer	174	98	56.3
technical/vocational	146	64	43.8
others	13	6	46.2
total	94519	16586	17.5

(v) Volunteer rates by division.

The volunteer rates in all divisions excepting Rajshahi and Sylhet have varied in-between 19.6 percent to 25.4 percent. The rates in Rajshahi and Sylhet are respectively 10.8 percent and 13.6 percent (table 3.12)

Table 3.12: Volunteer rates by division.

division	population 15 years & above (thousand)	volunteers (thousand)	volunteer rate percent (%)
Barisal	5909	1501	25.4
Chittagong	17274	3523	20.4
Dhaka	30041	5876	19.6
Khulna	11314	2292	20.3
Rajshahi	24413	2636	10.8
Sylhet	5567	757	13.6
Total	94519	16586	17.5

3.1.4 Volunteering by type

(i) Formal and informal volunteering

The volunteers in informal volunteering are overwhelmingly large; they are 14,729 thousand or 88.8 percent. On the other hand, volunteers in formal volunteering are only 1,608 thousand or 9.7 percent. For both informal and formal combined, the volunteers are merely 1.5 percent (table 3.13). By gender classification, male volunteering participations are much higher and record as high as 11,365 thousand or 68.5 percent volunteers in informal and 1,082 thousand or 6.5 percent volunteers in formal classes. In comparison, female volunteering participations witness only 3,364 thousand or 20.3 percent and 526 or 3.2 percent volunteers in informal and formal groups respectively.

Table 3.13: Formal and informal volunteering

type	volunteers			percent (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
informal	11365	3364	14729	68.5	20.3	88.8
formal	1082	526	1608	6.5	3.2	9.7
both formal and informal	212	37	249	1.3	0.2	1.5
total	12660	3927	16586	76.3	23.7	100.0

3.1.5 Formal volunteering

(i) rural and urban

The volunteers in formal volunteering aggregate 1,857 thousand (exclusively formal 1,608 thousand plus mix 249 thousand as in table 3.13). Amongst them those found participating in rural volunteering are 1,287 thousand or 69.3 percent and in urban volunteering 570 thousand or 30.7 percent. Rural male formal volunteering registers 877 thousand or 47.2 percent volunteers in comparison with rural female formal volunteering 410 thousand or 22.1 percent volunteers. In urban formal volunteering, male volunteers are 417 thousand or 22.5 percent and female volunteers 153 thousand or 8.2 percent (table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Formal volunteering by rural and urban breakdown

breakdown	volunteers (thousand)			percent (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
rural	877	410	1287	47.2	22.1	69.3
urban	417	153	570	22.5	8.2	30.7
total	1294	563	1857	69.7	30.3	100.0

(ii) Nonprofit institutions (NPIs) and formal volunteering.

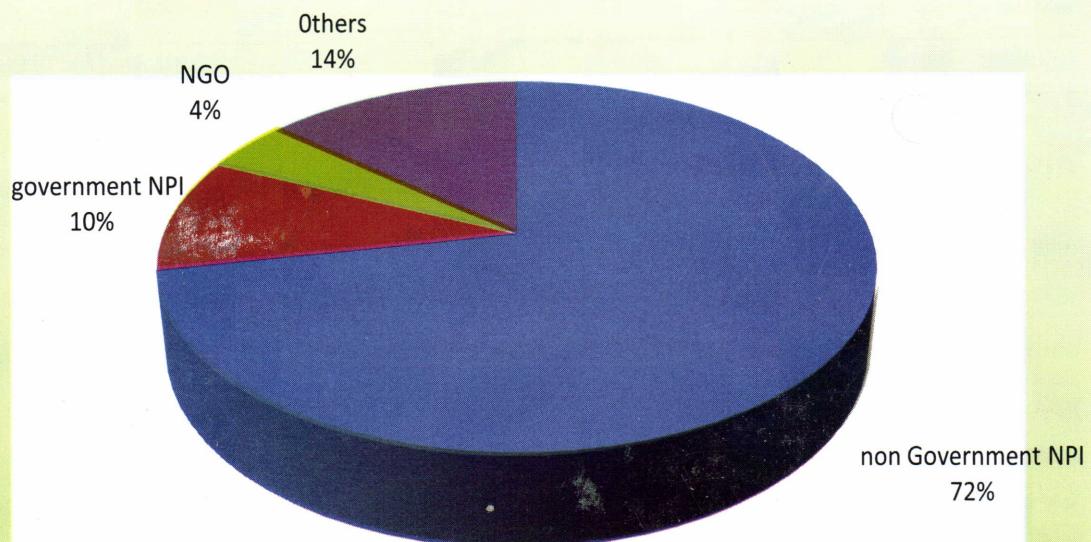
The aggregate volunteers 1,857 thousand in formal volunteering group had few who were associated with more than one NPI. As such, this NPI classification of formal volunteering shows more volunteers, as many as 1,891 thousand. The non-government NPI volunteers are 1,360 thousand or 72.0 percent of total counted volunteers 1,891 thousand. In comparison, the government NPI and NGO volunteers are 188 thousand or 9.9 percent and 82 thousand or 4.3 percent respectively. In “others” the volunteers are 261 or 13.8 percent (table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Formal volunteering by non-profit institutions (NPIs)

Types of NPIs	volunteers*			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
non Government	914	446	1360	48.4	23.6	72.0
government	143	45	188	7.5	2.4	9.9
NGO	56	26	82	2.9	1.4	4.3
Others	198	63	261	10.5	3.3	13.8
total	1311	580	1891	69.3	30.7	100

Asterisk note: Few volunteers having overlapping NPIs.

Chart 5: Volunteers formal in volunteering by non-profit institutions



(iii) Formal volunteering by organizations

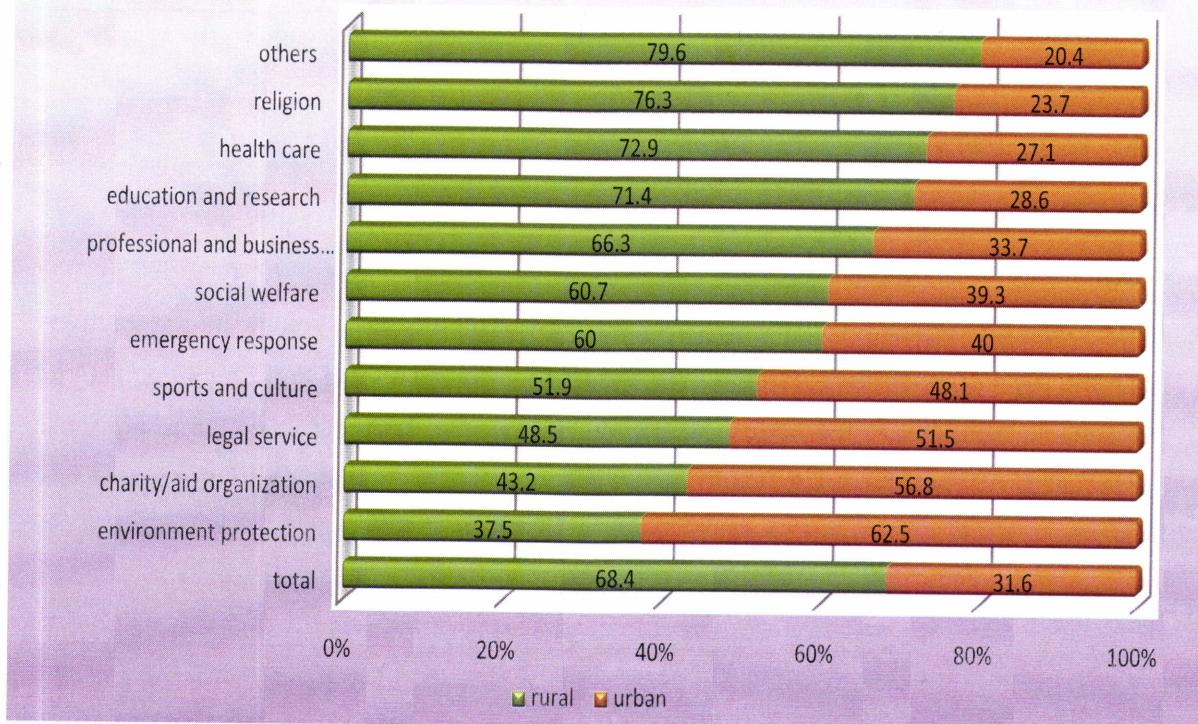
In case of formal volunteering by organizations, few volunteers are also found working in more than one organization. Therefore, the volunteers by organizations number more too; they are 2,086 thousand. In religion formal volunteering class, the volunteers are relatively quite high, 666 thousand of whom the rural and urban numbers are respectively 508 thousand or 76.3 percent and 158 thousand or 23.7 percent. On the other hand, very few are volunteers in emergency response formal volunteering class; they are only 15 thousand, rural 9 thousand or 60.0 percent plus urban 6 thousand or 40.0 percent (table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Formal volunteering by organizations

organization	volunteers* (thousand)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
health care	229	85	314	72.9	27.1	100
education and research	170	68	238	71.4	28.6	100
social welfare	266	172	438	60.7	39.3	100
religion	508	158	666	76.3	23.7	100
charity/aid organization	19	25	44	43.2	56.8	100
emergency response	9	6	15	60.0	40.0	100
environment protection	9	15	24	37.5	62.5	100
sports and culture	70	65	135	51.9	48.1	100
legal service	16	17	33	48.5	51.5	100
professional and business association	57	29	86	66.3	33.7	100
others	74	19	93	79.6	20.4	100
total	1427	659	2086	68.4	31.6	100

Asterisk note: Few volunteers found working in overlapping organizations.

