

VOLUNTEER-2016/06/14

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE AND THE 2030 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
A 10TH ANNIVERSARY FORUM

Washington, D.C.
Tuesday, June 14, 2016

Welcoming Remarks and Introduction:

HOMI KHARAS
Senior Fellow and Deputy Director, Global Economy and Development
The Brookings Institution

Welcome on Behalf of the United Nations:

AHMAD ALHENDAWI
United Nations Envoy on Youth

Featured Speaker:

GENERAL STANLEY McCHRYSTAL
Chairman, Service Year Alliance

Panel 1: Role of volunteer service in achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals:

Moderator:

COREY GRIFFIN
Board Member, Building Bridges Coalition and National Peace Corps Association

Discussants:

RICHARD DICTUS
Executive Coordinator, United Nations Volunteers

DIANE MELLEY
Vice President for Corporate Citizenship Initiatives, IBM
Executive Committee Member, Impact 2030

CARRIE HESSLER-RADELET
Director, Peace Corps

SUSAN REICHLE
Counselor, U.S. Agency for International Development

Panel 2: Policy Perspective: National and international service in the next administration:

Moderator:

JOHN BRIDGELAND
President, Civic Enterprises
Vice Chair, Service Year Alliance

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Discussants:

SCOTT BEALE
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VANESSA KERRY
Co-founder and CEO, Seed Global health

Announcement of the Harris Wofford Global Service Fellows:

STEVEN ROSENTHAL
Chair Emeritus, Building Bridges Coalition
President, Cross Cultural Solutions

SENATOR HARRIS WOFFORD
Former CEO, Corporation for National and Community Service
Senior Advisor, Building Bridges Coalition

Panel 3: One Million Americans In Global Service: The Role of Faith-Based Service:

Moderator:

DAVID EISNER
CEO, Repair the World
Former CEO, Corporation and National and Community Service

Discussants:

JAMES LINDSAY
Executive Director
Catholic Volunteer Network

C. EDUARDO VARGAS
Deputy Director, Center for Faith-Based &
Community Initiatives
U.S. Agency for International Development

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. KHARAS: Good morning, everybody. My name is Homi Kharas. I'm the deputy director here at the Global Economy and Development Program at Brookings. And it's a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you here for this forum on the International Volunteer Service and the 2030 Development Agenda.

So, at least for me, the 2030 Development Agenda is something very special. I spent a long portion of time, just over a year, commuting up and down to New York trying to work with the U.N., and now putting this together. And as we did this work three things became quite apparent about the things we need to improve on compared to the Millennium Development Goal's experience.

So, the first of these three things is scale. You know, we are talking about an agenda that literally designed to have an impact on hundreds of millions of people. You cannot reach hundreds of millions of people if you don't, in turn, have an army of millions of people trying to reach and influence them. So, very big questions about how does one actually get sufficient scale to be able to do the kind of capacity building, the support, the technical assistance that's really required if we are truly going to be the generation that ends poverty in our lifetime.

The second big issue that emerged is that during the period of the Millennial Development Goals, it was quite clear that political awareness waxed and waned over time. It was very difficult to take this agenda and keep it on the forefront of leaders, and to maintain the political momentum over long periods of time. There were always distractions; there was always a movement to take on the next urgent priority.

So the U.N. has designed a whole number of events, high-level political forums, and other kinds of things to try to capture the attention of political leaders in a sustained fashion, over the long run. But it's very hard to do that just at the top. You also, in order to get political leaders' attention, they have to believe that this is something that people actually care about, that it really reflects the passions of the population, and one of the shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals were, how few people actually knew anything about it.

Polls in America suggested that less than 5 percent of people actually knew that they were millennium development goals, less than 2 percent of people could name a single development

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goal. We really hope that with the sustainable development goals, those numbers will be completely reverse. That requires a whole army of people who understand what these are, who are active in trying to make it happen, and bring that passion back domestically as well as in terms of their contributions abroad

Then the third thing that was very clear with the Millennium Development Goals, was to be able to actually implement such a comprehensive agenda, you really need partnerships. This is no longer an agenda that be done simply but a government or through an intergovernmental negotiations and agreement, it's something that requires partnerships with citizens at every level, and in every activity.

So I think that these are three things that the Service Year Alliance, that volunteerism, really does bring to the table, and it brings to the table the ability to scale, to ability to build political awareness, and the ability to have partnerships.

So to reflect on the partnerships, today, I'd like to acknowledge all of the hosts and co-hosts of this event, along with Brookings. And starting with the Building Bridges Coalition, David Caprara, Lex Rieffel, have done enormous work in pulling this event today, and I'd like to acknowledge them. (Applause) Thank you.

But in addition we also have the Center for Social Development at Washington University in St. Louis, Civic Enterprises, Cross Cultural Solutions, Global Peace Foundation, IBM, The National Peace Corps Association, Partners of the Americas, Repair the World, Service Year Alliance, Tisch College of Civic Life at Tufts University, and the Volunteers of Economic Growth Alliance. So, what you can see is essentially a very broad coalition of organizations all working in this same space, all trying to come together.

So, you know, I think this is just wonderful, it's wonderful to see everybody here, it's wonderful to see the kind of energy, and it's in particular wonderful to have people who are willing to devote their time and energy, such as our keynote speaker, General Stanley McChrystal.

General McChrystal serves as the chairman and the cofounder of Service Year Alliance. It was formerly the Franklin Project of The Aspen Institute. You will know him as a four-star general. He retired in 2010, after serving 34 years in the United States Armed Forces including as leader of the Joint Special Operations Command, from 2003 to 2008. From 2009 to 2010 he was commander of the

International Forces in Afghanistan, and after retirement he has formed the McChrystal Group, and authored The New York Times Best Seller, "Teams of Teams".

So, our keynote speaker is going to be General Stanley McChrystal. He will speak immediately after Ahmad Alhendawi. Ahmad Alhendawi is the United Nations Envoy on Youth. And, you know, as I said before, youth is really the purpose of Agenda 2030. When people ask, well, why are setting these long-term goals, through to 2030. The answer is really that we want to build a better world for young people, a better world in which everybody can have an opportunity to have a reasonably prosperous life, and that means involving youth, not just as the object of what we want to do, but as active participants.

So, we are delighted to have the Youth Envoy, Ahmad Alhendawi here with us today. He will say a few words of welcome on behalf of the United Nations, and then we'll turn over to General Stanley McChrystal for his keynote address. Thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. ALHENDAWI: Just in time, right? Good morning everybody. So, Homi Kharas, the deputy director of the Global Economy and Development here at Brookings, and also General Stanley McChrystal, I trust that some of the colleagues are here also from UNV, and others. It's so great in this here, and thank you very much for bringing us together on this very important topic. And thanks also for offering me the chance to speak and convey the greeting of the secretary general, Sir Ban Ki-moon, to all of you.

Indeed, this conversation on the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the importance of volunteerism and engaging the youth is critical. I'm going to say only one thing, from my recent visit to India and -- are there any Indians in the room? It's impossible, you can't be in a room without Indians there. It just didn't happen. Well, in India alone 800 million people under the age of 35, 800 million, and they argue to say what India is going to be for sustainable development goals is what China used to be in the MDGs.

One country can make or break the SDGs, and one segment of a population of that country, young people there, are going to make or break the SDGs globally. So, good we get to try it there, and particularly in countries like India and the Global South, where almost 90 percent of young people today, they live in the Global South; and countries who are struggling to develop their economies,

and to offer jobs for young people.

That's why I believe when it comes to leaving no one behind, which we have been repeating for 15 years almost. I think leaving no one behind in the sustainable development goals, is not going to be about reaching out to everyone and delivering services to everyone; reaching and leaving no one behind is going to mean only one thing.

If we are to achieve the sustainable development goals, we have to make sure that everybody be part of the solution, and that young people and this massive generation of youth will be part of achieving these goals. Not only being at the beneficiary end of these goals.

That's why I think the work of the United Nations Volunteers, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution Voluntarism, and the different issues -- from the massive community or work in volunteering is going to be extremely important to be synchronized with the broader development efforts.

We know the just recent examples of Ebola and other crises where volunteers were at the forefront of your big responders. We know that in context of peace and security, the situation down in Syria and other places, are volunteers who are risking their lives, and usually they are not featured well. That's why I would say the Security Council Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security, is a turning point when it comes to the way we engage with young people globally.

To recognize their role for who they are, as peace holders, not troublemakers, and those who are on the ground risking their lives for opportunities; and as you rightly said, not only as objects, but as equal partners on the ground who can deliver and support the realization of the sustainable development goals.

The last note about the sustainable development goals, and I trust you all follow the process, it's fair to say that in the three-year negotiation process that led us to September 2015, with sustainable development goals, young people have participated in so many different ways, including my world survey, which was led by volunteers. Around 8 million people casted their votes in the world they want, and many young volunteers around the world who took basically their survey offline, and they made sure, that many people around the world have a say in setting the new sustainable development goals.

So we do have a new agenda that would require a collective effort. And as my good friend and colleague, Richard Dictus, who says, volunteering is not a new thing or an old thing, it's been

always a thing that is there, and then different cultures relate in so many different ways, and the only for us to unleash and unlock the power of 1.8 billion person, is to offer them opportunities.

At the end of the day, whether we are successful in offering them opportunities and bringing them aboard or not, will define not only the course of achieving the sustainable development goals, but also the question of peace and security and on this planet. That's the word we have. There are many things that we cannot predict.

We cannot predict the growth in the global economy, or we cannot predict which countries will fail, or we cannot predict maybe in the next 15 years, what this is, or will break, and what challenges we will face in so many parts of the world, but there is very simple fact that we can predict, the demographic facts in this world; who live on this planet today; half of the world's population under 25 years of age, a continent like Africa will only have more young people over the next 15 years.

So, while there are so many variables that we cannot predict, there is one thing we can get tried, it's agenda for the people and for the planet, for peace and prosperity, and for all of that, we have to remember who was Joe Hunigas, and this (inaudible), on this planet Earth, and who is joining us, is a very young population who are thirsty for opportunities, thirsty for participation, and if we don't offer them these opportunities, not only we'll not achieve our goals, but also we have to be bombarded with all the consequences of leaving this massive generation of young people not being fully utilizing their true potential.

So that's, that's what's at stake, I just want to share these few words with you, because I believe that you are all experts in this community, of organization working and volunteering, but I have just to send this reminder, that what we have today, is an unprecedented challenge, unprecedented opportunity, and unprecedented young climate that is full of young people eager for participation opportunities. And you are probably the only ones who could advise on how to get young people on board for the sustainable development goals. Thank you very much. (Applause)

MR. KHARAS: Thank you. Before bringing General McChrystal up to the stage, let me say that part of the objective here is to build awareness, and I forgot to mention that those of you who would like to tweet, can tweet using the hash tab BBCService10. General McChrystal, the floor is yours. (Applause)

GENERAL McCHRYSTAL: Late in his career, General George Washington once stood up to address his officers, and sort of sheepishly had to pull out a set of eyeglasses, saying that he had gone half-blind in the service of this country. I am proof that comic books will do the same thing to you. But please bear with me. I'm going to take you back 29 years.

Twenty-nine years ago, I was a major in the U.S. Army Rangers, and to give you a context of where that point in your career is, been in the Army about 11 years as an officer, that's long enough, for it's no longer different or interesting, and yet you've got miles to go before you hit that magic point, where you think you can fix it. And so you are in the middle part of this career when it's just a lot of hard work, and you tend to get a little bit cynical at times with your peers.

And so we were going to do a change of command for the Ranger Battalion I was in, and the outgoing commander was leaving, and a new commander was coming in and it was a late afternoon in Georgia, but it was rainy and cold. And the outgoing commander had the chance to put the ceremony inside because families and dignitaries would come to it, but sort of in a point of pride and machismo, he said, no, new are going to go outside.

And the incoming guy didn't want to be the person who was weak, so he said, absolutely, we'll go outside. But both of those guys were inside, because they were with the dignitaries, and I'm out in the formation with 600 other ranges, and we, because it's the Army, you line up about an hour early, and you stand on the parade field and you wait. And it started to rain a little bit harder, and you wait. You wait in parade rest.

And we weren't allowed to wear rain gear because we are ranger, and we are hard, and so we are out there for about an hour just freezing, and the people who came to watch it were inside a building about 150 meters in front of us, and they would come out at the last moment. But after about 20 minutes of us out there, a lone individual walked out of the building. And the individual walked out to where some seating was in front of the formation, in the rain, and he sat down. And he just sat there as he got rained on.

And a young soldier was dispatched from the building with an umbrella, and ran out there, and opened this umbrella and proceeded to hold it over him. And one look from the sitting man said, no, son. Go back. And it was General Gary Locke, and he was our senior commander. And he

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came out, and for about the next 40 minute he sat in the rain with a connection between 600 rangers standing in front of him. And what he was sharing the hardship. What he was doing was just quietly and simply being part of us.

Now the interesting thing about it, I don't think he did it because he was in the room, and he said, wow this is a great leadership moment, I can go out and demonstrate to everybody what a great leader I am. I think he walked out, because that was his instinct. That was what he had been trained to do. That was what naturally happened. He just did it.

I got up this morning. We had a farewell party last night for one of our Service Year Alliance leaders, an extraordinary individual, and his wife and young son, and they left, and we stayed up for a while, late for me, socializing with them. And I got up this morning about 4:30, went into a little bathroom, so I wouldn't wake my wife, and I pulled out my PT clothes, my shorts, my shoes, shirt, laced them up, went outside and ran, and ran for about an hour.

I didn't do it because I said, boy, it's a great idea to get up and run this morning. I didn't do it because I wanted to tell you I'd done it, I do it -- I did it because I do it every day. I don't think about it, but when I go in to get my PT clothes, I pull a drawer open, and all my PT shorts are folded in exactly the same spot, and all my shirts are folded in exactly the same spot. And I don't do that because I'm smart, I do that because I was taught to do that when I first went to West Point, and it has now become a habit.

I think habits are very powerful. I think you are here today, not because you had to make a big, conscious decision to be a part of an idea as big as what this represents. Not because there are values here, that you strongly believe in, although both of those are true. I think most of us are here, because it's your habit to be a part of something that matters. When something important comes and something that you can be a part of, it becomes an opportunity, it's your habit to raise your hand. It's your habit to make the trip, it's your habit to volunteer, and I think that's extraordinarily important.

I think habits really are culture is all about. We talk about culture in the workplace, we've got culture in society, really cultures are about what societies decide works for them, and then what people do, and they are extraordinarily powerful. And if it's our culture to do something, it's very hard to not do that.

Now what I've been honored to be a part of for the last few years, is trying to make it our culture to serve, trying to make it our culture to serve others, and we can make logical arguments of why we should do this. We can give data, we can give testimony, but I think nothing is quite so powerful as given opportunity to develop habits.

I talk about when I went to West Point, and I was kind of a wild, young man, I still fold my underwear in my drawer. There's probably no purpose to it, but I do a lot of other things I wouldn't do, because I was given the opportunity to develop habits, some of which have been very helpful through life.

I think one of the things we haven't done, really around the world, but particular in the United States, is support, giving opportunities for young people to develop the habit of service. Giving young people the experience to do something over time, that then becomes engrained in them. If you think about the things you learned in school, or the things your parents taught you to do, whether it's playing the piano or cleaning your room, or helping people at church or in society.

In many cases those were things you would not have chosen to do automatically, but over time, as you did them and saw the value, and developed the habits they became very, very important to you. So now the big idea that I'm a part of it, and in Service Year Alliance, what we represent is trying to move back into a culture where the expectation, the culture, the habit of service has provided the young people to an opportunity to do a year of funded, fulltime service.

Now we can do lots of things, and many of them are very, very good, but I think nothing is quite so powerful as taking a chunk of your life and dedicating it fulltime to service to others. And although that service to others has huge value, I would argue the service has also huge value to the individual. I think people finish that experience, a different person. And more importantly, when enough people do it, I think we come out with a different society.

Suddenly it's the habit, it's the habit of service, it's the habit of volunteering, it's not a long, conscious decision. So the idea of creating a Service Year, is a big idea. And there are lots of naysayers around who all nod, and I talk about this all the time, and I talk about the power of the Service Year, and they sort of, many people will smile and go, that's a nice idea. And in their mind they are thinking, yeah, it's too dark, too high, too dangerous, too expensive, too political, you name it.

And I would argue, of course it's, not, and if we can't take on ideas as fundamental, as

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valuable, as important, as making citizenship, and service to others a core part of our culture, then what can we do. If we are not doing that, what are we doing? And if we can't do that: Why? But I'm convinced we can. When I sit in a room like this, and the energy and the commitment of people who have long been committed to this, it's obvious, but now what we've got to do, is we've got to make it everywhere.

And that means we've got to roll the stone uphill, and like Sisyphus, it's going to roll back on us sometimes, and it's going to be a little bit frustrating, but it will get there, because it's important and it will make that big a difference. And I'm deeply honored and appreciative to be a small part of it. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. GRIFFIN: Good morning.

SPEAKER: Good morning.

MR. GRIFFIN: The mark of a good moderator, is to do to things, one is to be entertaining, and two is to manage the time, so you can judge me by both of those. It's so wonderful to be here. I'm here with some friends and colleagues today, and we are going to have a great discussion on international volunteerism, as it relates to the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

So this is the 10th anniversary of the BBC convening to provide -- it will provide for us, an important opportunity to the chart a way forward, and impacting -- and impacting poverty and climate change amongst the other sustainable development goals, through volunteer service. So throughout the day, we will be bringing ideas and strategies to the fore, as the BBC, the Service Year Alliance, and the multi-stakeholder partners assembled here for strategies, for collective impact, research and policy development.

