

Meeting Notes from Tautoko Network Meeting

October 2020

Joining the Dots - Connecting Local Volunteering to Global Impact

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

In terms of demographics, the largest growth group in volunteering is some of our younger volunteers - 18-25 year olds. And that age group is very much about making an impact. The UNSDGs (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals) provide an ideal platform from which to 'pitch' to those volunteers. Do you need to 'pitch'? Yes. We live in a country with some 115,770 registered not-for-profit institutions '*volunteering involving organisations*'. In 2018, 89.2% of those organisations were staffed totally by volunteers. Of the remainder, which have paid staff, 7.3% have fewer than five paid staff and only 3.5% of community organisations have more than five paid staff. The stakes are high - volunteer figures are down, although the number of hours being undertaken is up. Less people are doing more. So how do volunteers choose what to do and where to gift their time?

Volunteer motivation can be a range of things - upskill, share skills, give back, meet new people - whatever it is, there is one common reason given for not volunteering - *lack of time*. Very few people would put their hand up to say they have too much time on their hands to '*volunteer*'. Ask people if they would like '*to make a difference*' in their community, such as to the life of an individual or the future of the planet, and their reaction can be very different. So rather like the op shops 'coming of age' and meshing neatly with the age of recycling, impact has come of age when around the globe there is a realisation that we all have to work together to make an impact - for our planet. The 2019 report on New Zealand's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals contains a great table which has identified some of the indicators of the progress that has been made. On page 13 of the report, [*New Zealand's Progress Towards the SDGs - 2019*](#), there is a listing of '*examples of how the SDGs map to Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand*'. This will assist your organisation to 'join the dots' between the impact it is making locally with an SDG. From there you can tell the story ... of the impact ... and it becomes increasingly powerful. So, as an example, the story of planting 50 trees in your local reserve - the benefit to the community today, your children, and their children - and an acknowledgment also that, aside from that local impact, those newly planted trees contribute to UN Sustainable Goal 15 "*Life on Land*".

EXAMPLES OF HOW THE SDGs MAP TO INDICATORS AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

<p>1 NO POVERTY</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child poverty Low income Homelessness Costs of extreme weather events 	<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income Experience of discrimination Income adequacy Income inequality Material wellbeing Net worth Democratic participation Justice equity Health equity
<p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil health Productive land Access to safe water for recreation and food gathering Efficiency of land use Land assets Cultural ecosystem services Provisioning ecosystem services Active stewardship of land Net greenhouse gas emissions Biodiversity/native species 	<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Housing affordability Housing quality Overcrowding Access to natural spaces Levels of pollutants Victimisation Resilience of infrastructure Waste generation Heritage assets
<p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health expectancy Health equity Mental health status Amenable mortality Self-reported health status Spiritual health Suicide Injury prevalence Illness attributable to air quality Overcrowding 	<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material intensity, including recycling, land fill inflows, second-hand economy Waste generation Export of waste (net and gross) Consumption of greenhouse gases Energy consumption Efficiency of land use Productive land Modified land
<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core competencies Early childhood education Educational attainment Education equity Literacy, numeracy and science skills of 15-year olds Intergenerational transfer of knowledge 	<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs of extreme weather events Global CO₂ concentrations Gross greenhouse gas emissions Net greenhouse gas emissions Consumption of net greenhouse gas emissions Modified land Renewable energy
<p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value of unpaid work Domestic violence Experience of discrimination Income inequality Net worth Low income Justice equity Inequality of education outcomes Health equity 	<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish stocks Ocean acidification Waste flows in waterways and coastal marine environments Quality of water resources Provisioning ecosystem services Regulating ecosystem services Cultural ecosystem services Biodiversity/native species Ecological integrity
<p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water quality Access to safe water for recreation and food gathering Quality of water resources Stock of freshwater resources Water stress Waste flows into waterways and coastal marine environments Material intensity, including recycling, land fill inflows, second hand economy 	<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity/native species Ecological integrity Efficiency of land use Productive land Soil health Cultural ecosystem services Provisioning ecosystem services Regulating ecosystem services Quality of water resources Active stewardship of land
<p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy intensity Energy resources Renewable energy Energy consumption 	<p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generalised trust Institutional trust Justice equity Perceptions of safety/feelings of safety Harm against children Victimisation Experience of discrimination Domestic violence Sense of belonging Loneliness
<p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment rate Hourly earnings Job satisfaction Job strain Not in employment, education or training Unemployment Work/life balance Workplace accidents Official development assistance Consumption of net greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign direct investment Official development assistance Remittances to other countries
<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Resilience of infrastructure Modified land Commuting time to work Costs of extreme weather events Gross greenhouse gas emissions Material intensity, including recycling, landfill inflows, second-hand economy Net fixed assets 	<p>For reasons of brevity not all Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand that relate to SDGs are shown.</p>