Chart 6: Formal volunteering by rural and urban



3.1.6 Informal volunteering.

(i) Composition

In informal volunteering pursuits the volunteers enumerated are as many as 14,978 thousand. Of them, rural volunteers are 11,413 thousand or 76.2 percent, compared to urban volunteers 3,565 thousand or 23.8 percent. These volunteers in rural male group are 8,901 thousand or 59.4 percent and rural female group 2,512 thousand or 16.8 percent. On the other hand, such urban male and female volunteers are 2,676 thousand or 17.9 percent and 889 thousand or 5.9 percent respectively (table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Informal volunteering by urban and rural breakdown.

breakdown	volunteers (thousand)			percent (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
rural	8901	2512	11413	59.4	16.8	76.2
urban	2676	889	3565	17.9	5.9	23.8
total	11577	3401	14978	77.3	22.7	100

(ii) Informal volunteering by activities.

In informal volunteering too, like formal volunteering, some volunteers are found performing more than one activity. These volunteers, therefore, have got recorded in their each activity separately. Because of such overlapping the volunteers by activity classification number more, in all 17,293 thousand. Amongst them those pursuing activity relating to religion are the largest, 4,212 thousand or 24.3 percent. Next large are those associated with health care; they are 3,181 thousand or 18.4 percent. Quite fewer are these volunteers having “economic equity” and “data collection” participations; they number 59 thousand and 52 thousand respectively or around only 0.3 percent (table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Informal volunteering by types of activities

activity	volunteers * (thousand)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
community welfare	2679	936	3615	15.5	5.5	21.0
human rights, politics, and legal services.	339	222	561	1.9	1.3	3.2
economic equity	30	29	59	0.2	0.1	0.3
public awareness through newspapers/journals	44	38	82	0.3	0.2	0.5
data collection	13	39	52	0.1	0.2	0.3
religion	3351	861	4212	19.3	5.0	24.3
emergency response	251	88	339	1.5	0.5	2.0
health care	2588	593	3181	15.0	3.4	18.4
education	1817	496	2313	10.5	2.9	13.4
social and personal wellbeing	1163	464	1627	6.7	2.7	9.4
youth and children	458	92	550	2.6	0.5	3.1
environment protection	138	33	171	0.8	0.2	1.0
culture and recreation	352	82	434	2.0	0.5	2.5
others	82	15	97	0.5	0.1	0.6
total	13305	3988	17293	76.9	23.1	100

Asterisk note: Some volunteers having overlapping activities

3.1.7. Annual volunteering hours

(i) Formal and informal annual volunteering hours

Total annual volunteering hours are assessed 1,962 million with informal and formal volunteering hours being 1,544 million or 78.7 percent and 418 million or 21.3 percent respectively. Within informal class, annual volunteering hours computed for rural are 1,226 million or 79.4 percent and for urban 318 million or 20.6 percent. Similarly, as regards formal participation the rural annual volunteering hours are 303 million or 72.5 percent, compared to urban annual volunteering hours 115 million or 27.5 percent (table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Formal and informal annual volunteering hours

types	annual volunteering hours (million)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
informal	1226	318	1544	79.4	20.6	100
formal	303	115	418	72.5	27.5	100
Total	1529	433	1962	77.9	22.1	100

ii) Annual volunteering hours by gender

The annual volunteering hours for males are 1,478 million or 75.3 percent and for females 484 million or 24.7 percent. Within males rural and urban annual volunteering hours are respectively 1,174 million or 79.4 percent and 304 million or 20.6 percent. Amongst females the annual volunteering hours are 372 million or 76.9 percent in rural and 112 million or 23.1 percent in urban areas (table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Volunteer hours by male & female breakdown.

breakdown	annual volunteering Hours (million)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
Male	1174	304	1478	79.4	20.6	100
Female	372	112	484	76.9	23.1	100
Total	1546	416	1962	78.8	21.2	100

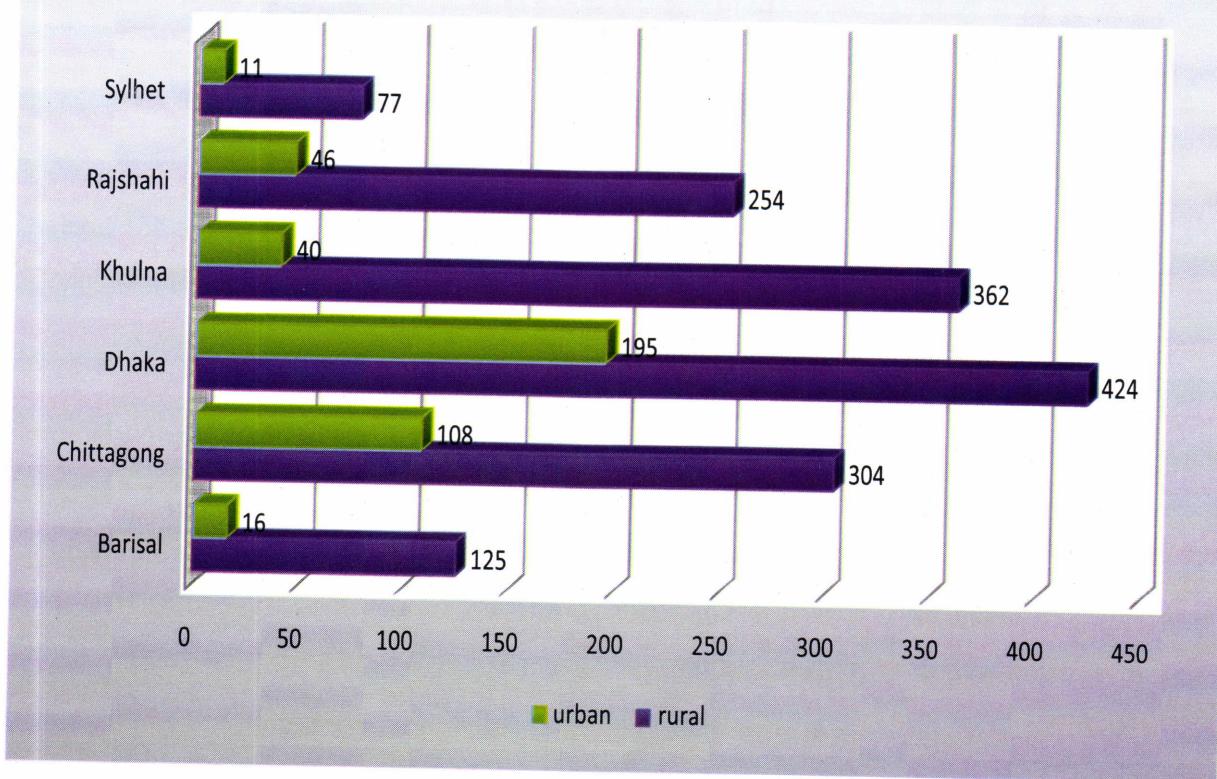
(iii) Annual volunteer hours by divisions

Of total annual volunteering hours 1962 million, Dhaka division accounts for highest 619 million or 31.5 percent and Chittagong division next highest 412 million or 21.0 percent. Also, relatively large are Khulna division annual volunteering hours 402 million or 20.5 percent. In comparison, quite small annual volunteering hours 88 million or 4.5 percent are registered for Sylhet division. In Dhaka division the rural and urban annual volunteering hours are also maximum, 424 million or 21.6 percent and 195 million or 9.9 percent respectively. Next large rural annual volunteering hours 362 million or 18.4 percent are in Khulna division and urban annual volunteering hours 108 million or 5.5 percent are in Chittagong division (table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Volunteer hours by divisions

division	annual volunteering hours (million)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
Barisal	125	16	141	6.4	0.8	7.2
Chittagong	304	108	412	15.5	5.5	21.0
Dhaka	424	195	619	21.6	9.9	31.5
Khulna	362	40	402	18.4	2.1	20.5
Rajshahi	254	46	300	13.0	2.3	15.3
Sylhet	77	11	88	3.9	0.6	4.5
total	1546	416	1962	78.8	21.2	100.00

Chart 7: Annual volunteering hours (million hours) by divisions



3.1.8. Formal volunteering hours

(i) Formal volunteering hours by NPIs

The non-government NPIs formal annual volunteering hours are observed 233 million or 55.7 percent: rural 176 million or 42.1 percent and urban 57 million or 13.6 percent. Such volunteering hours for government NPIs are 108 million or 25.8 percent and NGOs 37 million or 8.9 percent. In others (uncertain about their NPI status) the same volunteering hours are 40 million or 9.6 percent (table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Formal volunteering hours by NPIs.

Types of NPI	annual formal volunteer hours * (million)			percent (%)		
	rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total
non-government NPI	176	57	233	42.1	13.6	55.7
government NPI	89	19	108	21.3	4.5	25.8
NGO	23	14	37	5.5	3.4	8.9
others	24	16	40	5.7	3.9	9.6
total	312	106	418	74.6	25.4	100

Asterisk note: having rural-urban separation "bias" institutions.

(ii) Per volunteer annual average formal volunteering hours by NPIs

For government NPIs the per volunteer annual average formal volunteering hours are highest; the measure is 574 hours. In comparison, the measures of the same are 451 hours for NGOs, 171 hours for non-government NPIs, and 153 hours for others. The country annual average is 221 hours (table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Per volunteer annual average formal volunteering hours by NPI.

Types of NPI	volunteers (thousand)	annual volunteering hours	
		total (million)	average per volunteer
non-government NPI	1360	233	171
government NPI	188	108	574
NGO	82	37	451
others	261	40	153
total	1891	418	221

(iii) Annual formal volunteering hours by organizations.