Our panel brings a depth and breadth of leadership, and vision to task with us today are, Richard Dictus, my good friend from the UN, the executive coordinator for UNV, all the way from Bonn, Germany. Thank you, sir.

Diane Melley, vice president and partner in service, of Global Citizenship for IBM; and we also have my former supervisor, my beloved, Carrie Hessler-Radelet from the Peace Corps, the director of the Peace Corps, the aptly able director of the Peace Corps. I'm so privileged to see you again. It's been about a-year-and-a-half since I've seen Carrie, but it's great to be back with her. And then Susan Reichle, counselor for USAID. I did some work for Susan. I also consider USAID to be partners in

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service and we did some great work, both with Peace Corps and USAID.

MS. REICHLE: And the return volunteer.

MR. GRIFFIN: And a return volunteer. So, we want to make certain that this is also an engaged conversation with your participation. So I'm going to bring your attention to the hash tag, BBCService10; BBC10Service. So please use the hash tag and tweet, and Facebook, and we look forward to continuing the dialogue beyond today's conversation.

So let's get started. I'm going to start with Richard. Richard, what are some of your key ideas with regard to the role of international volunteer service, and addressing the 2030 development goals, and how is UNV poised to equip volunteers?

MR. DICTUS: That's a tall order. Maybe, for everybody let me explain who I am; I joined the UN in 1983, as a very young volunteer myself. I never walked out, it was my natural environment. And today as I sit here, I represent 6,800 very brave and resourceful men and women, who work with the United Nations. These people come from 180 different nationalities; they work in 122 different countries with nearly 30 United Nations agencies; anywhere from UNICEF, to WFP, to UNDP, to Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

The United Nations cannot deploy without volunteers, the United Nations cannot deliver peacekeeping mandates, security council mandates, political mandates without the input of these volunteers. The volunteers are the human face of the United Nations. If you see the secretary general, anywhere in the world planting a tree, or shaking somebody's hand, a volunteer stands right behind him, because that's the person who creates that kind of access.

So, for us, volunteerism is an important part of our identity, although it is not one of the parts that is most spoken of. And in order to explain a little bit about where we stand on sustainable development goals, we quickly you have to go back to millennium development goals, because that was where, where part of the story started. Now you will remember probably that millennium development goals were originally very contested, because they were not really well consulted, and they were sort rolled out.

And a number of countries had this problem, and says, how do you come up with these global goals and all of a sudden you tell me that this is what I have to do. I'm still a sovereign state.

What's going on here? And we always said, well, look, do you really have a problem with resolving poverty; do you really have a problem with women being able to deliver babies in safety? Do you really have a problem with those babies surviving and being able to go to decent schools, so that they can learn something?

The millennium development goals are very human, they were simple and everybody could understand them very well, and they created two miracles. One, if before the millennium development goals, you walked into a U.S. Aid office, or a World Bank office, or an UN office, or European Union office, in any country, you would get a complete different analysis off the development context that you were working in.

Currently, if you walk in, everybody is talking poverty, everybody is talking gender, everybody is talking about environment, and everybody is talking about children. So the millennium development goals pointed all noses in the same direction. And the second part, what was really amazing, is what measures gets done, and because we started establishing measurements we, all of a sudden, started measuring ourselves in what was going on, and we achieved a number of the indicators.

Now, mind you, we didn't achieve all of the indicators, and we didn't achieve all of the indicators everywhere. You can't turn millennia, of marginalization of women, around 15 years and declare on victory on gender targets. It doesn't work like that. But we did half poverty, we did reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, and we proved to ourselves, as a world community, that if we actually set ourselves targets, and we measure ourselves, then we can do something, we can really change the globe.

And that's where sustainable development goals come in. The commitment to save the planet, this is about people, planet, prosperity, partnerships. Let me try and see if I can just dive a little bit it, and let me take the one of prosperity. We never before talked about economic growth as part of social goals. But if you start talking about changing the world, you have to talk about growth, because growth is what reduces poverty, growth is what creates prosperity.

Unfortunately, the current pattern of our growth also creates a few other things. First, it creates a negative environmental impact. In order to grow you have to exploit your natural resources. We are, as a world society, addicted to fossil fuels, and we know that that is not sustainable. But not only

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that, the moment where you actually start reducing poverty, you create a new middleclass and what does the new middleclass want?

They want cars, they want air conditioners, they want refrigerators, and they immediately start increasing their carbon footprint. So, actually the current way in which we reduce poverty, the current way in which we, economically, develop ourselves, is creating, actually, our own worst nightmare, because that is ultimately a situation, and when you talk to the corporate sector, they are very clear about this. It makes no sense for us to continue to develop along the lines that we have now, where, indeed, everybody will be out of poverty, but nobody can drink the water or breathe the air.

That is the trajectory that we are currently on. If you are Dutch, like me, you are also on the trajectory of disappearing below water, which is not necessarily a nice thing to do. My country will disappear for 70 percent, it's a nice country, I like it. (Laughter)

I just wanted to bring that down to some very human essences, but what basically the story proves is that what we have been doing in the past cannot be done in the future. We need to come up with new solutions. We need to unleash a level of creativity that wasn't really there before, because -- and I hope you all like this, I like quoting this, when it's Einstein's definition of insanity, "Keep doing the same thing, and expect that the outcome will be different."

So if we continue to do what we are doing now, we know what the outcome is going to be, it's inevitable. We need new ideas, and this is where voluntarism comes in. If we are going to be the generation that basically ends poverty, if we are going to be the generation that leaves no one behind, if we are going to unleash the transformative capacity of people to save the planet, we need volunteers because you can't do it without volunteers. It it's actually as simple as that.

A few of these statistics; the United States of America, annually mobilize 62 million volunteers. They produce the value of about \$170 million -- billion, sorry, billion. That means that if you wanted to get the same volunteer service, you need to pay and find \$170 billion at the end of a global economic crisis that has affected everybody's budget.

We are not at the time of the millennium development goals where the world economy was growing and there was an enormous commitment to put lots of money into social causes. We are at the end of an economic crisis, where everybody's belt has been tightened. We therefore need to find

new, creative ways forward that capitalizes on that relative efficiency of volunteers, and volunteers are efficient.

There is a very nice study in Tasmania that I like to quote, where they did research, and they said for every \$1 that you spend on mobilizing volunteers, or making sure that there are clear work packages, that they get the tools of the trade, that they are trained, that they put in position. A volunteer will create a value of \$5 in terms of the services they provide, in terms of the social capital that they built, in terms of physical capital that they sometimes build.

Think about sports fields, how are they maintained, and how are they often set up. I saw some very nice baseball diamonds here. Those are community initiatives. So, that's what volunteers bring into society. So, at a certain moment we have to realize it, if we really want to bring volunteers in, we need to invest in the process of bringing volunteers in, because otherwise, your \$168 billion value is all over the place. It's an unguided missile. It doesn't arrive where it needs to arrive.

Volunteerism and guiding volunteers, and we notice that the international level for some time, is serious business. We want to make sure that we deal with that. The second part of why volunteerism is extremely important, deals with the issue of governance and accountability. You heard my friend, Ahmad Alhendawi, talk about the My World survey, in which nearly 10 million people now, from all over the world has made a statement about the world that they want, concluding that the three most important things, anywhere in the world, different sequences, governance, health and education, that's what people want to see in their future society.

Sometimes it's first health, second education, sometimes the other way around, but these three incessantly come up. But they came up in voting, where half of them were mobilized by volunteers. Where they took the questionnaire, translated it into local colloquium, carried it up in the mountain in Nepal, and made marginalized people, who never, ever had their opinion asked, made them vote and brought their voices forward.

This is a hugely important process for the world. We need to bring the voices of the marginalized into the discussion; we need to bring the voices of young people into the discussion. Ah-ah, you may say, but we already do this. Yes, you probably do this in the United States.

Do you know that in Senegal, the average age of a young -- the average age of the

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population is 19. The average age of a cabinet member is 72. That is a problem, and that's a real problem. We need to surface these voices of young people and, again, volunteerism is the way to do this. Volunteerism is the way in which you can put new and additional accountability mechanisms in place, whereby get to speak their mind, participate in decision-making and participants in implementation.

And that's where UNV comes in. That's where the Peace Corps comes in, that is where, we, where volunteers from all over the world, can become the catalysts. Volunteers, think of them as the amino acids of sustainable development goals. (Laughter) Thank you.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you, Richard. That was a great statement. There's so much to unpack there, but I will be reminded that you helped us to understand that it was the millennium development goals that really helped to raise the conscience of the world, around some of our toughest problems. So, perhaps we'll have some time to talk more about that. And then also, the thing that I found striking in your comments, was the need for the investment. The conversation about making the investment for volunteers, and so we appreciate that.

Diane, a good friend from IBM; so, over 10 years the Building Bridges Coalition has been connecting with corporations around key development goals, and issues. Highlight for us, if you will, some of the corporate service trends, that you are seeing in the space, those that you've witnessed, and those that you've implemented at IBM. If you could share your thoughts on that?

MS. MELLEY: Great. Good morning, everyone. And Corey, it's really an honor to be here with such distinguished leaders in service. And as the General said, I think it is part of the core culture at IBM, and in the blood of all of us here. So, David, congratulations to the BBC on your 10th Anniversary, and to all the great work that you and all the members, companies, and organizations are doing. So, wonderful!

I remember being here 10 years ago, and at the time we had just launched our on-demand community, which is our Global Volunteerism Initiative, and I'm proud to say that today, we are now at 280,000 of our close to 400,000 IBM-ers in 130 countries who are actively engaged, leveraging their skills in support of their community. (Applause)

We've also had over 5,000 IBM employees in a hybrid, what we call our Corporate Service Corps Model, which is part leadership and part skills-based volunteerism, these 5,000 employees

have traveled to over 60 countries around the world, again, dedicating their skills. So, you know, IBM, it's in our culture, but what I want to talk to you about today, is that companies all around the world are really stepping up, and there is tremendous momentum that has been occurring over these last 10 years, in terms of how the corporate sector is engaging their employees and how they are committing their resources, in particular to helping to achieve the sustainable development goals.

So, I'm going to highlight three trends, and then give you some great examples of what's happening with something called Impact 2030. And so 10 years ago when we were in this room, it was really hard to find companies that were really embracing pro bono service and skills-based volunteering. You would see companies historically offering legal services through their legal departments in pro bono. But now what you'll see today is that companies have unleashed across their entire skill set, those skills into the community in service.

Whether that is their technology skills or marketing, or management, or financed, a wide breadth of skills. And to Richard's point, the value of those skills, very significant. The Points of Light, in the last several years, had launched something called A Billion + Change, that was companies coming together to offer over a billion dollars' worth of service into the community. And 50 percent of all companies that are doing service are now doing some form of pro bono service.

This is not just a feel-good set of activities; there is really, around the world, a talent war for companies, that we are really engaged in very intense competition, to attract the best talent to our company. So I think as the general said, young people, future employees, are really demanding of companies that we provide the opportunity for them to engage, and engage in using their skills in a very powerful way. Companies that offer skills-based volunteering, and opportunities for community engagement, are really winning in that talent war, and are not only just attracting but also being much more successful in retaining those employees.

The second trend, companies are focusing on social issues that align to their core business agenda. This is no longer something that companies are doing, off to the side, where there still are some spirit kind of activities of building playgrounds, or doing that kind of work. We are looking at companies who are deeply integrating their service into their overall citizenship activities. Companies want to be at the table, companies want to be part of helping create solutions, and contributing to the

achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Partnering with other companies and NGOs to scale and innovate for collective impact. Companies are no longer about just their individual initiatives. Companies realize that collectively we will all have a greater impact in conquering the toughest challenges of the world, when we come together with our clients with our business partners, with other companies, in very unique partnerships with NGOs. And my wonderful colleague, Carrie, here, is a great example that IBM has just, earlier this year, signed on a very unique partnership.

As I mentioned our Corporate Service Corps has been around for eight years, engaging thousands of IBM-ers. We've looked at the amazing work and accomplishments of the Peace Corps, and IBM has partnered with the Peace Corps to have joint projects around the world engaging the Peace Corps, young people on the grounds, with our IBM experts who come from around the world, and our first project that we just completed in Ghana, was focused on helping the young women there to have equal access to education.

So we are excited about this level of a partnership, we'll be doing work later this year in Mexico City, and in the Philippines. So, a great example of, you know, companies coming together with just a prestigious NGO and be on the ground together. As Richard said, it's all -- it's happening on the ground where the results really happen.

Looking collectively at companies, and a very unique opportunity for companies to engage together, is in something called Impact 2030. This is a private-sector led collaboration between the UN, several NGOs, stakeholders, and at this point 60 major companies have come together with the objective of collaborating to mobilize and align their employees' skills-based volunteerism programs, to directly and substantially contribute to the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

And so this group of companies which is at this point, just exploding and continuing to grow, we expect to have thousands of companies, this is something that is happening, I know you were very involved in it, Richard. Where, around the world, this is companies from around the world coming together with four objectives.

The first two, promote awareness of the goals. To really make sure that they are a voice that is loud and clearly communicating what the sustainable development goals are, that their employees

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and the members in their community understand what those goals mean, and how they can be translated and acted upon in their local communities.

It's an opportunity for cross-sector collaboration, and cross-industry collaboration. Very importantly, and one of the reasons that I think we jumped on immediately onto Impact 2030 is that collectively we will build frameworks for measuring the corporate sectors' contributions and assessing how corporates are making a difference in the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

So, from end-to-end, the collection of data in communities around the world to assessing and measuring what that impact is; that's a significant body of work, and there are work streams. IBM has donated a data scientist for social good for a year out of our research division to help move that work stream forward, so expecting tremendous things out of that work.

And then very importantly, the fourth objective of Impact 2030 is regional voice networks and action teams. So not just promoting, and being aware, and talking about it, but actually engaging with leaders and service, and communities around the world to hold regional forums which have begun to happen around the world. We've just in Spain, just has a convening in Hong Kong, and we are talking about engaging people from the corporate sector at the highest level in the local area.

So when a regional convening happens in Hong Kong, I ask our country general manager to represent IBM there. And companies are doing that all over the world. So these action teams will first have corporations mapping their particular interest, again, their social issues and their corporate initiative to the goals, and then move forward in action, and I think that's one of the things we'd like to do this afternoon, in our working session is really begin to move some of the work forward, in terms of how corporations can partner with different parts of the U.N., and other major NGOs to really make a difference. And so, looking forward to the conversation today, Corey.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you so much. IBM is clearly a leader in this space and we certainly, as a member of the Peace Corps community, former associate director, and also board member of the National Peace Corps Association, I certainly appreciate the partnership. And I will tell you that I had the occasion of joining Impact 2030, on the floor of the UN a few years ago, and I will tell you that the commitment is absolutely real.

And if you just take a moment to digest the numbers that you've talked about, in terms of

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the number of employees at IBM who are engaged in service, it traps so much of the effort that you see around the world and terms of some of the institutional volunteerism. There are some real opportunity there, and I believe that really, the growth opportunity in the space is about the partnership which is, in part, why we are here today.

The last thing I'll mention on the subject is that I am encouraged by what we learned. David Caprara and I both visited UPS, a member of the Impact 2030 Group, and we talked with them about their commitment, to inform all of their employees about sustainable development goals. So this is a very, very important issue. It informs other people who would not, otherwise, be involved in the sustainable development conversation, to be involved. And I think that's the kind of a commitment that you are beginning to see from corporations, and it's very important to the overall agenda.

Carrie Hessler-Radelet; my good friend. I do truly miss working with Carrie. And I'm going to direct to your question, around the idea about Peace Corps is doing, specifically, in terms of its volunteer impact for the sustainable development goals. We certainly did an awful lot of work around partnership, and I'm reminded of the conversation we had that emanated from Peace Corps involvement, and IFCO, and some of the international volunteer bodies, around the role that Peace Corps should have, and engaging volunteerism against the sustainable development goals. So can you talk a little bit more about what Peace Corps volunteerism is about?

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: Sure. Absolutely! Thank you, Corey. And thanks to all of you for being here. We basically do it in three ways. We are positioned for Impact in three different ways. The first is the way that I think we are most known for, it's the amino acids of SDGs, it's the community development work. I like that, I'm going to use that quote in the future. So we equip our volunteers to be catalyst of community-led change, so that's number one.

The second is that we are working very hard in the communities in which we serve internationally overseas, 65 countries around the world, to foster volunteerism, that's a main strategy of ours. And then the third, is something that we are doing very closely with Building Bridges Coalition, with all of you, with IBM, with UNV, and that is exactly what we heard General Chrystal talk about, it's trying to create a culture of national service, back here. I also want to mention, a very good friend, of the Corporation for National Community Service.

Those are our three strategies. I want to talk specifically though about the work the Peace Corps is best known for because it is our bread and butter. And that is, equipping our volunteer to do the important work that they do overseas, because I really believe that we are the amino acids of the -- or the volunteers of the amino acids of the SDGs. As I looked at the 17 SDGs I see that we, that Peace Corps volunteers and their communities are directly working on more than half of those SDGs at the community level. We are there at the invitation of our community; we are there to help them to build local capacity, both individual and institutional capacity to achieve their community development goals, so, their own SDG targets at the community level.