Religion annual formal volunteering hours are relatively quite high, as high as 118 million or 28.2 percent with rural and urban dimensions being 85 million or 20.3 percent and 33 million or 7.9 percent. Such volunteering hours are 66 million or 15.8 percent for education and research, 60 million or 14.3 percent for health care, and very low, only 2 million or 0.6 percent for emergency response (table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Formal volunteering hours by organizations.

organization	annual formal volunteering			percent			
	hours (million)			(%)			
rural	urban	total	rural	urban	total		
health care	49	11	60	11.7	2.6	14.3	
education and research	49	17	66	11.7	4.1	15.8	
religion	85	33	118	20.3	7.9	28.2	
charity/aid organization	6	1	7	1.4	0.3	1.7	
emergency response	1	1	2	0.3	0.3	0.6	
social welfare	73	25	98	17.5	5.9	23.4	
environment protection	1	2	3	0.3	0.4	0.7	
sports and culture	20	10	30	4.8	2.4	7.2	
legal service	4	6	10	0.9	1.5	2.4	
professional and business association	6	7	13	1.5	1.6	3.1	
others	9	2	11	2.0	0.6	2.6	
total	303	115	418	72.4	27.5	100	

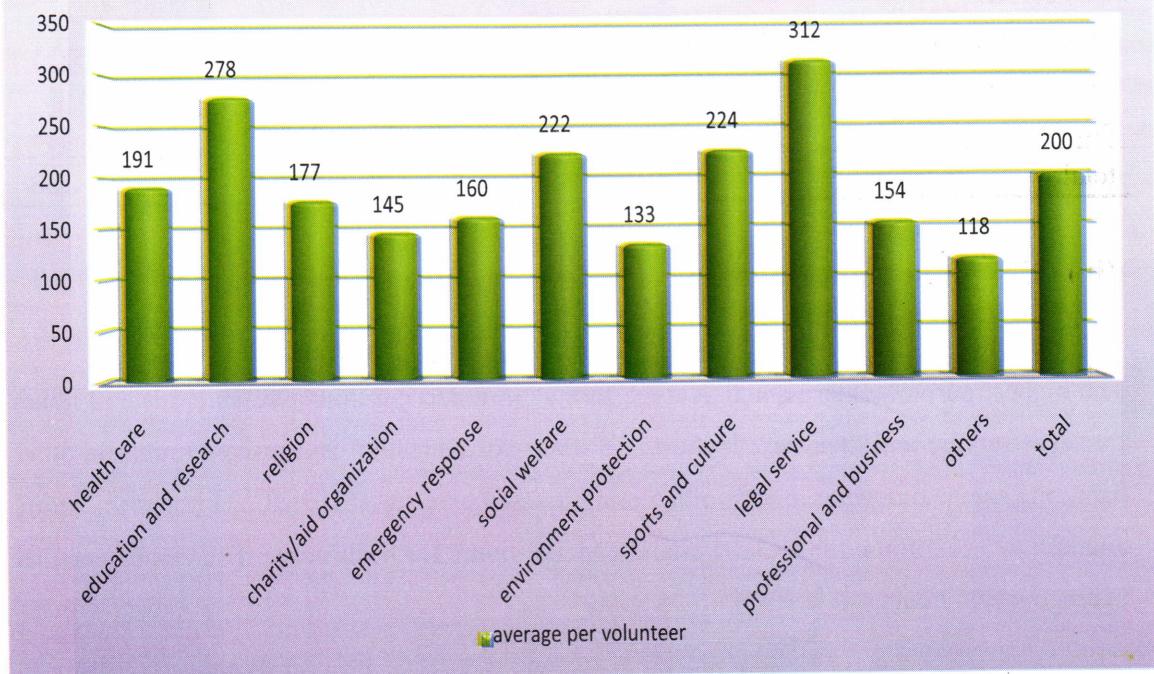
(iv). Per volunteer annual average formal volunteering hours by organizations.

The highest per volunteer annual average formal volunteering time assessment is 312 hours for legal service and then next highest 278 hours for education and research. On the other hand, the same somewhat lower volunteering assessments are observed 224 hours for sports and culture, 222 hours for social welfare, and 191 hours for health care. The country annual average is 200 hours (table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Per volunteer annual average formal volunteering hours by organizations.

organization	volunteers (thousands)	annual volunteering hours	
		total (million)	average per volunteer
health care	314	60	191
education and research	238	66	278
religion	666	118	177
charity/aid organization	44	7	145
emergency response	15	2	160
social welfare	438	98	222
environment protection	24	3	133
sports and culture	135	30	224
legal service	33	10	312
professional and business association	86	13	154
others	93	11	118
total	2086	418	200

Chart 8: Per volunteer annual average formal volunteering hours by organizations



3.1.9. Informal volunteering hours

(i) Annual informal volunteering hours by activities

The annual informal volunteering hours devoted to religion is maximum; the estimation is 475 million hours or 30.8 percent. These volunteering hours are 283 million or 18.3 percent for community welfare, 277 million or 18.0 percent for education, 191 million or 12.4 percent for health care, and 129 million or 8.3 percent for social and personal well-being. For some activities such volunteering hours compare much less; these are economic equity and emergency response with volunteering hours 5 million or 0.3 percent and 9 million or 0.6 percent respectively (table 3.26).

Table 3.26: Informal volunteering hours by activities

activity	annual informal volunteering hours (million)	percent (%)
community welfare	283	18.3
human rights, politics, and legal service	35	2.3
economic equity	5	0.3
public awareness through news papers /journals	17	1.1
data collection	13	0.8
religion	475	30.8
emergency response	9	0.6
health care	191	12.4
education	277	18.0
social and personal wellbeing	129	8.3
youth and children	54	3.5
environment protection	14	0.9
culture and recreation	35	2.3
others	7	0.4
total	1544	100

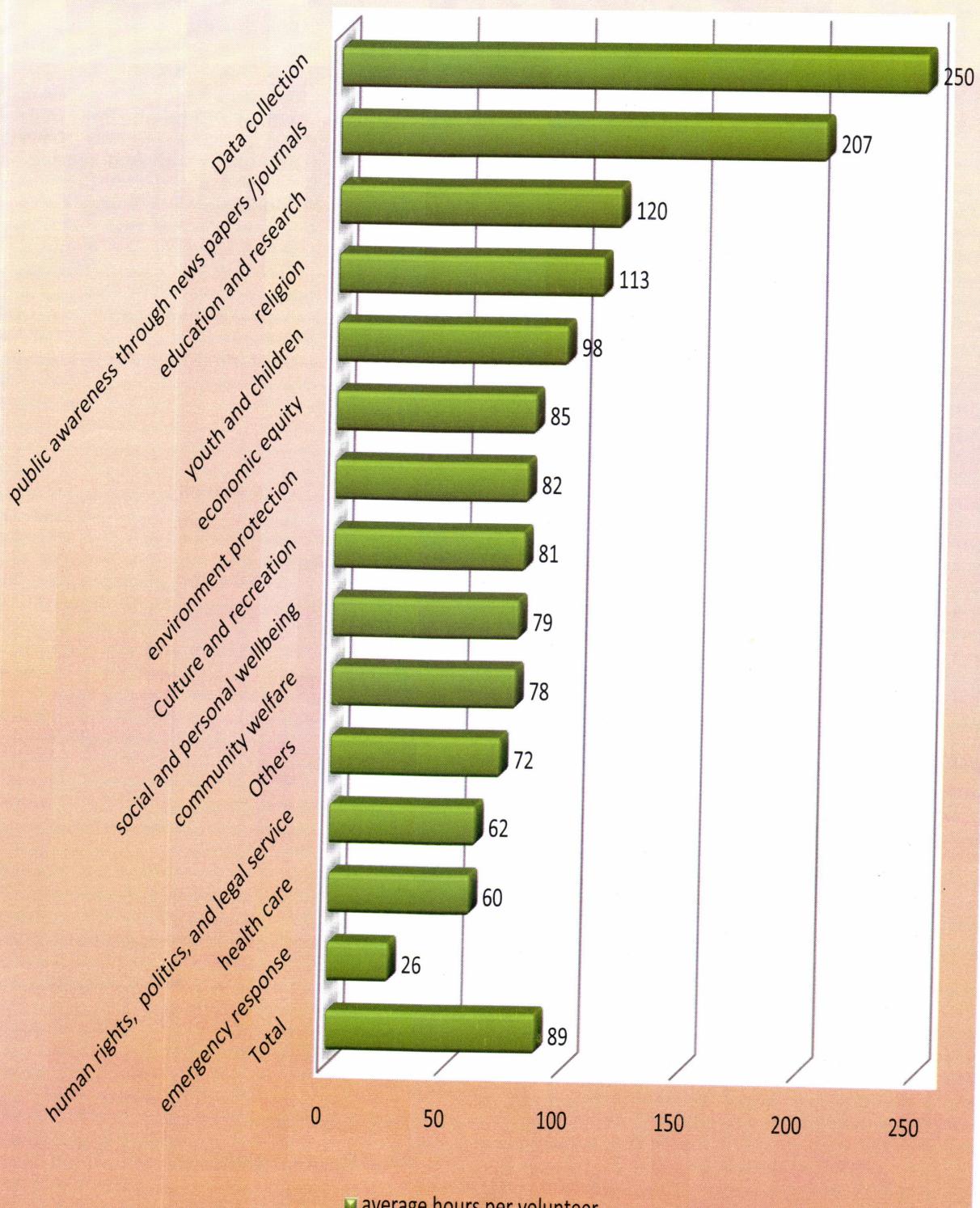
(ii) Per volunteer annual average informal volunteering hours by activities

In some activities like religion, community welfare, health care, education and research, and social and personal wellbeing much more volunteers are found associated. In these activities the per volunteer annual average informal volunteering hours are not relatively high; such hours are 113 for religion, 78 for community welfare, 60 for health care, 120 for education and research, and 79 for social and personal wellbeing. Much higher such hours 250 and 207 are observed for data collection and public awareness respectively with comparatively fewer 52 thousand and 82 thousand volunteers engaged in them (table 3.27).