Our model is a model of integration, so staying with Chrystal's example of the general who stood out with them in the rain, resonated really closely with me, because our volunteers live among the people they serve. They live in the same house, they eat the same food, they exist on the same subsistence, allowance. And it is that close proximity that gives them the understanding that they need to be able to build local capacity, but also the credibility within the community to be change agents.

We work in partnership that is our primary strategy. I would say there are two strategies that we use. First is partnership and you heard an example of IBM, we also work with UNV, and later on, in just about an hour, you are going to hear about our partnership with Seed Global Health and on Global Health partnership. I'm not going to talk about it, because you are going hear a lot about from Vanessa Kerry. You've just heard about our IBM partnership. Our partnership is our primary strategy.

And then the second way we position ourselves for impact is by giving our volunteers the skills and tools and that are based on evidence, we have proven through evidence to be most effective at achieving development results. And so they work side by side with their communities to equip the communities with best practice tools that they can use to effect change, the change that they want to see within their own community.

And we spend a lot of time also, working with our communities to help be able to monitor and evaluate the impact of their own work. By working at the Last Mile, which is where we work, and in working in partnership with others, we can make sure that the development investments of big organizations, like USAID, owned by the community, are implemented correctly at the community level, are monitored, and evaluated, and sustained over time.

So, I want to just give an example, because I think that's, maybe what's most useful. Are there any people here who were at the U.S.-GLC Meeting yesterday? One person, okay. Then I'm going to use example -- I want to use the same example with a little bit twist --

SPEAKER: Yes. That's correct,

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: -- because it's a really good example, and it shows partnership. So, there was Peace Core volunteer named Ian Hennessy, who lived in the Kédougou region of southeastern Senegal, in the area of highest malaria prevalence in Senegal. And Ian was part of a community health team. They were community health volunteers who had been trained by their government to do case detection and treatment of malaria, but they had a very passive model. They sat back in the clinics and waiting for people to come to them.

Then PMI came along, President's Malaria Initiative, it's led by USAID, but it's a whole government initiative. And they enlisted the support of Peace Corps volunteers and their community health teams in distributing bed nets. And that was a wonderful thing; people in that remote corner of Senegal are getting bed nets for the very first time in their lives.

And it was a great thing, and Ian and Sheik, his best friend, who is the head of this community health team, felt very good about this work that they had done in distributing bed nets. The apple of Ian's eye, was this little girl named Janabo who is 4 years old, was Sheik's niece, has used to spend hours free time over at Sheik's and he loved Janabo. And about a week after finished that bed net distribution, Janabo came down with a fever, and three days later she died of cerebral malaria. And they were heart-broken.

They were community health workers, she was starting to sleep under her bed net, but she died. And they realized that they needed much more. The community realized that they needed much more. So the community came together led by Sheik, and identified a new of looking at thing. An innovative way and it didn't involved technology, it was a new way of doing their work, which is instead of waiting for people to come to their community to get malaria treatment, they were going to the community doing proactive case detection and treatment.

Meaning that once a week, they would visit every single house in their community, and asked people if they experiencing signs or symptoms of malarias: headache, fever nausea, and if they

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were they would use a rapid diagnostic test kit to diagnose malaria, if they had, and if they had simple of malaria, they would treat it immediately on the spot, because their government allowed them to do that. And if not, they would accompany them to the hospital if they cerebral malaria, because there was a latent reservoir of malaria.

People were so used to living with malaria, that they never sought treatment until they were close to death. And by that time, especially if you are under the age of 5, it's often too late. So, they -- Ian, our Peace volunteer, brought this to our country director. Together they went to the National American Trial Program to see if they were comfortable with a different approach. The National Malaria Control Program said, let's try it out, let's give this a go. Although we were very -- we were not certain it can scale up in any way, since it so time intensive.

Ian and our country director went to the Center for Disease Control, which was the mantra and evaluation partner of the President's Malaria Initiative. They agreed to do a simple case control study, they did a little baseline survey of Ian's village and then another village about -- and then 11 miles away that they had the same malaria incidents rate and the same bed net coverage rate. And they were the same, so then they tried the proactive case detection treatment initiative over one rainy season.

At the end of the rainy season what they found by going every single week, and proactively seeking out and treating that malaria, there was a 90 percent decrease in malaria incidents in Ian's village, as compared to the control village, and no deaths from malaria that year; for the first time in anyone's memory, no deaths.

So we all thought, well, this is great, except for this is incredibly time intensive and it can't be scaled up. So in the past five years Peace Corps and the National Malaria Control Program, and the President's Malaria Initiative, and many other partners, including mosques and churches, and community groups and youth group, have been scaling this up at larger and larger sizes of trial -- you know, community-based trials. Then last year, we just tried it this past year, and it ended in November, a population growth of 1.45 million people, using thousands of community health workers, 17 Peace Corps volunteers; 100 and -- 1.45 million people, and in these control center, led by CDC, what we found was and 85 decrease in malaria incidence. It can be scaled up at a large -- at a scale about (inaudible).

And I use this as an example, because it's a very concrete example that is extremely well

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monitored and evaluated by the Centers for Disease Control, showing a new practice that was borne in the community, and what Peace Corps role in it was simply catalyzing local communities, but then bring that best practice to international partners. And now the World Health Organization is in the process of revising its guidelines for community-based treatment of malaria. It is becoming the way that communities deal with malaria.

But it was borne of a terrible tragedy, the death of Janabo, listening to the local community, and then working with partners to scale it up. And I just think that that's a great simple, that's a single example, but it's a powerful example of the impact that volunteers working with communities, alongside, shoulder-to-shoulder with communities can actually move the needle when it comes to development.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thanks, Carrie. Thanks for sharing Janabo's story, and the power of story, and I think that it illuminates so much, the value of service. And I will make this -- I will advocate, since I now have the freedom to do so, that we really -- that the U.S. Government and our Congress look seriously at increasing the budget for Peace Corps, so that we can send one more Americans --

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: All right!

MR. GRIFFIN: -- and more youth (crosstalk) to go and do just that. So, thank you Carrie.

Susan? You have a multi-part question, I'm going to ask that you consider the time -- my chief job is to keep us on time.

MS. REICHLE: Yes, I will do that, you know, we want to get it all. Yes.

MR. GRIFFIN: We do want to hear from our audience and I think we are chopping it a bit. So, a question for you: How can international development resources be utilized in a targeted manner, and multiply with the use of volunteers to further the SDG 2016 goals -- or 2030 goals? But also, I would like for you to also reference, if you can, how USAID has engaged volunteerism over the history of the agency?

MS. REICHLE: Right. Well, thanks, Corey. And congratulations to BBC on the 10-year anniversary, it's great to be here. I know we want to get to all of you, so thank you for that broad question which I'll try and hammer on it, because I think, you know, the stories that the previous panelists told, really capture the history of volunteerism. It is something that is very much in our DNA. It is part of who

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we are as a society and really participation, with USAID's 55-year anniversary, Peace Corps' 55-year anniversary this year, it's based on volunteerism.

So whether it's back, and you've asked, Corey, what's our history, you know, we go back 30 years working with the Peace Corps, doing small grants programs, giving small grants to volunteers in order to do what Carrie was talking about, really building the capacity at the host country level, training others in order for it to be sustainable, because ultimately volunteerism is important, and absolutely should be a part of it.

It's the core of our society, but how do we help other countries then reach those sustainable development goals as you've talked about. Also historical the Farmer-To-Farmer Program, we've reached more 1.3 million farmers over the span of 30 years, across the globe. And that's important, but it's about the capacity. And here is what I wanted to just focus, you know, for a little bit, before we go to Q&A.

What I see has changed, really dramatically, over the last several years in volunteerism, is that the old model us going in and volunteering for a period of time, and providing those skills and the training and the technical assistance, in areas that we are critical for other countries. But the difference that we have seen lately is really what Carrie touched on, and this is building the local capacity, local volunteerism, because that's how you get to scale.

That's ultimately, as volunteerism takes hold in other countries, and the President's Malaria Initiative, I think is a great example of that. Where, instead of us just coming in a volunteers with bed nets and providing the technical assistance and the training, catalyzing these communities in order for them to take hold of their future, because they ultimately want a better future for their children getting to the issue of youth.

So, whether it's in Senegal, or in Madagascar, where just under the last three years under the President's Malaria Initiative, we've trained 15,000 volunteers. Volunteerism overseas is ultimately how we are going to achieve, I believe, the sustainable development goals, because of the principles that we talked about earlier. It's about inclusivity, everybody feeling like they own this, everybody feeling like they are driving towards that goal.

It's about integration, the comprehensiveness of the sustainable development goals. A

lot of people have criticized that there are 17 of them, but in many ways that's how those issues get on the table, and if we look at it in a comprehensive integrated issue, if you are a mother in a village in Senegal, you are going to be caring, not just about the issue of malaria, and preventing malaria, obviously, from coming into your home, but you are going to care about the education of your children, you are going to care about being able to put food on the table, which often will mean, having access to those who know how to keep coffee rust, for example, away from your crops. You are going to care about a multitude of issues.

So, I think we have a huge opportunity right now, because volunteerism has moved from just a discussion of us going into countries as volunteers, and to really creating that true value of civic participation, and that belief that all of us can change our societies, and that's the essence of the SDGs.

MR. GRIFFIN: Great. Thanks, Susan. I am reminded also that there are great organizations that are working alongside USAID, in particular, like the Global Peace Foundation and others, who are fostering volunteerism and the value of service around the globe. And these are not easy challenges because many of the societies, and these are not easy challenges, because many of the societies, in our (inaudible), U.S. to Western rubric, it's a very different conversation about volunteerism and service.

Imagine, if you will, that someone else leaves a village a village where they are very much integrated and a part of to go and serve someplace else. And so it's a very, very tough job. And I'm also reminded that it is very much part of the Peace Corps Act to support local volunteerism, and so we know that thousands of volunteers around the world are doing just that, and creating the value, or fostering the value of service in these communities.

We are now going to turn to the audience. I'm going to take three questions, I'm going to field those three altogether, and if we have time for a second round, we'll certainly do so. Yes, questions. Do we have mics? Okay, wait for mic for us and then we'll take your question. And I invite my panelists to jump in as you see fit.

SPEAKER: Thanks, this is Christi Hull, with Tech Research. And I was interested in, do we have any idea how big an impact the corporate involvement is? You know, what percent? I'm guessing it's small because you were saying it's just the last 10 years that the corporates really been

involved. But with the skill set coming, I would think the future is potentially large.

MR. GRIFFIN: All right. Thank you for the question. Let's -- we have a question over to my right.

MR. MILLER: Yes. My name is Tom Miller. I'm the president of IESC, which is an international nonprofit, and this is really for Susan. We do a lot of business around the world, and I really appreciate what you had to say, but my question is, do aid missions -- have you really gotten the word out to aid missions on the importance of volunteers? Because I think there's a disconnect between what I heard you saying and often what we hear from aid missions.

MR. GRIFFIN: And do we have a question up front? Raise your head high. Okay, great. Yes?

MS. ST. JOHN: Hello. My name is Karen St. John, and I used to work VP and did a lot of work in the development area partnering with lots of organizations. What about early retirees, what's the potential there, and how do you find out about opportunities? There's a lot of us baby boomers, and who are coming into a chapter of their life where they could give.

MR. GRIFFIN: I will give you the first quick answer, but I'll let Carrie answer the question, and anybody else. But it's never too late to serve, is what we say at the Peace Corps. So, why don't we take the question. Diane, perhaps the first one would be good for you?

MS. MELLEY: Sure. And I think, when I was referring to the last 10 years, I was talking about the momentum shift to skills-based volunteering, where companies are really unleashing the talent of their people in very innovative projects. Whether that is, you know, the example you just mentioned about the Global Peace Foundation. As part of the BBC, IBM is well aware of the work that the Global Peace Foundation is doing around the world, so when the devastating earthquake hit in Nepal last year, we had the relationship, you know, with David, with Niafor to engage our employees in India, and send them Nepal to provide the young people there with the opportunity to make a difference in the response.

So we deployed Sahana Open Source Disaster Management software, our employees trained several hundred people, young people in Nepal to use the software to match volunteer opportunities for the rebuild. So when I was mentioning that momentum shift, that's really around those types of deeply engaging your skills.

In terms of volunteerism in companies across the board, it's rather significant in terms of companies large and small, and I think Richard referred to it, you know, not all countries call it volunteerism, or community service, but what we see around the world, you know, in the 130 countries that we do business in, companies are engaging their employees, and the shift that's happening, is to look at it, more like with Impact 2030, where companies are saying, what are the problems of the world.

This is great to be able to speak the common language of the SDGs so that our employees in our communities know how their sacrificing their personal time and sharing their talents can really make a difference.

MR. GRIFFIN: And it's integrated with the values of the corporation and the business which helps to make it sustainable.

MS. MELLEY: I would say the one area where I think in the corporate world, and I don't know if Jenny Lawson is here, but with points other -- she is, hi -- with Points of Light, and their initiative on Billion + Change, which was really to activate companies to really be more engaged with their pro bono, we still have a lot of work to do, I think, in the small, medium business.

MR. GRIFFIN: That's true. Yes.

MS. MELLEY: I think that large, corporate, the international global companies are really there, but Points of Light has done a great job, beginning to activate the small companies, and we have much more work ahead there.

MR. GRIFFIN: Right. Richard, and Carrie, can you speak to the early retirees' question?

MR. DICTUS: Can I jump the gun, I want to talk --

MR. GRIFFIN: You want to talk on that issue?

MR. DICTUS: I want to talk on that issue.

MR. GRIFFIN: Okay.

MR. DICTUS: For sustainable development goals you are going to need a lot of new solutions, we are going to need a lot of innovation. Never in the history of mankind have we had as many universities with as many academics as we had before. Part of the solution sits there. Yes? Key note, Jeffrey Sachs, Sustainable Development Network, very smart; but there's the other thing that in development work everybody keeps ignoring, and that is we've never before had such a culmination of

knowledge, skills and capital in the world organized through corporations.

If you take a look, you were mentioning UPS before, that's 400,000 employees, highly skilled employees. IBM, how many people do you have?

MS. MELLEY: Four hundred thousand.

MR. DICTUS: Another 400,000.

MS. MELLEY: Yes. (Crosstalk) is bigger than some countries.

MR. DICTUS: Some of the highest skills -- Yes, right. The budget of IBM is about 10 times higher than the budget of the United Nations, the whole of the United Nations. If we do not leverage that when we are looking for new solutions, if we not find ways and means in which the corporate sector, their skills, their knowledge, their capacity is engaged, we are not going to solve the problems.

So for me this is not an issue of, is it nice to have? It's an absolute must have. The same thing with volunteers, volunteers are not nice to have in the development process, it is a must-have factor, because without it we cannot get the job done.

MR. GRIFFIN: Absolutely! Carrie, here is your chance to make the pitch for early retirees, and others to join the Peace Corps.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: Sure. Absolutely!

SPEAKER: We are recording.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: And the answer is absolutely, there are many opportunities. Our oldest volunteer, Alice Carter, is 87 years old, so you have a lot of time ahead of you to serve. And I would say about 8 percent of our volunteers, so that's maybe 800 volunteers are over the age of 50 right now. We love our older volunteers, they bring maturity, job skills, you know, life's wisdom with them. They are, you know, age is venerated in many of the countries in which they work, and offer their wonderful balance with our younger volunteers.

So we are very committed to recruiting as many, what we call 50-Plusers as we can. We've created some fabulous partnerships with AARP and Rotary, to try to engage their major audiences in our recruitment effort; so, yeah, absolutely there are plenty. And then we also have -- Here is an opportunity for me to plug Peace Corps Response, which is our shorter-term program, it's anywhere from

three months to one year.

And these are higher-skilled jobs. Basically these are assignments that are really tailored for someone who has significant life and work experience. So we have about 400 of those a year, and most of those I would say, over the age of 40, because of the requirements, skill requirements.

MR. GRIFFIN: Diane, do you want?

MS. MELLEY: Yes. And there's been a lot of studies on millennials and their engagement in service, so I'm really glad to hear a question asked about retirees. And, you know, IBM has recognized for a long time the very important role that retirees play. You know, at IBM, as you said Richard, it's highly skilled people with really intense work schedules, and then they retire, and they are looking for ways to really engage, and we've got, you know, the perfect mix in terms of incredible talent, incredible energy and the passion and desire having been engaged in service throughout their careers to now do something really powerful and meaningful.

So, you know, as part of our own demand community at IBM, we see retirees log in 3 hours to every 1 hour of a regular employee. I mean, I guess that's obvious, but our research shows that they want to engage in Board service and sustained commitments. So we are taking advantage of that around the world, activating our retiree networks. Germany is one of our most successful retiree communities in terms of their engagement in the community; so definitely assets and resources that we should leverage as we move forward.

MR. GRIFFIN: And this conversation is not to leave out the mid-career people who have similar (crosstalk).

SPEAKER: Yes. Absolutely!

MR. GRIFFIN: Who can serve in many capacities.

SPEAKER: So there are two questions.

MS. REICHLE: Maybe just saying -- Yes, because I think it really echoes a lot of what the panel has said that, you know, one of our mantras at USAID, and I have to credit our former deputy administrator, Don Steinberg; the mantra is, "Nothing about them without them." So, as Diane was saying, you know, we don't often talk about volunteerism as volunteerism, but you want to have the right people in the room, whether you are dealing with the youth and development issues, you want to have

youth in the room.