Table 3.27: Per volunteer annual average informal volunteering hours by type of activities.

activity	volunteers (000)	annual volunteering hours	
		total (million)	average per volunteer
community welfare	3615	283	78
human rights, politics, and legal service	561	35	62
economic equity	59	5	85
public awareness through news papers /journals	82	17	207
Data collection	52	13	250
religion	4212	475	113
emergency response	339	9	26
health care	3181	191	60
education and research	2313	277	120
social and personal wellbeing	1627	129	79
youth and children	550	54	98
environment protection	171	14	82
Culture and recreation	434	35	81
Others	97	7	72
Total	17293	1544	89

Chart 9: Per volunteer annual average informal volunteering hours by activities



3.1.10 Volunteering valuation

(i) Values of formal and informal volunteering hours

Both formal and informal volunteering hours are valued at the same rate. An hour volunteering time is priced at Tk 60.0. At this rate the value of total formal and informal volunteering hours are computed Tk 117,720 million. Of this amount formal volunteering accounts for 21.3 percent and informal volunteering 78.7 percent (table 3.28).

Table 3.28: Values of formal and informal volunteering hours

volunteering	volunteering hours (million)	value * (million taka)	percent (%)
formal	418	25080	21.3
informal	1544	92640	78.7
total	1962	117720	100

Asterisk note: an hour volunteering rate Tk 60.00.

(ii) Value of formal and informal volunteering hours by divisions

The value of formal and informal volunteering hours in Dhaka division is Tk 37,130 million or 31.5 percent. The values of the same in Chittagong and Khulna divisions are almost equal, the latter division recording Tk 24,120 million or 20.5 percent and the former division Tk 24,720 million or 21.0 percent. Compared to value assessments Tk 18,000 million or 15.3 percent and Tk 8,460 million or 7.2 percent for Rajshahi and Barisal divisions respectively, the Sylhet division value measure is Tk 5,290 million or 4.5 percent (table 3.29).

Table 3.29 Values of formal and informal volunteering hours by divisions

division	volunteering hours (million)	value (million taka)	percent (%)
Barisal	141	8460	7.2
Chittagong	412	24720	21.0
Dhaka	619	37130	31.5
Khulna	402	24120	20.5
Rajshahi	300	18000	15.3
Sylhet	88	5290	4.5
Total	1962	117720	100

3.1.11 Value of formal volunteering hours

(i) Values of formal volunteering hours by NPI activity

The formal volunteering hours valued maximum, Tk 7,080 million or 28.3 percent, are for religion. Other higher values of formal volunteering hours are Tk 3,960 million or 15.8 percent for education and research and Tk 3,600 million or 14.3 percent for health care. Much lower values of formal volunteering hours are Tk 180 million or 0.7 percent for both emergency response and environment protection (table 3.30)

Table 3.30: Values of formal volunteering by type of NPIs.

NPI activity	volunteering hours (million)	value (million taka)	percent (%)
health care	60	3600	14.3
education and research	66	3960	15.8
religion	118	7080	28.3
charity/aid organization	7	420	1.7
emergency response	3	180	0.7
social welfare	97	5820	23.2
environment protection	3	180	0.7
sports and culture	30	1800	7.2
legal service	10	600	2.4
professional and business association	13	780	3.1
others	11	660	2.6
total	418	25080	100.0

3.1.12 Values of informal volunteering hours.

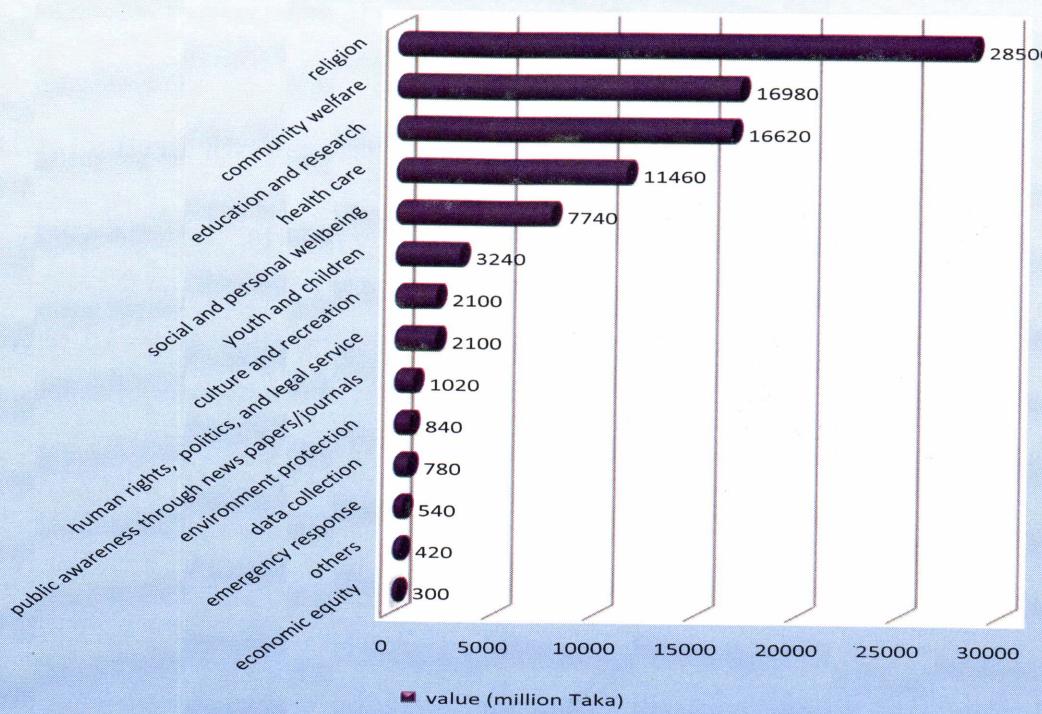
(i) Values of informal volunteering hours by activities.

The value of informal volunteering hours in religion is quite high; it is Tk 28,500 million or 30.8 percent of total value calculated Tk 92,640 million. In community welfare the comparative value is Tk 16,980 million or 18.3 percent vis-à-vis the values Tk 16,620 million or 17.9 percent in education and research and Tk 11,460 million or 12.4 percent in health care. Significant lower values of informal volunteering hours as found are Tk 300 million or 0.3 percent for economic equity and Tk 540 million or 0.6 percent for emergency response (table 3.31).

Table 3.31: Values of informal volunteering hours by activities

activity	volunteering hours (million)	value (million taka)	percent (%)
community welfare	283	16980	18.3
human rights, politics, and legal service	35	2100	2.3
economic equity	5	300	0.3
public awareness through news papers/journals	17	1020	1.1
data collection	13	780	0.8
religion	475	28500	30.8
emergency response	9	540	0.6
health care	191	11460	12.4
education and research	277	16620	17.9
social and personal wellbeing	129	7740	8.4
youth and children	54	3240	3.5
environment protection	14	840	0.9
culture and recreation	35	2100	2.3
others	7	420	0.4
total	1544	92640	100.0

Chart 10: Values of informal volunteering hours by activities



3.1.13 Full-time equivalent volunteer

The volunteering time-span 40 hours a week and 48 weeks a year is considered corresponding to “one” full-time equivalent volunteer. On such measuring “scale”, the total formal and informal volunteering hours 1962 million give “full-time” equivalent volunteers as many as 1,022 thousand. In formal group such volunteers are observed being 218 thousand or 21.3 percent and in informal group 804 thousand or 78.7 percent (table 3.32).

Table 3.32: Full-time equivalent volunteers by volunteering groups

volunteering group	volunteering hours (million)	full time equivalent volunteers * (thousand)	percent (%)
formal	418	218	21.3
informal	1544	804	78.7
total	1962	1022	100.0

Asterisk note: connoting 40 hours a week and 48 weeks a year volunteering measure

3.1.14 Volunteering value estimation and gross domestic product (GDP)

The GDP at current prices amounts to Tk 6,943 billion in 2009-10. The volunteering value estimation 117.72 billion for one year period (April 2009-March 2010) is 1.7 percent of this GDP amount. This measure of volunteering value is more than GDP shares 1.1 percent for electricity- gas-and water supply, 0.8 percent for hotel and restaurants, 1.3 percent for financial intermediation, and 1.2 percent for mining and quarrying.

Section IV

Conclusion and Recommendations

Bangladesh volunteerism identity has remained for long inconspicuous as volunteering activities have been mostly informal. The welfare roles of volunteers are little known and appreciated mainly because of preponderance of informal volunteering pursuits. On the other hand, the formal volunteering performances, though somewhat organized in NPIs and NGO, feature a limited-scale outreach. As a result, people and consequently government attention and recognition of volunteering contributions, have remained largely absent. The present volunteering survey has produced a wide range of data and information which will, to a great extent, improve knowledge and understanding of volunteering operations and achievements and also will encourage taking up initiatives for further strengthening and improving the state of volunteerism in the country. In this regard some specific recommendations are made for facilitating adoption of comprehensive improvement initiatives with regard to establishing much broader and more effective volunteering activities for the country.

Recommendations

- Nearly 80 percent volunteering is informal. Such very large unorganized volunteering state is to be given institutional form through local government management system.
- The informal volunteering institutionalization initiative should be planned and executed from community level. This will help better organize the volunteering participations of community people and make works of volunteers more rewarding in terms of not merely community welfare but also recognition and appreciation of volunteering activities.
- The formal volunteering, being only about 20 percent, should be made more proactive to propagate its welfare roles to more and more individuals and families.
- Being welfare focused, the formal volunteering should be pursued broadly under the government “cooperatives” guidelines and regulations.