If you are dealing with aging issues within developing countries, for example, you want to have the different demographics, gender issues, and what not. So, it's very much our mantra of having them at the table which is volunteerism in many ways, because they are part of their community. But I think the important part to emphasize here is, and this really came from President Obama, and the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, said, we have to look at what works.

We have to -- as Carrie was saying, what's the evidence, what's the data, and not -- should be driving us. Is that a good investment, because USAID works in more than 80 countries around the globe, with very limited U.S. tax dollars, which we are very grateful to have, and the partnering with the private sector and with -- I mean, we partner, Peace Corps across the board, but we have to make decisions about what works and what doesn't, and the evidence, when you have that inclusive environment everyone there at the table. And then being able to have the data that said, oh, we scaled this up, and in this community, for example, we've been able to prevent malaria, and here is how we did it. That's where we are going to invest.

MR. DICTUS: Can I link into that? Because it also links in --

MR. GRIFFIN: Very quickly.

MR. DICTUS: Very quickly. Very quickly, you have to be able to prove that development is more sustainable, that development is more human, that development is more impactful because volunteers, we are associated with the (crosstalk).

SPEAKER: That's right. That's right.

MR. DICTUS: And this is where there is a really big issue with the measurement agenda. I'm very happy to hear that the Impact 2030 has taken the measurement agenda full up, we are having quite a number of corporations amongst volunteers involved in organizations, because you cannot convince policymakers or large development investment organizations to start focusing on utilization, and volunteers large=scale, if you cannot articulate a relative return on investment that sits behind that. It's an unfortunate part, because we have always approached volunteerism from the perspective of values. We are not in a time that we can basically proceed along those lines.

MR. GRIFFIN: Okay. Great. Thank you, Richard. We are now at our rapid question

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period. We've got about 5 minutes to wrap up. And what I'd like to do is hear from a person, a younger person in the room, everybody is young. I want to hear from a younger person, and there's a hand in the back there. So, please?

SPEAKER: My name is Mary Apollo. I'm an Atlas Care fellow. My question goes to Carrie. I just want to ask about the kind of the project which the BBC had in Africa. There is specific of projects and how it achieved the goal before. And the second point, there is an absence of qualified local volunteer, or employees in Africa, in general. How the institution will fill this gap --

MR. GRIFFIN: Okay, great. I see another --

SPEAKER: -- or the strategy of the -- Can you talk about the strategy or the future, or plan in Africa? Thank you.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: So where are you from?

SPEAKER: I'm from South Sudan.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: South Sudan, how wonderful. Well Atlas Corps is such a wonderful organization, Scott Beale, and you are going to hear from him in a few moments. Some wonderful, wonderful program, and I'm thrilled to have you ask me that question. I mean, it's actually interesting, Susan referred to this earlier. It's that actually the development field has changed. And I would say 30 years ago there was a real serious lack of university-educated trained people in Africa with whom we could work, and so a lot of the development work was carried out by Americans or, you know, other third-country nationals, who would come and do the development work.

But now, increasingly, you know, the important work, the technical work, is actually being done by people like you, who are trained, are skilled have a vision for your own country. And so our job actually is to support your vision, is to help build your potential, to give you confidence so that you can dream big dreams, so that you can achieve your goals. You are a far better expert on what is needed in South Sudan, than I could be, no matter educated, how much I've studied.

So what we want to do now, and what I think is the right thing to do, and what I think volunteers can do, is to help you discover your own unique and incredibly important potential, and give you the skills and talents so that you can lead your country into the future. That's what I see as being our most important job. And the Atlas Fellows Program is such a wonderful way to build capacity and we are

pleased to partner with Atlas there.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thanks, Carrie. I'm going to make time for one additional question.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: Can I say one other thing?

MR. GRIFFIN: You may.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: Because I wanted to say this last time, and it was getting too long. And that is, I think that volunteerism is one really good strategy for building local ownership. Do you know, nothing is sustainable unless there is local ownership, and there's nothing that builds local ownership by getting involved and investing their own sweat equity.

MR. GRIFFIN: Great. And that was a great nugget. One last question?

MR. SIMBA: Good morning. My name is Imhotep Simba. I work for an organization called Concerned Black Men National, where we provide group and one-on-one mentoring services to inner city youth. If any of the panelists could share just some of the strategies they are utilizing to recruit and incorporate minorities, specifically, from the inner cities across America, to grant them the opportunity of service abroad.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you for your question. Panelists? Carrie, Susan?

MS. REICHLE: I'm happy to, sir. I'm so glad you asked that question because it's something that we've been really focusing on, particular over the last seven years, of how do we have more diverse foreign service, and how do we actually encourage those who maybe were not exposed do not have the opportunity to travel as others, and really be exposed.

So one of the things that we are doing at USAID, I just want to tell and get out to everybody is, we are establishing residencies at two universities, one in the southeast at an HBCU, and one out in L.A., in order to recruit and to share what we do at USAID, and also to link up, frankly, with a lot of the volunteer organizations that are at universities, at nongovernmental organizations, and to link them up with our 80 universities around the world.

This is just a start. I know two is not very much, they are going to be very busy and on the road a lot, but we really hope to scale this up, because we think if we can really tap into the energy and the diversity in this country and link it much better to our USAID field missions overseas, then we are going to have a greater impact as a country.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you, Susan. I know all of our panelists could add to the conversation, but I'm now going to move to our closing remarks. They have not a minute to close, but about 35 seconds each. So, if we can make that work.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: What do we say? Anything we want?

MR. GRIFFIN: Well, as my former supervisor, I think I have acquiesces to that question; but as a good moderator, and to keep you on task on the -- the path forward, on the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: I want -- my path forward is to get a diverse representation of the United States involved in volunteer service across --

MR. GRIFFIN: Think how you can combine --

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: -- across the board. And I'm so glad to see you. And I just want to say the Peace Corps in the last five years has gone from 22 percent of our applications from minorities to 39 percent this past year, and it's because we worked hard on it. But our new campaign, check it out, is targeting men of color. I'd love to hear your impressions.

MR. GRIFFIN: Awesome! Thanks, Carrie.

MS. HESSLER-RADELET: That's how I'm going --

MS. MELLEY: And Corey, I would just say, as I've said throughout the panel that, you know, the corporate sector is at the table, in talking to Richard before we came up here, it's interesting, especially in the U.S., the infrastructure that's already in place, whether it's the Center for Corporate Citizenship at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation, where hundreds of companies are coming together when disaster strikes, and we working their strategies to respond; or whether it's the Corporate Service Council, at the Points of Light. Or whether it's the Impact 2030, corporations are raising their hands, their people want it, their cultures are deeply immersed in service.

So we look forward to continuing this conversation today, and moving ahead to action around the world to really getting to the point that Richard called for, that really put that value proposition out there, highly invisible, the power that the corporate sector can bring in helping to move innovative solutions forward.

MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you, Diane. Richard?

MR. GRIFFIN: The SDGs require volunteers as a must-have, and as a-nice-to-have. It means that we need to stimulate discussions in all countries in the world that are thinking about how they are going to implement SDGs, and what role volunteers and volunteerism in the implementation of the role of SDGs. SDGs require us to come up with new ways of doing business, with new ways of moving ahead, and engaging and inviting people in. That is not going to happen without dialogue that is not going to happen with discussion.

And frankly, it's not going to happen without consultation, because we are talking here about an activist citizenry trying to save their own planet. That's where volunteers are going to be hugely important, that's why the discussion is so important, and that's why I'm so intrigued by this incredible infrastructure that you have in the United States of America for having these kinds of discussions about volunteerism.

MR. GRIFFIN: And Susan, can you wrap us on that (crosstalk)?

MS. REICHLE: Okay. Last word, because I know we have to move on, but I think the panelists all said it. Where I'd really want us to focus is, on our volunteerism that can really, really build local capacity. Again, "Nothing about them, without them," they have to be at the forefront of this, and that's ultimately what is going to move our planet forward. So, I think this is an incredibly exciting time, and exciting time for development, and exciting time for volunteerism.

And don't forget the evidence, we have to be focused on really, really showing, demonstrating what works, and maybe we try to volunteer intervention, working with locals that didn't work, let's learn from that failure, let's share those lessons learned and move forward, because 2030 is going to be around the corner before we know it.

MR. GRIFFIN: You are dating me. Too fast here. Well, I have the privilege of the closing thought on the conversation. So I hope that what you see here as a representation of exactly what has to happen in order for us to make an impact against the 2030 goals. It's the partnership of agency, of institutions, of corporations, and individuals working together in the commitment for International Volunteer Service.

With that, I close, and thank you all. Please give our panelists a round of applause.

(Applause)

SPEAKER: It was lovely to be here.

SPEAKER: Good luck today.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Good morning, everyone. It's been a great morning already with wonderful remarks in that last panel. One of the great fears of a moderator is that none of the panelists show up. Vanessa was literally circling, I think, Reagan National Airport for the last hour. It's so wonderful to see E.J. Dionne and Scott Beale.

The purpose of this panel is to talk about not just the idea but the policy of international services in a new administration and a new Congress, which is always hopeful in the life of a country.

I can't help but look here in the front row to our quantum leaper, Harris Wofford, who more than 55 years ago when Sergeant Shriver had the audacity to say that it would be the policy of the United States to send our sons and daughters, mothers and fathers, even today, our grandmothers and grandfathers, in more than 100 countries around the globe to share our talents, to understand peoples from around the world and to bring that experience back home, and what a bold, extraordinary move it was for our country.

So, in that spirit, at the end of this panel, if we don't come out collectively as a group with an ambitious, bold international service agenda that we can all work together to move with the next president and the next Congress, multi-sector effort around the country, we will be disappointed.

So, let's undertake to work on that. I also want to note that in February 1961 Sergeant Shriver sent a report to President Kennedy on the establishment of the Peace Corps. It's worth actually going back and reading every word, because he didn't actually just want to create a government to government program called "Peace Corps," he wanted to run the Peace Corps through colleges and universities, non-profit organizations, agencies of all types, including the United Nations, and had this wonderful vision.

When Carrie cites the one example, powerful example of the Peace Corps with impact, Sergeant Shriver 50 some years ago said that the purpose of the Peace Corps would be -- some of the purposes would be to teach English, and the second goal was to fight and work to end malaria, and it would take us 55 years, but since 2000, there have been 6.3 million lives saved from malaria in Sub-

Saharan Africa because of the compassion and goodness of people across the United States and across the world.

I can't help but note in the spirit of that legacy, Tim Shriver, Jr., who is in the back, is stepping up to run the Jesuit Volunteer Corps, and doing so very ably.

I also want to take a moment to also mention that Harris said that when he walked out with President Kennedy after they launched the first wave of Peace Corps volunteers, Kennedy said the Peace Corps will be truly serious when we have 100,000 Americans serving abroad every year, a million over a decade. What that would mean for our foreign policy, understanding the world.

So, as we think about the policy and the work to grow international service, I hope we will be bold. I hope we will think about the multiple ways in which we can reach these ambitious goals.

I want to thank David Caprara, Steve Rosenthal, Lex Rieffel, and others with the Building Bridges Coalition, who have been working with Shirley Sagawa and MacKenzie Moritz, and Yasmeen Shaheen-McConnell at the Service Year Alliance to expand international service opportunities through this Service Year Exchange, which will actually certify non-profit organizations, colleges and universities, and agencies at all levels of government that offer Service Year or Peace Corps' type experiences.

Here to illuminate our thinking and our policy making, to give E.J. a break from the crazy presidential campaign, as we move into what we hope will be a hopeful new period in the next administration, are three outstanding panelists.

The first, E.J. Dionne, is a senior fellow with The Brookings Institution, a beloved columnist at The Washington Post, a long-standing proponent in print and speech for national and international service. Author of yet another impressive book, "Our Divided Political Heart," which I hope you all will read or have read already. There could be no stronger advocate for national and international service than E.J. Dionne.

Second, Vanessa Kerry is an American physician and health care administrator who has used her extraordinary medical talents throughout the world, in places like Rwanda and Haiti and other countries in great need, and is co-founder and CEO of an extraordinary non-profit she will tell you about called Seed Global Health.

Finally, Scott Beale, a dear friend, who is just an extraordinary social entrepreneur who started three non-profit organizations, including the inspirational Atlas Corps, where he serves as president.

E.J., let's start with you. You have been at this for a long time, an advocate of national/international service. As a new president comes in, new Congress, considering the fits and starts in national and international service in our country, can you help us along? What's your advice? What are the arguments?

MR. DIONNE: I suppose in all honesty, I have to say it might depend on who the next president is. (Laughter) Before I begin, I just want to join you in saluting Harris Wofford and you all. This is a cause that while occasionally it has come under partisan attack and there have been arguments about "paid volunteerism," each of you has done more to keep this as a cause that people in both parties can think about, be serious about. (Applause)

I also have to salute Tim Shriver. I don't know if any of you have ever heard Tim Shriver preach. He's very smart, he does all this work, but he is the best preacher I know. Just to prove I am a Catholic, whenever I am in the same room as Tim Shriver, I always feel guilty because I know I'm doing less great in the world than Tim is. (Laughter) Tim, it's such a joy to have you with us.

I was thinking about this question about when President Kennedy, Harris Wofford, and Sergeant Shriver did this in 1961 versus our moment right now. I could say well, we all have to say that anybody who doesn't serve is very weak and low energy or something like that, but just think about that time.

President Kennedy was elected in 1960 in a very close election. There was some divisionism over President Kennedy's faith, but that is not a devise of election of the sort we have had in recent years. The two candidates were so close in the years that Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the great historian, wrote a book under the title of "Kennedy and Nixon," does it make a difference.

We don't need such a book for this election. We have a lot less of that spirit, of a shared spirit. We also were in a time that was only 15 years after the end of World War II. The depression and the war, I think, created a kind of natural sense of solidarity in the country, millions and millions of Americans had served overseas in the military.

So, there was something entirely natural about Kennedy, the vet from World War II, proposing something like the Peace Corps, and the initiatives that came afterward. We are not in that same place now.

The third difference is we obviously did have poverty in the country. We had Sergeant Shriver's other great achievement, another of his great achievements, creating war on poverty, but we were at a moment of extraordinary economic growth and optimism where a rising tide, Kennedy's words again, really did seem to be lifting our boats.

We're not in that mood now. We are in a mood where a lot of people have not advanced with the rest of the economy. We do have inequalities of a degree that we did not have in that period.

Our politics seem altogether different. So, what does that tell us about how do we move forward on this now? In some ways, I do think that in a time of less solidarity or a less automatic sense that yes, we ally in our nation's interest, we need to remind people that there are very practical reasons, even if they are not drawn to the idealism of service to do this, after the horror in Orlando, we're talking a great deal about radicalization of some in the Muslim community, by the way, not most, we cannot deport people. I won't talk about Mr. Trump's speech except to say I could not identify with it, to put it gently.

There is this radicalization. We do talk about ISIS. What better signal about what kind of country we are than to send people all over the globe to serve in communities that both want our help and want to sort of get together with us to solve problems. That is practical reason number one.

Practical reason number two, and I think this is being covered in the course of this discussion today, precisely at a time of economic trouble when people are in need of opportunities, I think service, particularly for young people who are having trouble gaining a foothold on the first couple of steps of the ladder of mobility, there is a lot of evidence that show this is connected with opportunities for mobility later in life.

The very fact that we are so divided as a nation, we know if only in the case of some of us from all those World War II movies, how much the notion of shared service brought us together and made us look differently at the differences between us. In all those foxhole moments in those movies, it was all of us together serving the country. We need to do that.

Lastly, we do still need to be pulled out of this morass of mistrust. Again, I'll show my Catholic bias, I don't think it's an accident that Pope Francis is so popular, and when you listen to the things Pope Francis is talking about, he is talking about our obligations to each other. No matter how mad we are, no matter how much difficulty we have, we know we are better as individuals and as a people when we dedicate ourselves to serving others.

I think the popularity Pope Francis has despite all our problems and divisions, we still have a hunger for the vision that Sergeant Shriver laid out back then that President Kennedy called us to, and that every president since has reinforced. I think for both practical and moral reasons, we have to reengage this fight again.

MR. BRIDGELAND: That's wonderful, E.J. Thank you so much. Vanessa, before you came, General McChrystal talked about service becoming a habit and something that would be deep in our culture, to E.J.'s point, in an era of low social and institutional trust. Imagine the power of bringing people of different races, ethnicities, income levels, backgrounds, geographies around the world together in common purpose and what that could mean for our country and our globe, particularly now.

He also mentioned how service runs in cultures and in families. I just can't help myself as a Republican, I want to say what an extraordinary job your father has done as Secretary of State with his ethic of public service in countries all over the world working on behalf of the United States, and you, who have used your extraordinary medical talents to do such extraordinary public good.

Tell us about your Seed Global Health non-profit, what your experience has been, including the partnership with the Peace Corps, and what does it tell us about public policy that we can advance in the next round?

DR. KERRY: First, I want to thank you very much. I really apologize for being late, I have a sick little one at home, so I took a later flight. It turns out I needed to sit on the tarmac for an hour. I am sad that I missed General McChrystal's comments. I appreciate the words about dad.

It's funny, when I was thinking about what I was going to say today, one of the things I was going to open with was the fact that I think we talk about service as an opportunity and we are trying to get everybody in service, but service is a way of life, and it was really engrained in me from a young age. It was both my parents. We were always involved in that.