- Females have remained much behind males in volunteering participations. Female volunteering participations should be enhanced through education, training, and interaction.
- There are regional variations on volunteering rates. Programme of narrowing down such variations should be formulated on “findings” of a more broad-based “volunteering survey” that will provide information about: (i) reasons for volunteering, (ii) awareness about volunteering, (iii) most rewarding volunteering activities, and (iv) barriers to volunteering.
- Social and individual welfares and well-beings brought about by volunteerism should be precisely portrayed and discussed in seminars having participations of politicians, planners & policy makers, and other stockholders.
- The seminar outcomes should be widely disseminated through both print and electronic media.
- Steps to socially honour the volunteers and also government action to socially reward their unique performances should be taken.
- A national volunteer s agency has to be setup. The agency will be responsible for coordinating and guiding all volunteering activities of the country.

Statistical Tables

Table-1: Volunteers by age, sex, and locality

age group	total	volunteers (thousand)					
		male	rural female	total	male	urban female	total
15-24	2191	1111	513	1624	358	209	567
25-34	3492	1959	607	2566	678	248	925
35-44	4020	2476	544	3020	782	217	999
45-59	5415	3052	1073	4126	976	314	1290
60+	1469	1044	167	1211	223	35	259
Total	16586	9643	2904	12546	3017	1023	4040

Table 2: Percent volunteers by age, sex and locality

age group	total	volunteers (percent %)					
		male	rural female	total	male	urban female	total
15-24	13.21	11.52	17.65	12.94	11.87	20.43	14.04
25-34	21.05	20.31	20.91	20.45	22.46	24.22	22.91
35-44	24.24	25.68	18.74	24.07	25.92	21.21	24.73
45-59	32.65	31.66	36.96	32.88	32.34	30.71	31.92
60+	8.85	10.83	5.74	9.66	7.40	3.43	6.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3: Population of age 15 years & above by age, and sex

age group	population 15 years & above (thousand)			percent (%)		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
15-24	12644	13210	25854	26.60	18.37	13.21
25-34	10535	12170	22705	22.17	21.77	21.05
35-44	9455	9225	18680	19.89	19.38	24.23
45-59	9364	7940	17268	19.70	35.33	32.65
60+	5534	4479	10012	11.64	5.14	8.86
Total	47531	46988	94519	100	100	100

Table 4: Volunteer rates by household size and sex.

household size	population 15 years & above (thousand)			volunteers (thousand)			volunteer rate		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
1 member	151	690	842	49	129	178	32.45	18.70	21.40
2 member	2673	3114	5786	724	350	1074	27.08	11.13	18.56
3-4 member	1759	17627	35219	5175	1392	6567	29.41	7.89	18.64
5 or more member	2711	25557	52671	6712	2056	8768	24.75	8.04	16.64
Total	47531	46988	94519	12660	3926	16586	26.63	8.36	17.54

Table5: Volunteers by type of volunteering.

type of volunteering	volunteers (thousand)						
	total	rural		urban			total
		male	female	total	male	female	
informal	14729	8765	2494	11259	260	870	374
formal	1609	741	392	1133	341	134	475
both formal and informal	249	136	18	154	76	19	95
total	16586	9643	2904	12546	301	1023	404
					7		0

Table 6: Volunteers informal volunteering by type of NPIs.

type	volunteers (thousand)						
	total	rural		urban			total
		male	female	total	male	female	
non-government NPIs	1360	664	250	914	333	113	446
government NPIs	188	84	59	143	34	11	45
NGOs	82	31	25	56	18	8	26
others	261	118	80	198	42	21	63
total	1891	897	414	1311	427	153	580

Table 7: Annual volunteering hours by sex.

sex	volunteers (million)	volunteering hours (million)	per volunteer annual average volunteering hours
male	12.7	1478	117
female	3.9	484	123
total	16.6	1962	118

Table 8: Annual volunteering hours by type of volunteering

type of volunteering	volunteers (million)	annual volunteering hours (million)	per volunteer annual average volunteering hours
formal	1.86	418	225
informal	14.73	1544	105
total	16.59	1962	118

Table 9: Volunteers by annual volunteering hours

annual volunteering hours	volunteers (thousand)	percent (%)
up to 40 hours	9840	59.32
41-160 hours	4398	26.52
161-400 hours	1236	7.46
4001+ hours	1112	6.70
total	16586	100

Table 10: Value of volunteering by sex

sex	annual volunteering hours (million)	value of volunteering hours (million taka)	percent (%)
male	1478	88662	75.3
female	484	29058	24.7
total	1962	117720	100

Table 11: Full-time equivalent volunteers by sex

sex	annual volunteering hours (million)	equivalent volunteers (thousand)
male	1478	770
female	484	252
total	1962	1022

Table 12: Volunteering value measures and gross domestic product (GDP).

type of volunteering	annual volunteering hours (million)	value of volunteering hours (million taka)	GDP FY-2010 at current prices* (million taka)	annual value of volunteering as % of GDP
formal	418	25080	6943243	0.4
informal	1544	92640	6943243	1.3
total	1962	117720	6943243	1.7

* National Accounts Statistics (May 2011), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Table 13: Volunteering value measures and exports.

type of volunteering	annual volunteering hours (million)	value of volunteering hours (million taka)	exports FY-2010 (million taka)*	value of volunteering hours as % of export
formal	418	25080	1277985	2.0
informal	1544	92640	1277985	7.2
total	1962	117720	1277985	9.2

• *National Accounts Statistics (May 2011), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Table 14: Volunteering value measures and imports.

type of volunteering	annual volunteering hours (million)	value of volunteering (million taka)	imports FY-2010 (million taka)	value of volunteering hours as % of import
formal	418	25080	1736938	1.4
informal	1544	92640	1736938	5.3
total	1962	117720	1736938	6.7

Technical Notes

Technical Notes

1. Full-time equivalent volunteers: In Bangladesh, full-time government employees as well as full-time employees in many other organized sectors generally work eight hours a day and five days in a week; it means that they work 40 hours in a week. There are 48 weeks in a year based on the calculation that 4 weeks make a month, and 12 months make a year. So the annual total hours worked by a full-time employee in government or in organized sector are equal to 1920 hours (40 hours in a week X 48 weeks in a year). Therefore, 1920 volunteer hours are considered being this measure corresponding to one full-time equivalent volunteer.

2. Average hourly wage: Currently average hourly wage rate for full-time employees of the country is not available from any source. As such, an indirect method has been adopted for calculating the average hourly wage rate. This is a proxy wage rate measure. The method followed is presented below:

1	Gross domestic product (GDP) for FY 2009-2010 (million taka) (i)	6943243
2	Wage and salaries as % of GDP (ii)	30.87
3	Annual total wage (million taka.)	2143379
4	Total paid employee (million) in 2005-06 (iii)	17.116
5	Growth rate (%)	2.13
6	Total paid employee (million) in 2009-10	18.624
7	Annual average wage per paid employee (3/6)	115087
8	Weekly Average wage (7/48 weeks)	2398
9	Hourly average wage (8/40 hours)	59.95

Sources:

- (i) *National Accounts Statistics (May 2011), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.*
- (ii) *Institutional Sector Accounts of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.*
- (iii) *Labour Force Survey (2005-06), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.*

3. Standard error and confidence interval: Standard errors and confidence intervals for selected core variables are given below:

variables	volunteers	standard error	95% confidence interval
(thousand)			
male	12660	234.1	12200-13000
female	3926	122.9	3685-4167

variables	volunteers	standard error	95% confidence interval
(thousand)			
informal	14729	290.11	14200-15300
formal	1608	86.37	1439-1778
both formal and informal	248	27.02	195-302

age group (years)	volunteers (thousand)	standard error	95 % confidence interval
15-24	2190	80.79	2032-2349
25-34	3491	89.21	3316-3666
35-44	4019	95.63	3832-4207
45-59	5415	101.82	5216-5615
60+	1469	45.74	1379-1559

rural-urban	volunteers (thousand)	standard error	95 % confidence interval
rural	12546	326.12	11900 –13200
urban	4040	255.22	3539- 4541

Appendix

List of Volunteer Work Activities

Volunteers do numerous types of activities to help others or to bring benefits to the community, environment, and society at a large. Construction of a complete list of activities is almost impossible. Below is a sector-wise list of activities that generally a volunteer does.

Activity Sector	List of Activities
1. Community Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help in providing supplies and resources that are vital for one's community, such as food, clothes, and materials for construction of houses. ▪ Help to make improvements to the public areas of one's community such as roads, bridges, culverts, public utilities, planting trees. ▪ Help to remove trash/garbage or debris from the public areas. Help to solve problem such as scarcity of drinking water, air pollution, or other environmental problems. ▪ Call or host meeting to discuss the problem, or draw the authorities' attention to the problem. ▪ Participate in public demonstration, vigil or march or writing letters to public authorities to draw public attention to the problem of one's community. ▪ Take part in patrolling public areas, keeping vigil to detect illegal activities, or defending members of one's community from being victimized. ▪ Participate in any activity aimed at preventing an armed attack on one's community. ▪ Help to resolve a dispute between different groups of one's community.
2. Activities related to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teach or train others to acquire new skills, such as reading, writing, job qualification, or proficiency in foreign language. ▪ Help to set up or manage educational institutions or help their professional or administrative staff. ▪ Other related activities

Activity Sector	List of Activities
3. Activities related to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in disseminating information, consulting others, or organizing a programme addressing the problems of health, disease prevention, medical treatment, personal hygiene, reproductive health, or healthy diet and lifestyles. ▪ Participate in providing support services to health care institutions. ▪ Provide direct health care or mental or physical rehabilitation services to people who need them. ▪ Other related activities
4. Activities related to religious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donate blood or other biological material such as bone marrow or organs. ▪ Set up or manage programme designed to provide health care or to disseminate knowledge about health, disease, and reproductive health, personal hygiene. ▪ Other related activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in preparing the grounds, erecting signs and structures, providing or distributing supplies, maintaining order, cleaning up after the event to organize a special event to celebrate a religious holiday or to worship or venerate a religious figure. ▪ Participate directly in demonstration, vigil or march, or writing letters to public officials, to bring public attention to a matter of religious significance, such as religious intolerance or the desecration of religious significance, such as religious intolerance or the desecration of religious objects or values, or to promote a religious point of view. ▪ Participate in setting up of a mosque, temple, church or other religious body. ▪ Help to organize to make burial, or cremation of a corpse. ▪ Take part in disseminating information about religious faith or values or in promoting such faith or values among the general public.