It was because of the experiences I had through my family that very much personally set me personally on a path to start Seed and what I do. It's funny, we talk about what is the opportunity for the new administration, and we always get excited when there is a change in administration or a change of government, let's create opportunity, frankly, the opportunity is existing all the time at every moment.

I'm an optimist about government. I could say despite being the daughter of a public servant. (Laughter) It is because of being the daughter of a public servant that I'm optimistic about government.

I think we need to really share that idea together, and I think the stories like Seed has done with Peace Corps really speaks to that experience. About four years ago, I started a non-profit called Seed Global Health. I'm a physician by training, and through my experience working abroad in Rwanda, Uganda, Ghana, and some other countries, I kept seeing people fly in, deliver care, and leave. All that energy and all that effort would just get dissipated over time.

What was not happening was empowering these countries to be able to be self-sufficient, self-sustaining, to take care of themselves, which is actually what they want. They want to be able to do that.

What we have done with Seed is what we are trying to basically tell people and explain to people and fight for is this idea that we can fundamentally change how health care is delivered in the world. We can fundamentally break down the fact it is 2016, and there are two standards of health care that exist in the world today. That's what we are trying to change.

The way we do it is by training health care providers, recognizing that if a country can have its own doctors, nurses, midwives to care for patients but also to teach and train their successors, suddenly you have this pipeline of highly skilled indigenous local doctors and nurses who are capable of sort of filling in that gap in the health system.

The fundamental problem is that today there is a shortage of 7.2 million doctors, nurses, and midwives globally, but by 2035, that problem is about to get a whole lot bigger, it is expected to go to about 18 million by 2035. That is a very short amount of time for a very big gap in the number of health care providers, which means the problems that we are seeing globally are just going to continue and people are going to continue to die of diseases they don't need to die from.

One woman dies every hour from a complication of pregnancy or child birth in Tanzania. If you look at Ebola, the mortality rate of Ebola is about 12 percent, if we put them in a health care system like ours, it is less than the flu, or comparable to the flu. It has been 90 percent traditionally, and once we started to get some resources into West Africa during the Ebola crisis, it dropped down to about 40 percent.

We know we are capable of creating this kind of change. This is very much what Seed is trying to do. In Africa, there are these critical shortages I mentioned, so what Seed's ultimate goal is is to really try to go in and train health care providers.

We send U.S. doctors, nurses, and midwives for a year to live and work in some of the most dire conditions. They don't have any of the equipment they need really; they are teaching and training in very resource limited settings.

The model is if we can train, let's say one of my doctors trains 10 doctors, and those each go to train 10 more, and they each go on to train 10 more, suddenly you have this huge leveraging effect.

I have one volunteer who taught 160 nurses, only two had wanted to be nurses, and 158 did not. By the end of that year, all 160 were talking about the power of nursing and how excited they were to teach their students that same sense of pride, dignity, and ability to create change. That is our leverage model that we are trying to create.

Actually in three years that we have been putting volunteers on the ground in three countries, Tanzania, Malawi, and Uganda, we have trained close to 10,000 doctors, nurses, and midwives, 105 volunteers have trained close to 10,000.

We estimate if each of those trainees touches even 100 patients, I can guarantee you from walking wards in these hospitals in Sub-Saharan Africa, they are affecting way more than 100 patients, we will have affected over 1 million patients' lives in three years.

We are now doubling the number of volunteers going into the field next year, and we are going to be going to two more countries, Liberia and Swaziland.

This program has actually been sort of so exciting and interesting, very much in large part because we have done this in partnership with the Peace Corps. We have created a public/private

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partnership where we build on the Peace Corps' 50 year history of sending Americans abroad in an integrated and cultural sensitive way.

We have all the medical, nursing, technical, educational expertise to allow our volunteers to thrive in the field, to partner with their counterparts to identify the needs and to be more effective in the field. We built on this structure and then we bring this extra piece.

It's been very effective and very exciting, and actually we have been able to put people in the field for a fraction of the cost of other programs. Bottom line price, I've seen somebody go for a year in Africa as a clinician, teaching, training, and working, at about \$150,000, and we come in well less than that at this point, because we are taking advantage of these two sort of economies of scale.

We are changing the quality and care of education. This program, I think, has been so well received, PEPFAR actually decided to put another four years of investment and another \$16.5 million into it, which was announced at World AIDS Day 2014, which I think is a statement that even after a year and a half, we started to prove our value and our worth.

There is a really important thing that we do through the public/private partnership that I'll get to when you talk about lessons learned. There is no mechanism for loan repayments, for international health service in this country. There is no legislation. When we approached the Peace Corps, the original vision was to get the U.S. Government to do this program, we started this grassroots movement, okay, high five, U.S. Government can go do this, and I'm going to go become a cardiologist. That was the plan. (Laughter) I'm not a cardiologist.

Suddenly we realized as this program started to take shape that the government couldn't do it alone, and one of the principal reasons why there was no way to support loan or any kind of debt repayment for international service, a Peace Corps volunteer makes \$5,000 a year maybe. They do get some readjustment allowance when they come back, but here's the problem. The average health professional has about \$170,000 worth of debt on graduation from public institutions. That is a huge mismatch.

Even though there is an opportunity for loan deferment, you are not getting loan repayment, and the debt was just accruing, and nobody was able to really participate in this program.

What does this sort of look like? The Taiwan story, it looks like Ester Johnson, who is a family medicine doctor who went and spent a year living in Tanzania teaching and training. When she first walked on a ward, she saw maybe three dead babies, doesn't matter, more than one, more than zero, dead babies just lying there.

Ester tried to figure out what was causing it. She said I took a step back, she looked, she observed, she learned, and what she realized is that these babies were dying because nobody knew how to recognize respiratory distress, and when they recognized it, nobody knew what to do about it or to troubleshoot it.

She spent the next month teaching, not with any equipment, just teaching folks how to do this. It got to the point where she was coming in in the morning and there were no more dead babies. The students were so excited they could do something that they started to organize their own training. They are now taking those trainings around Tanzania, Tanzanian led, Tanzanian run, Tanzanian owned, and they are teaching people around Tanzania to reduce infant mortality in the country.

What we have learned from Seed, just to sort of wrap up, and the three lessons and I think the three opportunities, one, there has to be mechanisms to support service. People say it should be volunteerism, I have news for you, earning barely any money in order to engage in service, live in some of the hardest conditions, and be able to really have the stomach to see the suffering that you are often seeing, and to sacrifice time with your family, we have to have a mechanism for loan repayment or debt repayment.

Seed is going to offset \$1.3 million worth of debt this year alone, bringing our total to about \$3.6 million since the program started. That is four years; that is a lot of debt.

Our volunteers gave a standing ovation when I talked about it last year. It is a critically important opportunity, and it is an investment here at home. These are folks we know are more likely to come home and work with underserved specialties and in underserved areas in this country, better understanding social deterrents to health; it is an opportunity to invest in our own health care system.

The other thing that we know is this is fundamentally the right thing to do in the sense that we have poured billions of dollars into global health and we are continuing to have to pour billions of dollars in.

It is important to invest in front line providers and community health workers to increase access, but I have news for you, those front line providers and community health workers, they are going to tell you they need a back-up and a referral plan and people to educate and to train them and to worry about the complications they are seeing. They can deliver a baby but when that uterus ruptures, they can't save that mother's life.

That is what we need to be able to also ensure in these countries, and the countries want this kind of thing. It is messier, it seems like it costs more to put somebody in the field for maybe \$90,000 a year, that seems like a big investment, but when you look at the number of people we are training, it is \$700 per skilled health professional we are training in these countries, and if you take that conservative estimate of each person training sees 100 patients, it is \$7 per patient life that we're affecting. That is a cost effective intervention.

The ultimate goal here is the big problems haven't been solved because they are big problems, they are difficult to solve, but they are solvable, and we have to be willing to take that as our approach and go for a long term vision, maybe make what seems like a bigger investment, but in the end, there is an exit plan.

Where are you leaving some sites because they have hired the people we have trained and we are no longer needed? There is an opportunity to shift how we are doing this.

I have other lessons, but to save time, I will stop. (Laughter) I just really appreciate the opportunity to share some of this work with you today. Thank you. (Applause)

MR. BRIDGELAND: Wow, okay. That was low function. I can't imagine what high function was, Vanessa. (Laughter) Scott? One of the privileges in my life actually was to have an Atlas Corps fellow, Moret Begat from Cairo, part of the extraordinary women who led the revolution in Egypt, and then she came and worked at our company and mobilized young people from Anacostia to serve in their communities, brought the Bald Eagle back to the Nation's Capital, did other extraordinary things, but Moret was like at the center of this revolution here in D.C.

Tell us about this reverse Peace Corps, multilateral professional corps you have started called Atlas Corps, and like Vanessa, and like E.J., what lessons have you learned and what advice would you give us in terms of creating a multi-public/private agenda moving forward?

MR. BEALE: Thank you for the opportunity to be here. It was really the BBC launch 10 years ago that Atlas Corps launched 10 years ago, and I was serving at the U.S. Embassy in India, having previously worked at the White House, and reading Thomas Friedman's book "The Road is Flat."

The one thing I saw was the road was flatter in the private sector, people from around the world went to great companies, like IBM or Microsoft, HotMail, and made millions of dollars. In the academic sector, people went around the world, went to great universities, gained knowledge, went back home.

If you're a good shortstop, you go play for the Yankees. If you're even better, you can play for the Nationals. (Laughter)

MR. BRIDGELAND: If you're really good, you can play for the Red Sox. (Laughter)

MR. BEALE: Talent crosses borders. What I saw was having lived in Bosnia and India and around the world, everywhere you go, you meet smart, talented, and passionate people who want to make the world a better place. Talent in this world is university distributed. Opportunity is not.

As a white male born with a U.S. passport, I can go to 160 countries, and I don't need a visa. Coming from India, Tanzania, to volunteer here, it just wasn't going to happen. That opportunity didn't exist even though the talent did, in Cairo, in India, China, Mexico, Spain, all around the world.

The most talented leaders, no matter what passport they were born with, no matter what their religion, their nationality, or ethnicity, give them the opportunity to come serve in the United States, to not only learn from U.S. organizations, but also share their perspectives and ideas, and head back home to create this global network.

Just a couple of weeks ago, our 21st class of Fellows arrived. We are now up to 500 leaders from 75 countries who have come to serve at great organizations like Civic Enterprises.

What we have learned in those last 10 years is yes, it's a powerful idea, but it's even more a powerful movement, and when you have a LBGT from China serving on the human rights campaign along with a Pakistani youth leader serving at the Marlo Fund, not only does the Pakistani and the Chinese leader learn from U.S. organizations and we learn from them, but the Pakistani leader learns from the Chinese leader, who learns from the Mexican leader, who learns from the Columbian, on how to make the world a better place.

As these folks have gone back home to become advisors to the president of Columbia, become the executive director of World Vision in Armenia, to run for office in South Sudan, we have seen the challenges of this world are significant, but that there are leaders and social entrepreneurs and activists who are much greater than those challenges.

What we need is not just an one way flow of volunteers, as much as global service is part of the solution, but we need a global partnership for global service. We need folks serving side by side and also serving in multiple directions. I often refer to it as the reverse Peace Corps, although my friend in India said I like your idea, but why are you against peace. (Laughter)

MR. BRIDGELAND: Probably not the best term.

MR. BEALE: If Russian were the multilateral professional service corps, I promise you will repeat reverse Peace Corps later. What I mean by that is in order to bring people from around the world to serve in the U.S., people around the world serving in Columbia, now serving in Australia, we want to show that it doesn't matter where you were born, but if you have passion, talent, and skill, you want to volunteer and go overseas, Atlas Corps is willing to help you make that happen, as are our partners, and other members of the Building Bridges Coalition.

We have learned that this is done through a partnership. We placed a Spaniard at Habitat for Humanity, Habitat pays for that fellow. We should work with the non-profit sector, work with the private sector.

We have learned we can do this with the government. The State Department wants to strengthen civil society in Pakistan and Sudan, South Sudan, or Cuba, we can bring those leaders here, not only can they learn from the U.S. but we can learn from them, and they can go back and strengthen civil society in those countries, in partnership with the U.S. government.

We know we can do this as part of a larger coalition. Over 200 organizations have received Atlas Corps' Fellows, have benefited from their skills, and those organizations are more likely to partner with each other going forward as well.

We need that multi-sector approach; we need that multinational approach to be able to affect these global challenges. It is not just going to be an one way throw, but a global service can be part of the solution, if everyone is part of that answer.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Wonderful, Scott. I want you to get your questions ready but I'm going to turn to E.J. to respond in wax eloquent.

MR. DIONNE: I want to underscore what you said, I wish I was as persuasive, fully rested, as Vanessa is when she is sleep deprived.

I want to respond to a few things that were said, because I think they were really important. On the loan repayment issue, you asked me to think about how do we connect the service idea to now, as opposed to 10 years ago or 20 years ago or 50 years ago.

There are two things about loan repayment, getting loan forgiveness as opposed to just postponement. The first is one of the largest problems we face economically is the burden of student debt. There are a lot of discussions, and we will see what Congress actually does, what the next administration actually does about what to do about this.

I think there could not be a better synergy than between the service movement and loan forgiveness, and we ought to think very carefully about the incentives the current system now creates. I think maybe I hung around Brookings too long, but one of the things I have learned here is you have to look at how policy X affects policy Y, when you don't see any connection whatsoever.

What kind of incentives are we creating right now for young people? The incentive we are creating is they must leave college or grad school and make as much money as they can quickly because they really want to free themselves from this burden of debt.

So, what we are doing is we are creating massive disincentives for people to give a year, two years, three years of their lives to something else. Certainly, I actually think we should also be recruiting people to give part of their lives to government service itself.

I think one of the things when we talk about service, we talk almost exclusively about the private sector, but the people who actually run the Peace Corps, run government agencies. We desperately need good people in government. I want to underscore that.

Second, the public/private partnership idea. You and I have talked about this for years. In our political debate, we so often hear one side is for government and the other side is for civil society institutions. It is a point you made and other people have made, government is not the enemy of civil society institutions. It can be, I suppose. There are ways in which you can try to drive them out as some

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of my conservative friends try to say, but in most cases, government partners with groups like Seed, if you look at AmeriCorps, so many of the volunteers are people who actually work for the civil society sector.

If you actually want to empower civil society, you should be a friend of these efforts, not an enemy of these efforts. Scott, I loved your presentation. I was thinking the same thing, reverse Peace Corps, when you said that. I do think it is so important what you are doing.

I don't know if you all have had this experience, but over the years, I have had the wonderful experience of having friends from abroad who for one reason or another don't particularly like our country, they may not have liked a particular president or they are mad about some foreign policy endeavor of ours or something.

It's astonishing, but when they come here and they don't necessarily change all of their views about American policy, but we are an infectious sort of country. I would think regardless of what people's politics are, I think people learn there is something special about us independent of the fact that we are a rich and powerful country, and especially at this moment when we are talking so much about drawing people to democracy toleration, the values of free society.

What a great idea. I think far from discouraging people from coming here and having experiences with Americans, we want to encourage that right now, especially right now.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Yes, I'm hearing a couple of very powerful policy implications. One tying into the issue of college affordability. I will note AmeriCorps has a \$5,735 education award, Eli Segal Award, that goes to those who serve through AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps Vista, or NCCC.

Looking at what can be done on the international side, to your point for those who have already done their college, their graduate school, their training, how do we incent them through loan and repayment, helping them pay back their debt.

DR. KERRY: It is a huge question for volunteers.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Vanessa, the second thing you said that was so compelling is when you look across the political landscape, there are a few hope spots. One is bipartisan support for the president's emergency plan for AIDS relief, literally billions of dollars, the President's Malaria Initiative, a lot of them global health initiatives.

It seems like you figured out a way to tie in effectively to ride that wave of bipartisan support to show the power of training indigenous peoples at low cost and in a sustainable fashion to make a difference for these health systems and the outcomes we are trying to achieve.

Say a little bit more about that, and what would be your vision to ride that wave for the benefit of international service?

DR. KERRY: Certainly, we have benefitted from the fact that we have very powerful bipartisan partners, one, the Peace Corps, one of the most bipartisan supported organizations in U.S. history. It actually has had an increase on a fairly regular basis despite the current climate, which is very exciting, and I think it also speaks of people sort of understanding the importance about reach.

Interestingly, when I ran the idea by an Ugandan colleague, I said what do you think, thinking he would say oh, great, you're going to bring doctors to my university to teach. His first response was you know what this is going to do; this is going to change our view of America for the better. I was not expecting that particular response. I think this speaks to the power of that partnership.

PEPFAR, President Bush deserves a huge amount of credit for putting PEPFAR in place, and actually announcing it. He really has become, I think, in many ways, a global health president, at least for launching that, and we will give credit there.

I'm grateful, because I think PEPFAR is going to be one of the most powerful programs we have seen in history. What it did was it redefined how we can achieve things in global health, we can actually achieve results. You can put people on treatment; you can make HIV a chronic disease. You can actually improve outcomes, change life expectancy, and that's a really powerful thing, because AIDS felt like it was impossible when it first started. It is another great example of making something possible.

Those have been really important partners for us as we go forward, and we are very grateful for them. I won't lie. It is not remotely sufficient. We are solely responsible for raising the loan repayment piece of the program, and it turns out that the government funding goes a long ways, it is going to be about a fifth of our budget next year, and the demand for the work we are doing far outstrips what we are capable of doing. I have a waiting list of countries, about 8 or 9 countries that are actively asking us to go, and there is not enough Federal funding to take us there with Peace Corps, so we are

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going to try to maybe go in partnership with other governments or to go alone with support, but we are going to have to raise that funding.

I think it helps because we are leveraging U.S. government dollars, which I think is exciting for the U.S. government in terms of the program we are doing, but we are going to have to be creative about how to make this go further.

I think the underlying issue that we all need to understand right now is that we live in a very small world, air travel, Twitter, social media, all of these things are connecting us much more intimately. Echovirus, it is in this country, it will continue to be in this country, and that is only the beginning of what we are going to see.

I think we have to realize that we are not immune, this new idea of health security that is coming out, which I think is also getting a lot of bipartisan support, and we just need to be strategic about making these linkages and helping people to understand the importance of being engaged in a world, but also listening as we do it, because that is the other key piece as we go forward.

It's been very important, but we need to kind of grow and cultivate that and encourage whoever is president to see sort of the fact that we live in a very small world now, that is incredibly linked, and we need to really embrace that, be excited about it, but be responsible.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Beautiful. Well done.

MR. DIONNE: I just realized with all this wonderful really extraordinary talk about fixing global health and what can be done, I used the wrong metaphor when I said being in America is infectious, but you know what I meant. (Laughter)

DR. KERRY: Yes, makes sense.

MR. BRIDGELAND: David?

QUESTIONER: Comment/question. Ed O'Neil is here, he was standing in the wings in case, but 1,200 village health workers in Mukono and Uganda, as you know, have been leveraged with 80 volunteers, one of the first clinical trial evaluations, how can we upscale, how can policy encourage more projects like yours on a medical doc level with that kind of leverage?

It seems to me what Mr. Dionne and others talked about for the SDGs, at the end of the day, need to be owned by communities and community volunteers abroad, not just Americans sending,

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and Bridge, you're the expert at how do you also retarget or more efficiently leverage PEPFAR, we have the Global Service fellows that you, Harris, and I at Brookings authored, and your father reported out unanimously out of committee, you will hear more about that, but how can we more effectively harness some of these investments to leverage service year and this volunteer work ahead.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Vanessa?

DR. KERRY: I think the key thing to remember -- this is sort of a policy implication I want to speak about -- we are going to have to find ways to change how we do foreign aid to some degree, where right now we are pretty stringent about how foreign aid goes into places.

To give an example, and this would be the counter, when PEPFAR first went into place, we demanded that only FDA approved drugs, for example, could be purchased by PEPFAR funding. It turns out that is all second line drugs that are way more expensive, which means your reach would diminish significantly. That is just an example of how we put restrictions on funding.

The reason I say this is if we also put restrictions on that we can't do direct government budgetary support, we can sort of give the money and we can be told how to spend the money, but we're not going to say to a government, here government, take this pool of money and figure out how to spend it.

There is a desire for local ownership. If you really look at how we solve problems, it is when they are locally driven, locally owned, and locally led, and we sort of accompany, to use Pat Farmer's term, we accompany these countries or these communities in solving their problems, and we support them, but we kind of lead from behind.

I think we are going to have to fundamentally shift so that the rules of how we do this -- it is not without risk, corruption is very real, that has to stop, and we do need to do that hand in hand, but we also need to find the places in the communities -- we work, for example, on a very institutional level. We partner very closely with institutions. Those institutions want better health. They want to see patients live. They want to see doctors and nurses get trained who want to stay in their institution and keep training. They want to hire them, and the governments want to hire them.

We just partnered with the government of Tanzania. The government of Tanzania doesn't have the money to train anesthesiologists, so they have like two anesthesiologists in the country.

They asked us to pay for the cost of training these anesthesiologists, and we have been able to put six more anesthesiologists in the country to bring the total to eight for a population of 44 million.

They said we don't have the budget to train, but we have the budget to hire them, pay for them and keep them in the system. We partnered with them, we are going to spend \$15,000 training people, but the government is going to hire them and they are going to stay in the system, and these students have agreed to stay in the system.

Because there has been budget limitations, about how money can be spent, the government has this bottleneck, that if we hadn't come in, it wouldn't have gotten fixed. I think that is one example.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Wonderful. Scott?

MR. BEALE: Bridge, I'm going to give one example, too. Sometimes there is money in the government that can be better leveraged. The U.S. government spends \$88 million to bring about almost 5,000 people to the U.S. for three weeks. There is something infectious about the U.S., Colin Powell and other secretaries have said it, you come, you experience the United States, you go back, and a lot of those people become world leaders.

If we took 10 percent of that, 8 or \$9 million, we could bring 500 of those folks to serve in the U.S. for a year. Make that a service year for folks all around the world. The same number of people, the same price point, as someone coming for three weeks.

We just can shift the international volunteer budget. There needs to be more money in these types of things, but if there was more flexibility in how some of these things were spent, then we could further advance U.S. government interests while also advancing service, also shrinking civil society in our own country all at once. It is almost that easy but it just requires some real policy changes.

MR. BRIDGELAND: Yes, very good.

MR. DIONNE: What we are talking about here, not necessarily vast sums of public money, although if one were serious about loan forgiveness, that would be a very substantial public expenditure, and I think it is worth it, you probably think it is worth it.

We are at a moment of enormous public skepticism about public spending, and it is very hard to invest, to get people to invest in either the government itself or even in public goods connected to government, like these organizations.

What can we do to change this? I think we could sit here and describe all the great things that you guys are doing, but this institutional mistrust that exists in the country, I do think the service movement has an opportunity to kind of push back against that mistrust, but I am curious of your thoughts. You have kind of lived in a way on both sides of the political argument. You worked under a Republican administration, but a lot of your friends in this movement happen to be Democrats. You have heard people on both sides of this. How do we change that?

MR. BRIDGELAND: So, the era of bringing money to government, evidence-based policy making. When we discovered that one of the origins of the Peace Corps was to end malaria, Malaria No More reached out to the director of the Peace Corps and looked at the President's Malaria Initiative, and we actually forged this partnership that Carrie has talked so compellingly about in terms of the campaigns and providing bed nets and then the indigenous training of the peoples who would sustain those efforts over time.

Also, there was created the African Leaders Malaria Alliance, where 42 heads of state of African countries came forward and took ownership, not only of the malaria fight, but the budgets with their finance ministers to look at how were they deploying indigenous resources or breaking down some of the barriers you talked about, Vanessa, in terms of accessing funds.

The top Republican policy maker in the U.S. House of Representatives, I won't mention his name, but I think he is the policy leader of the Republican Party, when we met with him -- we are getting yanked so I will wrap this up -- said why wouldn't we support a human capital solution to solving problems in the United States and abroad rather than just fueling big government bureaucracy.

So, this idea of agency corps, lower cost to the taxpayers, deploys trained citizens in communities across the country, places that have been hit hard by disaster, and the response is extraordinary, and the cost to the taxpayer is lower, so one idea we are working on is how can we ride the back of PEPFAR and PMI and Trade for African Development and Water for the Poor, all these large

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funding streams, in ways that integrates funding, existing funding, for human capital solutions like Seed Global Health, like Atlas Corps, like many of your programs, Ed O'Neil's extraordinary program.

I assure you the return on investment, as said on the previous panel, would convince Republican policy makers that this is a wise return.

I can't believe we are getting yanked, but we are. We had other questions to ask. I do want to note Shirley Sagawa, who is the CEO of the Service Year Alliance, is working on a higher education bill, a bill that would kind of create a reverse G.I. Bill, so if you do your service and your Seed Global Health effort, then you get loan repayment help with respect to student debt. Any ideas you have you want to share, please share with Shirley.

It is now my real privilege -- first, let me thank this extraordinary panel of people who have been working on national/international service in many cases for decades, have used their great talents and gifts to help bring compassion and diplomacy of deeds to the world, and we are just so grateful they made it on time and they gave everything they had, notwithstanding sick children and other barriers.

Please, a warm round of applause for them. (Applause)

We are supposed to stay up here, but it is now my pleasure to introduce a really dear friend, who has been at the wheel of leading international service efforts for more than a decade, Steve Rosenthal, the chair emeritus of Building Bridges Coalition, and current president of Cross Cultural Solutions, and he will make a special announcement. Steve? (Applause)

MR. ROSENTHAL: Hello, everyone. Can you guys hear me? Testament that the private sector can do so much (Audio drop) case study behind us (Audio drop) become funded legislation in the future.

Very happy to also (Audio drop) Building Bridges (Audio drop) very important partnership (Audio drop) here with us today (Audio drop) become a reality. Together, we seek to (Audio drop) 10,000 more (Audio drop) Service Year (Audio drop) Peace Corps growth, NGOs, faith-based organizations (Audio drop).

I also want to point out that the Building Bridges Coalition (Audio drop) environment (Audio drop) a way for us to move the needle on international service, and all groups are welcome and encouraged to participate. What binds us together is us all working towards the SDGs and the 2030 goals.

At 2:30 today, there will be a session, hopefully most of you can make it, where we will be talking more about the Service Year Alliance and our partnership.

With that, I'd like to introduce a very special colleague and friend. Senator Wofford's accomplishments are legend in this room, I'm sure, from his work with John Kennedy on civil rights and marching with Dr. Martin Luther King, to co-founding the Peace Corps, and time is short, but I could go on and on.

Let me invoke one of my favorite and I'm sure one of your favorite quotes by Dr. King, "The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice." It is my honor and privilege to introduce someone who has bent that arc and continues to bend it, Senator Harris Wofford. (Applause)

SENATOR WOFFORD: Thank you. We began today with the words "wonderful," I love that. They echo the words that 10 years ago, how many of you were here when the Building Bridges Coalition got born, and the general then was General Powell. Could you raise your hands?

It is wonderful to see you and to hear you, and these two panels we have just had, they were wonderful.

I stood in the rain to hear Vanessa some years ago launch her effort for fund raising for her great project. I think I've been lucky to see most of your classes of students as the Atlas Corps has gotten bigger and bigger and better, Scott. E.J., you are the wisest and most creative journalist on all of the issues we have been talking about. You are a teacher, and we look to you, and I read and listen to you as often as I can.

I've been lucky to work with Bridge. John Bridgeland is in Sergeant Shriver's category, I could list a number of those. My job here at the moment is to finish this part of the day, or the late morning.

The General told us that the Service Year has a common expectation that higher education in this country needs to be funded, and I'm glad that challenge is before us. Now, General

McChrystal suggested that there are certain green habits, none are related to my clothes, but I think some of you know I'm engrained in passing on the larger vision that John Kennedy had of the Peace Corps, and I have been sitting next to Alan Solomont from Tufts, who is showing how an university can pick up the torch that Kennedy asked in his first proposal for a Peace Corps, that higher education should be the first carrier of national service, home and abroad.

That is part of what is wonderful today. My engraining mission is to remind me and you of Kennedy's larger vision. I am going to come to the one used that some of you have heard often, but on the trip around the world to see if other nations would invite the Peace Corps.

We landed in Ghana, and Shriver, who almost never got sick of any kind had lost his voice, and he got out and he said "I lost my voice, but that's all right because it is really to listen and learn." (Laughter) It was pretty bad.

The president of Ghana enthusiastically welcomed the Peace Corps, and it has been working ever since. He said then Mr. Shriver, what would you think if we sent Ligon University graduates from Ghana to teach in your schools, and naturally you can imagine Sergeant Shriver said, I love it, yes, I was chair of the School Board of Chicago, we will welcome them with open arms, and Scott has raised that original mission from Kennedy over the years.

The mission that is most engrained, I was setting forth with my wife and three children to Ethiopia for two years, I was working with President Kennedy, and he was sending off 600 Peace Corps volunteers in the summer of 1962. He had some doubts about the Peace Corps, his brain trust in Boston and some of his staff said can we really trust young people not to mess up, it sounds rather dangerous, should be very slow, very small, if you have to do it.

By the second year, he was convinced that it was working, and on the way back to the Oval Office, the last time I spoke to him, he said you know, this will be really serious when it is 100,000 a year, in one decade, a million Americans who have served and worked in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and for the first time, we will have a large constituency for good foreign policy.

That's the challenge I would leave you with, not in the precise terms of the Peace Corps, but as the larger vision that we need in all the independent sector, and I would say especially in the sector

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of the higher education of Americans, which once that becomes accepted as an essential part of higher education, maybe we will see the magic of the funding that all these programs will require.

Thank you. (Applause)

SPEAKER: Ladies and gentlemen, please take your seats. We are going to go ahead and begin our third panel for this afternoon. For those of you who are out getting coffee and tea, if you would please come in, we are about to get started on our third panel. Thank you.

PANEL 3 - ONE MILLION AMERICANS IN GLOBAL SERVICE:

THE ROLE OF FAITH-BASED SERVICE

MR. EISNER: Good morning. We can do a little better than that, I know it's the third panel. Good morning! All right. I'm David Eisner. I am CEO of Repair the World, which is a young Jewish service organization. Last year, Repair the World engaged over 20,000 Jewish young adults doing service, meaningful service activities, mostly in inner cities.

As you have heard, I have also twirled in national service for a while, serving for five years as CEO of the Corporation for National and Community Service, where my boss was Alan Solomon and John Bridgeland, who was in the previous panel.

Today, we have a big job with this panel. We're going to try to do a whole bunch over the next 50 minutes or so. The role that we have is to talk about volunteering internationally from a faith-based perspective.

You have heard a lot this morning about how important this service is, and we know that about 50 percent of those who volunteer in the United States and internationally do so through the faith-based perspective, so we know there needs to be very strong connections and engagement.

I'm going to introduce the panel in just a second, but as a way of teeing up this conversation, let's quickly look around the room. Here in America about 25 percent of Americans volunteer. Would you raise your hand if you volunteer each year? (Show of hands) In this room, we're doing a whole lot better than America in general.

Everybody keep your hands up. Now, only keep your hand up if you volunteer primarily through a faith-based organization. If you look around, you will see that here in this room, which is the epicenter of America's service movement, we're not coming very close to that 50 percent number.

We shouldn't feel bad. I've been working in this space for a really long time, really since Harris Wofford was running AmeriCorps in the mid-1990s. We have never managed to build the kind of deep ally-ship between our volunteer movement, our national service movement, and the faith-based community movements in this country. It's one of the reasons I'm so grateful that we are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Building Bridges Coalition. I think they are making some real progress in building that kind of ally-ship, and it's one of the reasons I'm so grateful to have such a terrific panel to speak with.

Beginning on my far right, Eduardo Vargas, works with Susan Reichle, who you heard from earlier. Eduardo is the deputy director for the Center of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives at USAID.

Closest to me, James Lindsay, executive director of the Catholic Volunteer Network, and he can share a really close view on what faith-based volunteering looks like and feels like on the ground.

Yasmeen Shaheen-McConnell is the alliance director, which includes bringing in faith-based organizations, for the Service Year Alliance. She will be able to draw together some of the ways in which our discussions touch on youth engagement and touch on the service, national service movement.

We're going to do this less in presentation form and more as a discussion. I would love to start off, Jim, when you heard this whole morning of discussions, how does that connect to the kind of activities that you and your volunteers do on the ground for your organization?

MR. LINDSAY: I think it connects very well. I think our volunteers are much like any other volunteers, they just happen to be coming from more of a faith motivation perhaps than others, hard to say, but our programs themselves that are sponsoring our volunteers are all faith-based programs.

We have about 200 member programs in the Catholic Volunteer Network, about 75 percent of them are sponsored by Catholic entities with the other 25 percent from various other Christian traditions.

What I heard today resonated very well with our experience. Our programs are very holistic in that the volunteers -- it is not only about the work the volunteers do but it is also about living in a community and exploring their faith life.

The one thing that I did wonder about is I hear continually from our programs that there is a struggle in terms of finding enough people to fill the roles, slots, positions they have available. I would

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be interested to know from the first two panels if they had similar struggles in terms of numbers, it seemed like things were going relatively well for them. I think for us, that's not necessarily the case. I would like to explore that a little bit more deeply.

As far as the experience of what I heard this morning, it's very comparable to what our volunteers are doing.

MR. EISNER: That is actually a really good transmission. Yasmeen, I was going to ask you, when you think in terms of recruitment and you think in terms of organizations that bring faith-based volunteers into their work, and non-faith based organizations that engage volunteers, which kinds of organizations do you think can most benefit, and which kinds of initiatives most benefit from engaging volunteers that come from that perspective?

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: Sure. Thanks, David. I'm going to take one second to say Ramadan Kareem to anybody who is in the room; I would be remiss if I did not say that. Thank you for your fast. I hope it's an easy one this year.

I want to say quickly from the perspective of someone who is sitting up here -- thank you -- who served in 2008 and in post-9/11 Service Air Corps called the American Resource Corps, I served alongside Americans, some Americans across the country, in cities that had high density populations, and these were mostly Muslim Americans and immigrants. It was an exceptionally impactful year for me.

I have thought about that a lot in the last couple of days actually, and hearing us talk on stage has been interesting to think about the ways that we can engage, to your point, David, young people, both of faith and not of faith, but within faith organizations and faith traditions here in the United States.

There are many different ways we can do this. As a millennial, I have actually seen a lot more integration amongst young people of faith and people who are considered the "none's" here in America, young people who don't have a faith affiliation.