Activity Sector	List of Activities
5. Social and personal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="717 294 1353 434">▪ Help the people who are elderly, disabled, destitute, ill, or have behavioral problem by preparing food, shelter, medical assistance, training or counseling. <li data-bbox="717 462 1353 566">▪ Provide help, counseling, emotional support or advice to one's friends, neighbor or relatives (other than a member of immediate family). <li data-bbox="717 593 1353 719">▪ Provide basic necessities of life such as food, personal mobility, and personal hygiene to your friends, neighbor or relatives (other than an immediate family member). <li data-bbox="717 746 1051 777">▪ Other related activities
6. Activities related to children and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="717 811 1353 943">▪ Help the children or young people who tackle problem such as juvenile delinquency, the neglect, abuse, exploitation, homeless, or the lack of education or a nurturing environment. <li data-bbox="717 970 1353 1074">▪ Help in providing training, counseling, preventing or correcting of delinquency, rehabilitation or emotional support. <li data-bbox="717 1101 1353 1206">▪ Help to set up or organize a day-care programme for the children of working parents. <li data-bbox="717 1233 1353 1296">▪ Take care of children while their parents or guardians were working. <li data-bbox="717 1323 1051 1354">▪ Other related activities
7. Cultural and recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="717 1382 1353 1522">▪ Take part in music, singing, dancing, reading poetry, or contributing or displaying one's writing, work of art, or craft at a cultural event for public entertainment. <li data-bbox="717 1549 1353 1653">▪ Take part in any recreational event for public entertainment, such as a competitive game (football, baseball, tennis etc.) <li data-bbox="717 1681 1353 1743">▪ Help to maintain order at a cultural event for public entertainment. <li data-bbox="717 1771 1353 1833">▪ Help to clean up after a cultural event for public entertainment. <li data-bbox="717 1860 1353 1923">▪ Help to provide technical assistance at a cultural event for public entertainment.

Activity Sector	List of Activities
8. Activities to emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to prepare for natural disaster or to eliminate the effects of such disasters- for example by protecting buildings or other structures, extinguishing fires, removing debris. ▪ Participate in evacuating flood or fire victims, removing the bodies of the people who were killed by a disaster, searching for people trapped in the disaster areas or searching for people lost at large river or at sea . ▪ Take part in providing medical care, counseling, food, or shelter to the victims of a natural disaster. ▪ Participate in disseminating information, hosting or participating in meetings to discuss the potential for disaster and the responses, or developing emergency preparedness plans.
9. Human rights, advocacy, politics and legal services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help the people to increase their political interests, such the right of political presentation, religious freedom, encouraging people to participate in elections. ▪ Participate directly in public demonstration, vigil or march, or writing letters to public officials, to bring public attention to a social and political issue, such as human rights abuses, discrimination, or the destruction of the environment. ▪ Help to elect a candidate to a political office. ▪ Help to set up or manage elections through disseminating information. ▪ Help to set up or manage elections through monitoring and maintaining order for smooth management of an election. ▪ Provide legal advice or legal representation to anyone. ▪ Help anyone to promote a general understanding of the law and the legal rights, or the idea of equal and fair to the law. ▪ Set up or manage a programme intends to provide legal advice to the people who need it.

Activity Sector	List of Activities
10. Environment protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Campaign against threats to the environment, such as the construction of dams or the destruction of forest. ▪ Campaign on behalf of indigenous peoples who are endangered. ▪ Set up or manage a programme or organization designed to collect data or monitor the environment for public information.
11. Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collect specimens in the outdoors, read scientific instruments or observe weather or the natural environment for the purpose of recording information for emergency warning, research, or science. ▪ Observe, visit, videotape, or interview other people for the purpose of recording information to be used for research or science. ▪ Consultant archives, newspapers, broadcasts, books and other records for the purpose of recoding information to be used for research or science. ▪ Participate in collecting data or monitoring the environment for public information.
12. Activities related to economic justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help to organize people to advance or protect their economic interest, such as by setting up a public campaign to address issues of price hike or wages or work safety. ▪ Participate directly in a strike to advance the economic interests of working people or to protest against unfavour labour practices.
13. Write-up-to news papers /journals /promotion of knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disseminate information in newspapers, journals, addressing the problem of health, disease prevention, personal hygiene, reproductive health, healthy diet and life styles. ▪ Give public lecture, write articles, review professional journals, or serve on boards of professional associations to popularize knowledge or professional skills. ▪ Take part in a public lecture, professional conference, seminar, discussion forum, workshop etc.
14. Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not included elsewhere.

Volunteering Module

(For all people of age 15 years and over)

(For all people of age 15 years and over)

PSU No. Household No. Total Number of household members aged 15 or more

Any person of age 15 or over who willingly did unpaid work (work for little or no payments) at any point of time during 1 April-31 March, 2010 through or for an organization or directly on his/her own to help someone (out side of his/her own household or immediate family) or to bring benefits to the community, environment and society at a large would be recorded as a volunteer.

শো- কার্ড (Show Card)

কোড	কার্যাদির বিবরণ
01- এলাকার উন্নয়নের লক্ষ্য কার্যক্রম (Community Activities)	
011	এলাকার দুঃস্থি ও গরিব মানুষদেরকে খাদ্য, বস্ত্র এবং বাসস্থান নির্মানের নির্মিত প্রয়োজনীয় নির্মাণ সামগ্রী সরবরাহের জন্য কাজ করা।
012	পাবলিক এরিয়া যেমন রাস্তা, কালভার্ট, ইত্যাদি মেরামত ও উন্নয়নের লক্ষ্যে কাজ করা।
013	গাছ লাগানো, সেচের জন্য খাল খননে সাহায্য করা।
014	পাবলিক এরিয়া হতে ময়লা, আবর্জনা ইত্যাদি অপসারনের জন্য কাজ করা।
015	নিরাপদ পানির অভাব পুরনের জন্য/নলকৃপ স্থাপনের জন্য কাজ করা।
016	সমাজের শান্তি শুভলোক রক্ষার্থে রাত জেগে পাহাড়া দেয়া।
02- ধর্ম সম্পর্কিত কার্যাদি (Activities Related to Religion)	
021	ধর্মীয় কোন অনুষ্ঠানের জন্য নির্ধারিত স্থান পরিচালন করা/অন্যান্য কাজ করা।
022	মসজিদ, মন্দির বা অন্যান্য ধর্মীয় প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপনের জন্য কাজ করা।
023	মৃত ব্যক্তির দাফন, কাফন বা অন্তেষ্টিক্রিয়ার জন্য কাজ করা।
03- প্রাকৃতিক দুর্ঘটনে সহায়তা কার্যক্রম (Activities to Emergency Response)	
031	সম্ভাব্য প্রাকৃতিক দুর্ঘটনের প্রস্তুতি গ্রহনে সাহায্য করা/পরামর্শ প্রদান।
032	প্রাকৃতিক দুর্ঘটনে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মানুষদেরকে উষ্ণধ, চিকিৎসা, খাদ্য এবং অস্থায়ী বাসস্থানের ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য কাজ করা।
04- স্বাস্থ্য সহায়তা বিষয়ক কার্যক্রম (Activities Related to Health)	
041	স্বাস্থ্য সমস্যা, রোগ প্রতিরোধ, সুষম খাদ্য, শিশু স্বাস্থ্য, গর্ভবতি মায়েদের স্বাস্থ্য সমস্যা ইত্যাদি সম্পর্কে প্রয়োজনীয় উপদেশ ও পরামর্শ প্রদান।
042	রক্ত অথবা অন্য কোন শরীরের অঙ্গ যেমন- কিডনী, অস্থিমজ্জা দান করা।
05- শিক্ষা সহায়তা বিষয়ক কার্যক্রম (Activities Related to Education)	
051	লিখতে ও পড়তে শিখানো অথবা অন্য কোন বিষয়ে দক্ষতা অর্জনের জন্য শিক্ষা/প্রশিক্ষণ দেয়া।
052	যে কোন ধরনের শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান স্থাপনে কাজ করা।
06- সামাজিক এবং ব্যক্তি পর্যায়ে সাহায্য সম্পর্কিত কার্যক্রম (Social and personal services)	
061	বৃদ্ধ, অসুস্থ, প্রতিবন্ধি এমন মানুষদের জন্য খাবার রান্নাকরা বা খাবারের ব্যবস্থা করা, চিকিৎসা বা অন্যান্যভাবে সাহায্য করার জন্য কাজ করা।
07- শিশু এবং যুবকদের জন্য সাহায্য কার্যক্রম (Activities Related and Youth)	
071	শিশু, যুবক এবং যুব মহিলাদেরকে সাহায্য করা যারা বিভিন্ন রকম সমস্যায় যেমন- অবহেলা, দৈহিক, মানসিক ও ঘোন নির্যাতন, শোষণ-বক্ষনার শিকার, আশ্রয়হীন, শিক্ষা এবং পুষ্টির অভাবে ভুগছে।
08- পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ কার্যক্রম (Activities Related to Environment)	
081	পরিবেশ সংরক্ষণ সচেতনতা সৃষ্টির জন্য প্রচারে অংশ গ্রহণ, পরিবেশ ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে এরপ সম্ভাবনা দেখা দিলে যেমন- গাছপালা ধ্বংস করা, বাধ ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে জনসচেতনতা গড়ে তোলা, বায়ুদূষণ, শব্দদূষণ ইত্যাদি সম্পর্কে প্রচারনায় অংশ নেয়া।
09- সাংস্কৃতিক ও বিনোদন সম্পর্কিয় কার্যক্রম (Cultural and Recreational Activities)	
091	জনগনের আনন্দ প্রদানের জন্য কোন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানে সংংৰীতি, গান, নাচ, কবিতা আবৃত্তি ইত্যাদি পরিবেশন করা অথবা সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানের ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য কাজ করা।
10- মানবাধিকার এবং রাজনীতি সম্পর্কিয় কার্যক্রম (Human rights, advocacy and polities)	
101	জনগনকে অধিকার/মানবাধিকার সম্পর্কে সচেতন করা/ধর্মীয় স্বাধীনতা সম্পর্কে সচেতন করা
102	নির্বাচনের মাধ্যমে জনপ্রতিনিধি নির্বাচনে সচেতন করা/নির্বাচনে অংশ গ্রহণের জন্য উৎসাহিত করা ইত্যাদি।
11- অর্থনৈতিক স্বার্থ রক্ষা সম্পর্কিয় কার্যক্রম	
111	কর্মজীবী মানুষদের অর্থনৈতিক স্বার্থ রক্ষা/শ্রমিকদের স্বার্থ পরিপন্থি কোন কাজের বিবরক্ষে প্রতিবাদ জামাতে সরাসরি ধর্মঘটে অংশগ্রহণ।
12- সংবাদ পত্রে অথবা অন্য কোন প্রকাশনায় প্রবন্ধ লিখা	
121	জনগনকে কোন বিষয়ে বিশেষভাবে জ্ঞাত করার লক্ষ্যে সংবাদ পত্রে/অন্য কোন প্রকাশনায় প্রবন্ধ লিখা, জনগনের সমীপে বক্তব্য উপস্থাপন করা
122	পেশাগত সংগঠনে সদস্য হিসাবে কাজ করা।
13- তথ্য সংগ্রহ সম্পর্কিয় কাজ	
131	মানুষের সাক্ষাত্কার গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা যা গবেষণা কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে। এ সংক্রান্ত কোন কার্যক্রম পরিদর্শন/ভিডিও টেপ করা

ଭଲାପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ମାତ୍ରିକ ଶାଶ୍ଵତ

(১৮ বা তদুক্তি বয়সের সকলের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)

卷之三

**Report of the workshop on
Findings of the Survey on Volunteerism 2010 and
the Need of a National Volunteer Agency in
Bangladesh**

July 18, 2011

**Pan Pacific Hotel Sonargaon
Dhaka, Bangladesh**

**Organised by
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
&
United Nations Volunteers**

Report of the Workshop

A workshop on the Findings of the Survey on Volunteerism and Need for a National Volunteer Agency was organised by the Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in collaboration with UNV/UNDP on 18 July 2011 in the Pan Pacific Hotel Sonargaon, As many as 100 participants from different ministries, divisions, directorates of government, UN and international development agencies, NGOs, civil society, academicians and researchers attended the workshop. Air Vice Marshal (Rtd.) A K Khandker, BU, MP Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Planning attended the workshop as Chief Guest while Md. Ahad Ali Sarkar, MP, Hon'ble State Minister, Ministry for Youth and Sports was present as Special Guest. Md. Mahbub Ahmed, Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Mr. Ibrahim Hussein, Senior Portfolio Manager, UNV Germany, Mr. Neal Walker, UN Resident Co-coordinator in Bangladesh were present as guests of honour. Ms. Riti Ibrahim, Secretary, Statistics Division, Chaired the workshop.

2. At the very outset of the workshop Md. Shahjahan Ali Mollah, delivered the welcome address where he explained the background of the survey on Volunteerism and pointed out that it is the first survey of its kind in Bangladesh which covered many aspects of volunteerism. The area that was covered were age & sex composition of volunteers, type of volunteer work times that were used in voluntary work in last 12 months, institutional and non-institutional volunteerism, type of work done as voluntary activity etc. Mr. Mollah thanked the UNV, particularly Ms. N gozi otti. programme officer, UNV, for providing technical and financial support to BBS for conducting the survey and organising this workshop.

3. After the welcome address, the key findings of the Survey on Volunteerism was presented by Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed, Deputy Director, BBS. In his presentation he highlighted the objective of the survey, methodology used, definition of volunteerism, coverage of the survey and key findings of the survey which include, total number of volunteers by division and sex, volunteering rate, formal and informal volunteering, volunteering by industrial classification, hours worked, economic value of

volunteerism and the contribution of the volunteerism in national GDP. He also noted the limitation of the survey.

4. The second paper that was presented by Md. Azizur Rahman, Director General, Department of Youth Development, Ministry of Youth & Sports. The topic of his paper was “The need for the Establishment of a National Volunteer Agency” to sustain National Service Programme (NSP). In his paper Mr. Rahman highlighted the volunteer activity, its character, types of volunteerism in the context of Bangladesh, issues and challenges and need of volunteerism for socio-economic development of Bangladesh. He gave an overview of the ongoing National Service Programme (NSP) of the Department of Youth Development under the Ministry of Youth and Sports, its coverage, future plan and its challenges. He added that, it is a prioritised programme of the government and it relates to participation of large number of young unemployed people with huge financial involvement. Therefore, he emphasized the need to integrate volunteering activities in NSP to strengthen and sustain the National Service Programme. He also added that, many UN and International Agencies are working in the same line or track but if the activities/programmes of these agencies can be streamlined or channelized with the NSP, the NSP not only be strengthened and sustained, overlapping also can easily be avoided. He opined that, coordinated efforts always produce effective results. So, he put a formal proposal for formation of a National Volunteer Agency (NVA) and pointed out its dimensions and its necessity for sustainability of NSP programme. He also focused on the strategy of the National Volunteer Agency, its benefits, outcomes and initiatives so far undertaken by the Department of Youth Development (DYD) for establishment of a national volunteer agency. He also emphasized the need to enact a law to share a part of the profit from the commercial enterprise and multinational corporation under the CSR for financing the National Volunteer Agency or voluntary activities. Md. Azizur Rahman, DG of Youth Directorate indicated that to materialise his proposal it needs to design a project for which it may require financial support from UN or international agencies.

5. Ibrahim Hossuin, Senior portfolio Manager, South Asian Development Division, UNV, Boon Germany in his speech focused the global activities following the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the International Years of Volunteers in 2011.

He pointed out that in 2001, the UN General Assembly adopted the World Volunteers Year for promoting volunteerism globally through promoting, facilitating and networking of volunteering activities. The volunteerism in Bangladesh has specific concepts as in other countries following the national need and culture in light of volunteerism activities globally. He opined that, the future growth, development of human needs should be addressed by voluntary activities because it promote peace and solidarity. He pointed out that, volunteerism is not a theoretical concept rather it is a practical matter which is instrumental to the participation of society in support to favorable environment for development. Therefore, a national volunteer law or volunteering legislation is a critical forward step towards the process of suitability of volunteer activity. The formation of NVA or National Volunteer coordinating agency, will get UN support for bringing local and national level people towards voluntary activities, in light of global effort. The creation of NVA is also conform with the global and regional effort for enhancing networking of voluntary activities. He mentioned that, the declaration of 5th December as the world volunteer day by the UN General Assembly is to strengthen the mandate of peace and development among the UN member countries. He added that, the report on the survey on volunteerism will be a very useful input to understand the dimension of volunteerism in the context of Bangladesh and it will act as a paradigm shift for the voluntary activities in Bangladesh. The volunteer report which will be 1st report to measure the voluntary activities in Bangladesh, can be replicated in the interval of 2-3 years. He pointed out that, the UN General Assembly meeting on December 5 will have 2 plenary session where volunteerism activities report from the countries will be discussed. The volunteerism report prepared on the basis of the Bangladesh volunteerism survey is in the right direction in creating awareness among the stakeholders and providing information on the contribution of voluntary activities in GDP. It will also help in designing clear roadmap and national action plan for the development of volunteering activities which signifies peace, unity and solidarity.

6. Neal Walker, UN resident coordinator to Bangladesh in his speech mentioned that, 10 years ago, International Year of Volunteerism was adopted in UN General Assembly with the objective of increased recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteering. The regional workshop on volunteerism in Philippines,

where representative of the ministry of youth and sports participated, highlighted on the strengthening volunteerism for peace, national development and its enhanced contribution in GDP. The survey on volunteerism will give us some indication about the contribution of volunteerism in GDP. We hope that the full report will be available soon. He urged the need for establishment of a national volunteering agency to sustain the NSP and achieving MDG. He added that, UNV is closely working with the Ministry of Youth and Sports for developing the skill of youths, women and marginal group. The establishment of a NVA will strengthen the coordination and will play positive role in developing volunteerism in the country. He mentioned that, the strength of volunteerism are follows:

- I. potential and meaningful development of youths, women and marginalized group
- II. local participation is poverty reduction
- III. meaningful contribution in GDP
- IV. voluntarily activities are devoted to promotion and development of communities, education, health and religious activities.