We have seen a big mixture of people actually serving across different organizations and from many different perspectives. I want to start out first by acknowledging that, and acknowledging, too, that there is no one type of young person.

There are many different statistics about how often young people do volunteer and we do volunteer at higher rates than generations past, but there is no single millennial, there is no one person that really embodies everything about our generation.

I would encourage us when we talk today to think about how we are getting young people involved in these organizations, to think about what draws us to them, having an impact actually is one of the most critical things young people look for, and purpose, within their jobs and within what they do around their life, but in school and outside school.

I encourage organizations both faith-based and non-faith based to address young people by bringing them in through that impact, what is the impact that you're making. Young people of faith are looking to make an impact just like anyone else is.

That's the first major takeaway. The second one is actually a little bit self-critical of our own movements. One of the things we haven't done very well in the past is to acknowledge the long tradition of faith-based organizations in the Service Year movement.

One of the things we can do better in the future is to bring them in together with the rest of the Service Year movement, both domestically and internationally, and look at ourselves as if we are doing this together. One of the things I can't do is bring a lot of statistics about young people of faith serving with in faith-based organizations and outside of them because we haven't done a holistic job of measuring the movement very well.

One thing I'd like us to think about on stage today and if you come to our working session later, is how we can better do that together to know we are drawing in young people and people of all ages, from a faith perspective and non-faith perspective, but making sure those organizations are integrated into our movement.

MR. EISNER: Thank you. Speaking of impact, looking from USAID's perspective and your department, where would you give an example or two of a really powerful engagement and partnership where the faith-based volunteers are playing sort of a driving role in bringing the impact?

MR. VARGAS: Definitely. First of all, good afternoon to everybody, and I just want to say thanks to the Building Bridges Coalition and Brookings for organizing this timely event, and to all of you for taking time out of your schedules to participate in this very timely meeting, and specifically this

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panel. It is quite an honor for me to be sitting here with Yasmeen, Jim, and David. Thank you for your service to the nation as well.

Working at USAID, I think a lot of times people see a dissection between faith-based organizations and the government, and maybe we can talk about this a little bit later as the conversation evolves.

For USAID, working with faith-based organizations has been kind of one of the cornerstones of our history. Many of the relationships that we have with faith-based organizations transcend actually the creation of USAID in 1961.

Two examples that I can think of, David, at this particular moment is one that I'm personally working on with Unaccompanied Children in Central America and the Northern Triangle, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Many times, people have been wondering how are we going to address this issue, so on and so forth, and the governments of these countries typically don't have the infrastructure to address it in the way that we in the United States would want it addressed.

Last November and last month actually, I was in Central America, and the first time I was there specifically researching this issue. I was astounded to find out that really faith-based organizations are taking the lead, and speaking as an individual and not as a government official, it was my impression they were actually leading the cause. So, you have many Protestant churches leading this charge and actually giving guidance to government and social work agencies doing this.

What astounded me was when you see the impact they have been having, one of the things we always ask is how big is your staff, and they say well, our staff is 10 people, the rest are volunteers. These are all faith inspired people.

Recently, about a week ago, I read somewhere -- I don't like to quote statistics without a reference, so I'm so glad David said it -- (Laughter) -- about 50 percent of volunteers are typically faith inspired people. Again, thank you, David, for giving me that quote, and now you can attribute that to him. That is something --

MR. EISNER: I stole it from you, you told me earlier. (Laughter)

MR. VARGAS: Government at its finest. (Laughter) That is one of the things we are seeing in Central America. Another part that has been quite exemplary and it has really kind of produced

-- it has mitigated the loss of lives and mitigated conflict in areas that we have been trying to work on very much as a government and USAID -- in the Central African Republic.

We have been working with the Catholics, with the Protestants, with the Muslims, to come together and say look, we need to mitigate this conflict, and we need to tell each individual constituency to say this does not need to be a religious issue, this is something that we can work out through dialogue, conflict mitigation, mediation, so on and so forth.

Well, the churches and the Muslim community over there do not have the infrastructure as we would say here, social workers to get the message out there, if it were not for the volunteers, and these religious leaders have come here to the United States, have been working with the White House, with the Department of State, with USAID, with our specific office, and through their volunteers and through the people that are inspired by faith that work with them, have been able to start building bridges and lessening the violence that has been happening.

These two examples, I can honestly speak from firsthand experience, would not be possible without the work of faith-based organizations and the volunteers they rely on, which we all know is the backbone of their structure.

MR. EISNER: Thanks. Let me jump to one of the hardest challenges. James, why don't you handle this first, and then anyone that would like to follow up. So many people when I talk about faith-based volunteering immediately assume proselytizing is a piece of the work, and if not a piece of the work, it is somehow in the back of people's minds, one of the reasons they want to go to other countries and meet people. How do you manage that?

MR. LINDSAY: I think that is a common misconception. I think people do adhere to that in many cases, but it has not been my experience. I just had my 20th anniversary at Catholic Volunteer Network, and have met a lot of volunteers and volunteer alumni over the years in our programs, and my experience has not been at all that is the primary focus, proselytization or evangelization.

There are certain programs where that is more of an emphasis than others, of course, but to me, it's not really the focus. I think our volunteers are doing health care and education and social services, and we have some of them that are more involved than others in pastoral ministry, but I really think our programs, the faith component, is more one of motivation on the part of a volunteer, him or

herself, not so much about influencing the others. In fact, in most of our programs, it is more a notion of accompanying the people and learning from them as much as you are also teaching them or helping them.

It's not about changing people and trying to convert them to your way of thinking. I think there are probably reasons why people have that conception. I think part of it is past transgressions on the part of people who have views, this kind of thing, and I think more recently the focus on kind of religious extremism has led to that notion as well. It is not at all my perception. We have over 20,000 volunteers that serve every year with our 200 member programs, about 1,450 of them served internationally last year. I have never heard any concern about that on the part of our programs.

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: If I could jump in, one of the interesting distinctions we think about a lot at Service Year Alliance, what drives somebody to serve, and if your faith drives you to serve, it can be just as worthwhile as a desire to pay back your student loans, the desire to get a job, as something just simply idealistic inside you that makes you want to do this. I think we sometimes mix up motivation with the service itself, and whether or not that includes proselytization.

The other thing I'd like to note is besides Repair and Catholic Volunteer Network, which are fantastic service programs, the best in the country, there are a number of others as well. We have Episcopal Service Corps and their Young Adult Service Corps actually serve internationally. Lutheran Volunteer Corps, young adult volunteers at the Presbyterian Church, just initial examples.

Many of those and others actually receive AmeriCorps funding, and a tenet of that is you cannot proselytize, and organizations don't. It's not a core tenet of what they do, actually.

I think that is another critical thing to remember, these public/private partnerships, which we have been talking about a lot today, include faith-based partnerships already, and they are very deeply engrained in American society without those transgressions that I think people consider when they first think about faith-based organizations, but in reality, they very rarely exist.

MR. VARGAS: A while ago, I was in New York at the United Nations, we were having a discussion. I said faith-based organizations, and somebody corrected me and they said well, why don't you use faith inspired. It kind of really stuck with me because I said yes, that is true, there are many that

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are faith inspired, and at USAID, we do a lot of public/private partnerships with businesses that are faith inspired that don't specifically prescribe to one faith.

That said, we do work a lot with many faith-based organizations, and one of the misconceptions that sometimes I think at the beginning when President Bush -- the previous panel said give credit where credit is due, she was talking about PEPFAR, President Bush in 2001 created the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships.

Really, this office was to work with religious leaders and faith-based organizations to better serve those in need. I think at the beginning, there were a lot of questions of okay, what exactly is the government going to provide these faith-based organizations.

Obviously, none of the funding that we offer can go towards any type of religious activity, but the majority of the recipients that are faith-based organizations are coming at it from a faith inspired -- I don't want to say theology but ideology, if you will, to better serve somebody else. That's where we work. At the beginning, it was much kind of changing the hearts and minds of government employees, where they talked about the establishment clause, separation of church and state, to say what we are going to do in the faith organizations that we work for is not proselytizing because that is not allowable under the law.

Right now, we count on faith-based organizations as primary partners, excellent implementing partners, and the relationship that they had with USAID, and I think it is indicative of the fact that we have been working with them for such a long time, we don't have this issue.

Once in a while we will get one organization that is asking some questions, but they are relatively new, we walk them through the process, and we just ensure that they are familiar with the limitations of what they can do with government funding.

It does happen. In different governments, they say faith-based organizations from the United States are out there to proselytize, and part of our work is to essentially educate them and just clarify the fact that any faith-based organization receiving U.S. government funding cannot proselytize and they are not going to do that. Our partners are very, very good about not doing that as well.

MR. LINDSAY: I was just going to say I think the establishment of that Office of Faith-Based & Community Initiatives really has brought faith-based service into China, and I think in a positive

way. I think people have often seen faith-based organizations or faith-based volunteers more in terms of welfare in the sense of helping people but not so much on the social and economic development side, which we are talking about today. I think that is a part that really needs a lot more work and there is not a lot that has been written about that.

MR. VARGAS: Definitely. If you look at it historically, faith-based adherence has been really kind of the driving force in international development.

MR. EISNER: I need to push on that. When I ran AmeriCorps and a lot of service programs, and we were under pressure from the White House to identify really good faith-based service programs that we could be really proud of. We touted the ones that we had. Frankly, it was incredibly hard, and I would say we were not very successful.

I think there is a level of suspicion within government and within our peer review system that kept pushing the faith-based applicants out of the pool. There is huge suspicion among faith-based organizations for getting government support, and there is something within the service movement that has sort of a progressive strand that is not terribly friendly with a lot of the faith-based organizations.

You know, I would say it is partly one of the reasons that in this room so few people raised their hands when I asked how many faith-based -- do you feel like you are really being more successful than we were?

MR. VARGAS: I think when CNCS was established in 1993, at the beginning of that, and under your leadership, I guess you had to deal with the bigger obstacles of it's something new, it's something related to faith.

MR. EISNER: But we had a lot of lawsuits.

MR. VARGAS: So, the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships was created in January of 2001. A lot of people believe that was kind of a reaction to 9/11, but it actually predates 9/11 by eight months, so President Bush created this office under an executive order eight months before.

USAID's Office was created on the 12th of December of 2002, so we have a long history, but I know from my predecessors that it was an uphill battle for them to work with the U.S. government to

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say look, we work with these faith-based organizations, we already are working with them, they are our partners on the ground, but more so in that sense of like now this is getting something that is here to stay.

Because we have had a longer track record, I honestly think that USAID, and because we work in areas where there is deep poverty and developing issues need to be addressed, and for the most part, it's the church, the mosque, the temple, whatever, that sometimes manages in parts that are not governable.

They have to work with them because we work with our implementing partners, we work with local solutions, we work with indigenous communities to do that, and many times those are the religious organizations, faith-based people.

So, for our office, I know I would consider that we are having success and it's not been that much of an uphill battle, but for other organizations, other offices, for instance, the Department of Justice, the Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnership Center there, the Department of Commerce, where we also have an office, the issue is a little bit more nuanced, and it is sometimes getting them on board.

It really depends. I know CNCS has been very successful in working with faith-based organizations, but that is because you have had a long track history with them, and your office has been in existence for quite some time, same with ours.

Right now, two years ago, Secretary Kerry established the Office of Religion and Global Affairs headed by my good colleague, Shaun Casey. At the beginning, there were many queries of how is there going to be a faith-based office or religion office working in the State Department.

Well, in few words or less, people looked to USAID and to the other offices that have been in existence prior to them as a way to say this is how government can work with them. We also have very strict rules about how we work and everything. If you ever suffer from insomnia, look at our website. There is a pretty big book that will give you the instructions of how we can work with faith-based organizations and faith-based organizations can work with us.

MR. EISNER: That rule book is why we at Repair right now are not a grantee because it's hard. Yasmeen, maybe you can answer first on this, although I would be interested in Jim and Eduardo's as well.

When you hear how hard and important the 2030 goals are, and you hear from Diane how strong the corporate engagement is, and talking about the Building Bridges Coalition, there is so much momentum, how critical would you say it is to have a different level of engagement among faith-based organizations and volunteers in order for us to actually meet the 2030 objectives?

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: Well, I think it is critical. You said a different level of engagement, and I think that's an interesting way of phrasing it actually right now. I think it's critical not just for the SDGs, as we heard earlier, there is an enormous population of young people under the age of 35 around the world, we can't accomplish anything without them, number one.

Number two, we can't accomplish much without faith-based organizations either because in many communities across the country, they are the trusted entities on the ground, and we have to be very realistic about that when we think through that.

I think also all these institutions, faith-based government, the UN, all the types of international development work we do, these are institutions that have growing levels of distrust actually amongst young Americans.

I think one of the things you guys actually need more than you may realize is us, you need young people to be able to actually change that distress level, and be able to come in and say we need a different level of impact coming from faith-based organizations, coming from government, coming from international development organizations, and that cannot be accomplished without young people at the table. I think that is really critical.

The other thing, too, when it comes to accomplishing a lot of the goals that we have heard about today, is one of the things that the Service Year Alliance is so proud of when it comes to our partnership with the Building Bridges Coalition, so for those of you who are in the room, I really encourage you to think about working with Building Bridges and us as we think about what is necessary in order to certify organizations and to have service members, Americans here in the United States serving abroad, we already have a series of criteria that is available for domestic organizations, but we are working on expanding that. We need to be part of the solutions that we're talking about, these 2030 goals.

I would encourage you guys to work with BBC to do that. I hope that you will participate because we would really like to have a more broadening of a tent, so to say. I know we hear that phrase a lot. We can't accomplish any of those without faith-based organizations, without young people, to have a broader tent, but it takes partnership to create in order to accomplish those goals.

MR. LINDSAY: I read a study from the University of California at San Diego that asked people what was their primary motivation for serving, and 84 percent said it was to alleviate poverty. That fits in very well with the sustainable development goals, and also I think just the faith-based groups, whether it is Christian, Muslim, Jewish or whatever. I think so many of the values that run across those different faiths really fit in so well with the dignity of the human person, the care of creation, the restoring justice, all those things are things we naturally aspire to anyway, so I think they fit in very well with the 2030 goals.

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: One of the things you just said that it reminded me of when it comes to goals, there is another sort of fusion between the way we see things changing in the faith-based space and the way we see things changing amongst young Americans.

A perfect example of that is the environment. We are seeing a huge sort of change on the way to interact with environmental change, and the difference they feel is critical, both to themselves as people of faith and to the future of our nation and our world, and we see that being critical to young people as well.

There is a lot of intersections here with the way people of faith are interacting with development. It is also changing the same way that can impact these goals critically.

MR. VARGAS: Going back to the SDGs, when the Charter of the United Nations was written, it says "We the people," part of that "We the people" -- an integral part of the United Nations system has been the role of civil society, civil society including secular and faith-based organizations.

I know the General Assembly resolution that was passed by Japan and Brazil, two missions that have a lot of influence that are not part of what was passed to integrate volunteerism into the sustainable development goals 2030 agenda, had been because of a lot of influence and a lot of lobbying from the UN executive committee, which has a great majority of faith-based organizations.

These faith-based organizations, most of the time when you associate faith-based organizations, they are preaching from the pulpit of ethics and morality, and I know, for instance, Japan and Brazil, having colleagues at those missions, were quite persuaded by this and really see the importance of this.

This was done by faith-based organizations. This was partly done by faith inspired people, many of them which are volunteers representing their organizations at the United Nations.

MR. EISNER: Questions? If you don't come up with them, I'll ask you. Yes? Give us your name and organization.

QUESTIONER: My name is Jim Swarovski, and I worked for many years with a non-religious affiliated volunteer organization. As we worked abroad, maybe more than half of the local hosts that we had were faith-based organizations in those countries. Those were the groups that were involved in human and community development in those countries as opposed to the governments normally.

I was just wondering if that is your experience, and if there is a way of sharing that experience more broadly in the United States because it just seems to me we have a much greater separation between the two than I experienced working abroad.

MR. LINDSAY: I think to a certain extent it is our experience. I think in other countries where our volunteers are serving, it is true there is a greater latitude and leeway for them to be involved in those kinds of activities even more than the governmental structures. It depends on where you are. We are in about 114 countries. It's not that way everywhere, but certainly I can resonate with what you were saying.

MR. EISNER: Other questions? Yes?

QUESTION: Hi, my name is Horim, and I'm a fellow from Pakistan serving here in D.C. My question to you is when it comes to faith-based organizations, it always comes to our mind that it is kind of an exclusive club for people who associate themselves with certain religion or a certain sector. When will these faith-based organizations be more inclusive to admit people or to provide an opportunity to people from all different kinds of faiths to be a part and work with them? Thank you.

MR. LINDSAY: I think that is a great question. I think it is true our faith-based, in terms of their sponsorship, and many of them are very open to accepting volunteers who may be searching and exploring their faith, so I don't think you have to be at a certain level or certain degree of faith.

On the other hand, there is a certain expectation that it is a faith-based community so there are certain expectations, so probably somebody that didn't want, for example, to have occasional prayer or wasn't comfortable with that kind of thing, that probably would not be the best program.

I would say that on the whole, our programs really are not that rigid in terms of expecting someone to be at a certain level or depth of faith, I think as long as there is an openness to explore. I don't know if you have other thoughts.

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: Forgive me if I said this earlier. There is sometimes an expectation that service with an organization will be one way and it takes a leap of faith on the part of the person going to serve that they may have those perceptions themselves when walking into these experiences.

I think that is just one thing to keep in mind, that we don't often actually know the core tenets, values, and experience of those people serving in those organizations until we hear from them in person. I would encourage anyone thinking about it to do a little bit of research up front and see if your perceptions are actually what turns out to be a reality, but keep those statistics in mind that we have many organizations that are faith-based or inspired that engage people of all faiths and none, but that is not a regularity.

MR. VARGAS: I was at a meeting the other day and we were talking about specifically the question you brought up, if somebody fits into this faith, organizations, somebody said well, interfaith-based organizations, IFBOs, and I said no more acronyms, we don't need any more acronyms. That is something we have enough of.

Say, for instance, if you go to Internationale, a good majority of the people working there are Muslim, and that is a Catholic organization. There are many organizations that as we were talking about earlier that are faith inspired. Essentially, if you look at the basic tenets, one is humanity, do well for others, so on and so forth. You could work with different organizations.

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I know Islamic Relief USA has people that are not Muslim. Catholic Relief Services has people that are not Catholic. World Vision has people from all over the place.

It is essentially looking for them and looking at these other organizations. My experience has been organizations that are very strict and who participates in them typically have a religious component to the work they do, whether that be proselytizing or engaging in some type of study, or engaging in some type of service activity that is exclusive for the members.

If you're going to participate in that, as Yasmeen said, just make sure it fits into the model that you're looking for to participate in.

MR. EISNER: I also just want to note, I heard a lot of openness to the idea that faith-based organizations have a lot of inclusion, and certainly Repair does as well. I also want to note there are lots of other -- there are fraternities that volunteer and do overseas service, and in order to be part of that program, you have to be a member of the fraternity.

Companies, when IBM sends its employees overseas to do volunteering, you have to be an IBM employee in order to be doing that kind of service.

The idea that every program has to be open to everybody doesn't actually on its face make a whole lot of sense.

Steve?

MR. CULBERTSON: Hi, I'm Steve Culbertson from YSA, Youth Service America. I would say just a comment and a question. The comment is that we work around the world, 125 countries with kids. The vast majority of them had their first experience in a faith-based, Sunday school or their temple, their mosque, their church. Faith is a really critical on ramp for children to have their very first volunteering experience.

Although that is juxtaposed against the fact that the fastest growing religion in the world is none of the above. We have sort of an issue of looking forward into the future.

I would point out the Google study that was done last year, and I wanted to ask you about how you think this affects the faith-based community, because what Google discovered is 49 percent of us are interested by-standers, their words. Interested by-standers. They want to help, they want to contribute, but they are waiting to make a connection to who they are.

I would think faith would be a really, really critical bridge that if the faith-based organizations could figure out how to build that bridge between faith and the SDGs, let's say, we could have an extraordinary outpouring, because that enlightened self-interest of their faith, I would think, and I'm curious what you think, could be that bridge that would make them no longer by-standers but active players.

MR. LINDSAY: Catholic Volunteer Network does a lot of recruitment on college campuses. About 70 percent of our volunteers are 21 to 25 years of age. That is our primary outreach, on college campuses. I like what was said earlier on the panels, early retirees or people who are retired, living longer, healthier lives, having more time to devote to volunteerism, we are seeing that number go up, too, 55 plus years.

I like, Steve, what you said about tying it in with the 2030 SDGs because when we recruit volunteers, it is talking more about service in a general sense, but to really give them some specific things. I doubt that very many people know what the 17 points are, the 169 targets of the 2030 SDGs.

I really like the idea of having something clearly to focus on to kind of connect them and find a niche where they might belong.

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: I think it's actually an opportunity for faith-based organizations and communities of faith in particular. It's not just an opportunity for development or organizations trying to make an impact, it is actually critical to faith communities. Faith communities are seeing -- I'm very defensive of them but in reality, they are losing adherence, and that is because -- this is well known -- lack of an ability to really change with the world as it changes and make themselves relevant to the young people who are walking out their doors.

I'm not familiar with the Google study, but I would venture a guess that is not millennials. I think that is probably a much wider breadth of the American population. I think that's another reason why I come back to young people; many young people aren't interested by-standers, that doesn't resonate for us. We have gotten up off our chairs. We're not by-standers right now.

I think it is actually interesting to think about not only the opportunity for these organizations to make impacts but for faith-based organizations to sort of grow with the people around them and make themselves relevant again to a growing number of young people who although they are

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none's and have no particular affiliation, still are highly spiritual, that's not included actually in the measurements. I think there is another opportunity that we see there as well.

MR. EISNER: Can I just ask our Repair the World full-time fellows to quickly stand and wave? Thank you for being here. (Applause) They do their full-time service, Steve, doing what you talked about, which is basically connecting the community and millennials with their core value of wanting to make the world better, and doing it through the Jewish lens.

MR. VARGAS: Maybe because in the office where I work, what my portfolio is, I don't see that and just based off my experience, I wouldn't agree with that. I see a growing trend of people volunteering with faith-based organizations. I see the importance of faith-based organizations and their volunteers in government.

As I said, in 2001, we started with one, the White House Office of Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and now we have 13, 11 of which focus on domestic issues, 2 of which focus internationally. Next year, the Peace Corps has a faith-based initiative that hopefully next year will become solidified as a faith-based center, then we will have 14.

We see this kind of office of civil society engagement towards faith-based organizations being replicated throughout not only in the United States Government, as I said, with the Peace Corps, but throughout other international organizations and other governments.

The World Bank, just right down the street, they have a faith-based initiative, started up about a year and a half ago, they are growing. The United Nations, the UNFPA Population Fund has an interagency taskforce on religion and development which at some point in time I foresee is going to evolve into an office, and I really see this being an evolution because of the presence of faith-based organizations within the United States, within the UN nation systems, both at the Secretariat and Economic and Social Council. Germany, the development agency for Germany, actually has created an office for that as well.

This is something that is growing, this is something where we get queries about how does it work, how has it worked in the United States, what services do we provide, how can we help them because this is something people are wanting to replicate.

Many times, our office, particularly the Center for Faith-Based & Community Initiatives, seems to get the highest amount of internship applications based on the interest of religion, development, and diplomacy. Diplomacy and development, they can do that at the State Department or various offices at USAID, but we get them specifically and we have the highest amounts because religion is in there, whether or not adherence to a specific faith or not, that's the topic of interest to them.

MR. EISNER: We have about 10 minutes. There is a cluster of questions over there. I think there is one over there. We will hear them all at once and then we will answer them and close out.

QUESTIONER: Hi, my name is Kim Smolik. I'm the executive director of Franciscan Mission Service, which is a Catholic faith-based full-time service organization. I've been doing this work for about 12 years. I am really interested in highlighting what faith-based service organizations do that is not apologetic but actually adds value to this movement.

I feel like sometimes in this space we are often doing apologetics, so I just want to highlight a question that David had raised to the panel about the leaning of this movement of service tends to be more towards the progressive but the faith-based environment might be a little bit not in that space.

What I have noticed over the years is that the environment that I'm in is that we do attract people let's just say on the right and the left that come to our organization. The nature of being a faith-based organization is the holistic approach we take, which Jim spoke to, that the volunteers live in community, they engage in meals together, they engage in social analysis and reflection, they pray together, and we bring together people on the right and the left that are with each other for at least a year if not more, so what is happening there is because they have come to know each other face to face, they begin to listen to each other in a way that's different, in a space where the right and the left are rarely coming together.

Service is the meeting point, at least in the Catholic Church, where both the right and the left agree this is how we get things done together. I see the faith-based movement and volunteerism as being a place that's really good at bringing sort of both sides of the aisle together for this next generation of leaders to be able to listen and dialogue and value each other.

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So, my question is, one, have you also seen that, are you leveraging that, and also what other areas do you see faith-based volunteerism having something different to offer -- not different -- what's the value add without just it being apologetic.

QUESTIONER: Hi, my name is Rachel and I'm working with World Bank's faith-based initiative. I am just wondering, in your experiences, what are the ways that you have seen SDGs -- faith-based organizations engage with SDGs? What are the broader ways they can actually really add? We see they have a huge contribution potential, and a lot of the problem comes in communicating to them what the SDGs are, just because the SDGs aren't too well known, and we know they have a huge potential in advocacy, in education, and we have heard a lot about volunteerism, but do you have any other distinct or unique aspects that may not be so obvious as how they can add to that. Thank you.

QUESTIONER: Hi, I'm Ariel Agrais, an Archer fellow, and my question is actually very similar, I appreciated the distinction between faith inspired and faith-based, I wanted to see more your ideas and where you see perspective for those actually faith-based organizations that more have the angelica part of their ministry, how they do their service, have that as an integral part of who they are, seeing how you see you can still leverage those relationships, because in many cases, those organizations are deep rooted into different communities around the world. I just really wanted to hear your thoughts.

MR. EISNER: We will take one more question and then we are going to wrap up.

QUESTIONER: Hi. My name is Joyce Friedenber, and I'm with USAID. I have a completely disconnected sort of question, more on the operations side. I was a volunteer with Jesuit Volunteer Corps, and I ran into the issue -- this was 20 years ago -- coming back from my volunteer experience and not having the same sort of benefits that the Peace Corps volunteers had.

I'm wondering if the faith-based organizations have taken on that battle at all in the last 20 years.

MS. SHAHEEN-McCONNELL: Two quick things. I will just address two of them, because I know some of my colleagues are better equipped to answer a couple more. Kim's question highlighting faith-based service years and how they can come from the posture of not being apologetic any longer for various reasons, I really thought about your question, I think that is a great one.

I think two different things. Number one, the pride of young people that I see in serving in those organizations is -- I hope the demographic problem will no longer be there. I see that pride in young people serving in organizations like many I mentioned earlier, and I hope you are fostering that within your communities to say this is something that we are doing that is part of a movement that you see happening around America.

That is one of my jobs at the Service Year Alliance, ensuring that you feel that way, that you are no longer apologetic for your service in a faith-based corps, and rather you are part of -- to use this phrase one more time -- a change that is happening across America regardless of intention. That's the first critical thing I want to say.

The second is the value add, when it comes to faith-based organizations, again, I speak from a perspective of seniority with service organizations, but there are two critical things I want to call out for those of you who are not very familiar with them, the first is ability to foster community within the faith-based service organizations that I've seen to be almost unparalleled. I've seen some on the ground, I've seen Peace Corps workers have a similar sort of experience, but other than that, it's really unique to faith-based organizations, and it is something young people these days are really struggling for, a sense of community with other people that continue to have these same questions that we do.

I hope young people will start to turn to faith-based organizations and if they decide to join one that is of one community or one that is welcoming people of all different faiths or none together to foster that sense of community, I think it's critical.

I also think it's critical to nation building as Americans, I think it is something -- you mentioned sort of an ability for people to come from both the left and the right to serve together and to have a deeper sense of empathy that we know from every statistic we have seen is really lacking in America today.

I feel that same way about service years outside of faith-based organizations. I see it amongst people who have served in a civilian capacity, and people who have served in a military capacity. Those two groups of people have something unique to bond them together as either a Peace Corps volunteer or a JVC member internationally, you have a certain deeper sense of empathy and

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respect for someone who served in the military because they have gone through a similar hardship as you.

I see that coming the opposite way, from members of military as well. I think it is critical to our nation moving forward that we have experiences within faith-based organizations and outside. That deeper level of trust that we are going to develop that we don't have right now is part of that demographic shift that I see happening if we do this correctly.

The only other thing I would say quickly to your point about JVC is we are seeing change like that happen all the time, but it takes our organizations collectively standing up and saying we need to look out for each other in this system, and regardless of whether JVC or Peace Corps, you need a certain level of structures around you when you come home to make sure you are better able to reintegrate.

Vanessa was talking about student loans, having a coalition of people, one of the things we are trying to provide is a broader tent that can advocate for that.

MR. EISNER: Thank you for answering so many of those questions. Eduardo and Jim, we have like 35 to 40 seconds.

MR. VARGAS: Real quick, about FBOs being apologetic, I wouldn't be, USAID -- my colleague can correct me if I'm wrong -- we see faith-based organizations as integral implementing partners. We rely on you quite often and the Obama administration has been very keen about promoting faith-based organizations and participation in the work that we do, both internationally and domestically.

To my colleague from the World Bank, FBOs working with SDGs, I know a lot of it is communicating and a lot of FBOs sometimes work independently. You know very well as all people in government do, right now we are working with the Joint Lending Initiative on the PARD, which the acronym escapes me right now, but it essentially kind of a blueprint of how faith-based organizations can all work together, leverage their strengths, their knowledge, and their numbers to be able to be fruitful and big implementing partners in the SDGs 2030 development agenda.

I didn't quite get the question, but what I can tell you is we rely heavily on faith-based organizations to address issues with that particular community. There are many places in El Salvador I would not have been able to go, USAID would not have been able to go, the Salvadorian government

would not have been able to enter, if it weren't for the faith-based organizations and the evangelical churches that were really kind of the respect of that area, in those places.

Thank you for that, and just play to your strengths, because that is invaluable. That is something that government and many organizations don't have.

MR. LINDSAY: I would just say to Kim's question about more progressive and perhaps more conservative, I do believe service really is a meeting point to bring people together, and we see that with young adults coming from all stripes these days, and most of our volunteers are young adults. I can really relate to that and I've heard that actually from other programs as well.

I think service can bring people together, not just the people we serve but the volunteers themselves.

MR. EISNER: Well, you have brought us together today, please thank our great panel.
(Applause)

MR. CAPRARA: Thank you, David, thank you, panel. Let's give them another round.
(Applause) I'm David Caprara, I'm BBC chairman, and a non-resident fellow here at Brookings Global Economy. I want to thank again all the robust panels this morning.

For those who came this morning, we had two routes of registration for those of you that registered through the general Brookings website for the event, the forum, the official program, is now concluded.

For those of you who pre-registered and are part of the afternoon sessions of the Building Bridges Coalition, duly noted by your badges, we have three private lunches. The first is a general BBC forum participant's lunch on the second floor. I think there will be ushers and movers for that.

Secondly, the BBC Board members and hosts, if you are one of the sponsors listed in the program, the red dot is for board members and hosts, and the most exciting at all is going to be in the Summers Room on the first floor for all of the youth fellows, and if we could give them a round of applause. (Applause)

They have been the voice, I'm told, and that David Eisner had a lot to do with driving social media and youth engagement into this conference, honoring that. We are really grateful. They are going to have their own lunch.

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However, if anyone came on your own through the central website here, we have sessions in the afternoon; you are most welcome to join. There is plenty of food in the Brookings cafeteria.

We reconvene at 2:30. At 2:30, what you heard this morning, a vision by Diane and Richard and colleagues, as well as the policy side, really amounts to a vision that is a multi-stakeholder effort to reach toward these goals.

We actually have sleeves rolled up roundtables all afternoon starting at 2:30. Any interested parties are warmly welcomed to be part of the discussion.

The first will be NGO engagement and achieving the 2030 goals, and the Service Year Alliance, MacKenzie Moritz is here, chief of staff, and will be guiding that along with Steve Rosenthal and Mike Beale in the Stein Room.

The Stein Room, if you walk out, it is the general lunch for conferees; go up the carpeted stairs, no need for an elevator, and when you get up there, that's lunch. That will also keep going, Steve, into your session at 2:30. We will have clean up at 2:15, the rapporteurs, you know who you are, they're young.

Secondly, campus engagement and SDG research, I call it two in one, really robust session. We have Dean Alan Solomont from Tisch College at Tufts University leading that session on the campus engagement side, and Dr. Ben Low, UNV researcher, with his counterpart working together globally on the international reports, and Brookings enjoys a long time relationship with a common benefactor of Washington University named Robert Brookings, where we have had a number of joint efforts. Ben has been the face of that partnership under Michael Sherradin.

That will be a very exciting meeting. Also at 2:30 in the Summers Room, I see President Kevin Quigley is here from Marlboro College. If you are here from an university, we hope you will join that, or a research group, and then within that session, they will subdivide.

Third, faith-based, this illustrious panel will be joined by Tim Shriver. Is Tim still here? You will want to hear more from Tim Shriver and David and their colleagues at 2:30, right next to the general lunch on the second floor, the Kresge Room, a very nice intimate room.

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Number four will be partnering for 2030 impacts, which will be in the St. Louis Room on the first floor. Diane Melley is here leading the charge, along with Corey and that team from IBM.

The last 2:30 working session will be national policy development and BBC engagement. This is a very important session to think about we are at a crossroads 2016 year, and what should all parties, as E.J. Dionne and others teed up, think about, and how can we further inform.

I see Glenn Blumhorst, one of the leaders of that, with the National Peace Corps Association, and Jim Swarovski, and Jonathan Pearson, and our own Helen Claire Sievers from the board.

These five. This is not an one off, these are action tracks. We have all these groups assembling to drive this into social media. At the end of the day, if it all works, the rapporteurs are going to roll up the ideas that you give them throughout the afternoon, at 4:00, into a computer with three to five action points, and they will be reported out at 4:30. Enjoy that.

We have some special announcements on the World Convention by Kathy Dennis, in Mexico City. Some excitement at the end, also with a reception, which will come on or about 5:15.

Any questions? Sorry for that long announcement. Lunch is now served either in the Brookings café, if you want to join the BBC or the other three spots. The St. Louis, if you are on the board or the host organization, you will get escorted.

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