Mr. Walker thanked BBS for conducting the study on volunteerism. He mentioned that, now the challenge is to promote volunteerism and integrate NSP and UNV programme together to harness the maximum benefit and to develop the country. He opined that, the strength of UNV programme should be translated to NSP for effective training and deployment of trained manpower in national and international agency. The proposal for NVA will be supported by the UN agencies like UNV-UNDP to strengthen the national capacity and through collaborative efforts. There are opportunity for volunteers to work in national and international agencies. The UN system will deploy 1.8 billion for sustainable development for the next 5 years period and the trained volunteer could play pioneering role in sustainable development intervention of the country. Under the promotion of voluntary activities, youths, women and marginalized group may be trained and MOYS should have close partnership with policy makers, corporate sectors and private sectors. Four quick measures can be taken in this respect which are as follows:

- mobilization of resources
- development of curriculum for skill development
- create policy guideline for volunteer development activity
- private, public partnership with proactive government intervention

He also emphasized for quick action on the following:

- the survey findings should be released with full report;
- the proposal for NVA should be put forward to the appropriate authority soon;
- a national policy should be framed to support the voluntary activities of the country;
- information available should be disseminated before the next UN Volunteer Day 5th December

He also requested to join in the exhibition on the occasion of the International Volunteer Day under the banner of MOYS and UN will support this initiative.

7. Md. Mahbub Ahmed, Secretary, Ministry of Youth and Sports in his speech provided some information about unemployment and underemployment. Mr. Ahmed then mentioned about the NSP programme and pointed out that 7 upazilas of the Rangpur district will be covered in the next phase of NSP programme and there is fund constraint to implement the programme and they will try to cover all the districts of the country gradually. He noted that, sustainable NSP is required for national development and accelerated poverty reduction, therefore, the proposal for establishment of a National Volunteering Agency is of urgent need. He assured that UNV and MOYS will closely work to materialize the proposal. He also pointed out that, the youth policy of 2003 also proposed a central agency for coordinating

voluntary activities and they are now reviewing it for further improvement. An appropriate policy should be framed to strengthen the voluntary activities of the country. He thanked BBS for conducting the survey.

8. The special guest of the workshop Md. Ahad Ali Sarkar, State Minister, Ministry of the Youth & Sports in his speech thanked BBS for conducting the survey on volunteerism which focused on the extent of volunteerism in Bangladesh and their contribution in GDP. He pointed out that MOYS has been implementing the NSP programme to enhance the capacity of youth and to widen their scope for employment. He opined that, UNV's capacity building programme has a similarity with NSP and the integration of both the programme will further enhance the NSP programme and its sustainability. He assured his ministry's support towards establishing a NVA with the support of UNV/UNDP. He thanked UNV for supporting the activities of MOYS and conducting the survey in collaboration with BBS.

9. The Chief Guest of the workshop Air Vice Marshal (Retd) A K Khandker, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Planning in his speech gave emphasis on the increased involvement of volunteers for poverty reduction and economic growth of the country. He opined that the establishment of national volunteering agency will sustain the NSP of the ministry of Youth and Sports and it will ultimately help develop the skill of the unemployed youth for enhancing their employability. The enactment of law for involvement of private sector under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) will help in meeting the resource constraint of the NSP programme. He thanked the UNV/UNDP to assist BBS for conducting this important survey. He also thanked the BBS and Ministry of Youth and Sports for their collaborative efforts for institutional recognition of volunteering in Bangladesh. Mr. Khandker appreciated the proposed initiatives for establishment of National Volunteering Agency that will coordinate the volunteer activities in Bangladesh.

Discussion:

Prof. P.K. Md. Matiur Rahman, DU

10. Participating in the discussion Prof. P.K. Md. Matiur Rahman of DU opined that voluntary activities are important for a country, but it is difficult to quantify the

activities of the volunteers. He supported to formulate a national policy on volunteering to coordinate the activities of national and international volunteers.

Prof. A.K.M Nur-un Nabi, DU.

11. Prof. A.K.M Nur-un Nabi while expressing his views about the survey on Volunteerism mentioned that before coming to this workshop, he had no idea about Volunteerism, the NSP and the role of UNV. He noted that he is teaching Population Science at the University of Dhaka and to disseminate the idea of population and development, the volunteers could play important role. He pointed out that the proportion of elderly people are increasing over the time and now it rose to 6.2-6.5%. He opined that, in order to address the problem of the elderly people, the volunteers could play very positive role. He also supported the idea of forming a National Volunteer Agency (NVA) for coordinating the volunteering activities of the country. He also noted that contribution of voluntary activities, 1.7% of GDP is a big number. He requested the BBS to publish the full report soon and thanked MOYS for bringing the issue of volunteerism to the lime light. He thanked UNV CO for chalking out different programmes for marking the 10th anniversary of International Year of Volunteers, 2011 in Bangladesh a success.

Masud Ahmed, Member, Physical Planning, Planning Commission:

12. Mr. Masud Ahmed in his brief comment emphasized on the quality of information in conducting survey. He mentioned that, the credibility of the survey depends on the quality of persons who conducted the survey and the experience of the present survey can be replicated to other Surveys and UN System could assist in such initiatives. The experience of other countries in doing the similar exercise could also be seen.

Dr. Vasanthi Rajendran, Director (ICD), CIRDAP:

13. Participating in the discussion on the survey findings Dr. Vasanthi wanted to know about the sample design and how it was used to cover the households. She also wanted to know about the institutional households. She noted that, divisional figures do not tally with the groups. She opined that, the differences in divisions with respect to volunteering rate needs further clarification. She pointed out that, why doctor

participate at a higher rate in voluntary activities than other occupation needs proper explanation. She wanted to know about the definition of youth and viewed that the youths should be classified as educated youth and uneducated youth. She urged to include volunteerism as a part of academic course in educational institutions.

Azizur Rahaman, DG, DYD

14. In response to Dr. Vasanthi's query Mr. Rahaman pointed out that according to National Youth Policy of the GOB, definition of youth is such that those who are aged between 18-35 years are termed as youth. He pointed out that volunteerism in academic field is compulsory in India and it is not yet compulsory in Bangladesh though it was earlier experimented in Bangladesh. He pointed out that NSP is a temporary programme where three months training is given to the unemployed youths and after the training they are provided temporary jobs for 2 years. He mentioned that NSP programme vary from country to country as per their country need. He pointed out that similar programme are in operation in some countries of the world including Ghana.

Kabiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Director, BBS and Focal Point Officer, Volunteerism Survey.

15. In response to the queries raised by Mrs. Vasanthi, Mr. Kabir pointed out that the sample design was a two stage sample design where in the 1st stage 1500 PSUs were selected and at the second stage households were selected from the PSUs. He added that, the volunteering rates were higher in Chittagong, Khulna and Barisal Divisions as these divisions are vulnerable to natural disasters like tidal surge, cyclone etc. Therefore, more people do volunteering activities in these division.

Ibrahim Hossain, UNV, Boon Germany

16. Mr. Ibrahim Hossain in his observations about the queries and questions raised in the workshop mentioned that following the SNA framework and using the common approach 5 developed countries namely Germany, France, UK, USA and Canada have estimated the contribution of voluntary activities in their GDP which ranges from 5-11%. He added that, a national policy and legislation on volunteerism may be framed through parliament and the modality of volunteering service can be spelt out. He opined that, there is no particular age limit of volunteers. He mentioned that, for

voluntary activities no specific qualification is required, the community volunteers may have less qualification while volunteers who could provide technical support need technical qualification. He mentioned that, volunteers come from different parts of our society and may have different level of education. He referred to the online volunteer activities which could be done without movement and the online volunteers could perform specific works like designing a project. He mentioned that there are now as many as 35000 online volunteers.

Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member, GED, Planning Commission

17. Dr. Alam in his observation on volunteerism mentioned that, it is difficult to separate out the market and nonmarket production. He added that, voluntary activities contribute to the society and 117.7 million taka is not a small amount. He suggested to include donation of money to charitable activities as voluntary activity and also zakat money.

Ngozi Otti, Programme Officer, UNV

19. Mrs. Otti, in her clarification on UNVs CHT programme opined that, the curriculum of CHT programme is based on local requirement and the local institutes help in designing the curriculum. He mentioned that, UNV provide one month residential training on leadership and the training is expanded to one year on different skills.

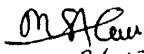
Concluding remarks by the Chairperson Riti Ibrahim, Secretary, Statistics Division

20. In her concluding remarks, Ms. Riti Ibrahim explained the ongoing activities of BBS and Statistics Division. She pointed out that BBS is now doing a lot of works in collaboration with national and international agencies and its openness has been widened. As volunteering plays an important role in national development and achieving the MDGs, she emphasized the need for conducting more research and survey on volunteering in future. She also reiterated the need of a NVA for sustainable NSP programme which will create opportunity for the skill development of the unemployed youths. She thanked the Chief Guest, Special Guest, and guests of honour for their presence and participation. She thanked UNV and UNDP for technical and financial support to BBS in this new survey and hoped that this sort of collaboration will further be extended in future. Finally, She thanked all participants for their presence and participation.

Closing Remarks:

21. The participants recognized that volunteering is a key for social and economic development and if contribution to national GDP. Therefore, it was emphasized that the need for establishment of national volunteering agency to sustain National Service Programme of the Department of Youth Development, Ministry of Youth and Sports. The proposal put forward by Director General of the Department of Youth development for establishment of national volunteering agency to sustain NSP is justified but, the proposed project proposal includes huge financial involvement for which it needs concerted efforts of different agencies to implement it and in this connection the UNV/UNDP and UN agencies may take the leadership role with the government.

As the scope of volunteering is wide for social and economic development and in achieving MDGs so, the need for conducting independent research/survey on volunteering was emphasized. In this respect, BBS may explore the possible cooperation from UNV/UNDP/UN and other international development agencies.


26.07.11
(Md. Shamsul Alam)
Director, BBS
Rapporter

Sd/-
04.08.2011
(Riti Ibrahim)
Secretary
Statistics Division
&
Chairperson.

