



Voluntary Service development beyond a "Fortress Europe"

*Heading for a pan-European and inclusive
co-operation in voluntary service*

Kostelecke Horky, Czech Republic
27 November to 1st December 2003



CCIVS

Comité de Coordination du Service Volontaire International
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service



The present document was produced by Ayako Itoh for CCIVS, with documents that were written by Danijela Juric (prep.team), Olga Golichenko (prep.team), Francesco Volpini (participant) and Katri Suomi (participant). after the seminar, and printed with the support of the European Youth Foundation of the Council of Europe.

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The Report of the Seminar – CCIVS- Voluntary Service development beyond a “Fortress Europe”

Arrival day 27th November

Participants arrived relatively late in the afternoon. Therefore, there was no programme foresaw on the arrival day until the evening after the dinner.

After dinner, we had an unofficial programme of the seminar “new comer session of CCIVS”. Participants were called into the meeting room and sat in the circle. The staff of CCIVS, Ayako Itoh distributed “welcome pack of CCIVS”, which contains basic information and programmes of CCIVS and introduced briefly its philosophy and activities to the participants who were unfamiliar to the activities of CCIVS. It was done in the very interactive way. The participants were asked to raise hands when they were already knowledgeable of or had already worked with CCIVS and explained and share their knowledge of and experience with CCIVS. Some participants gave some examples of the projects that they had cooperated with CCIVS. Ayako stressed the point that CCIVS is a movement of Voluntary Service organisations in order to find a common ground to work with and define what Voluntary Service organisations can do together to contribute concretely to the global issues.

After the session, we asked participants to join the prep.team for the organisation of programmes and social events. From the participants got actively involved in assisting the prep-team.

Sashka, Nastya (Alternative-V) and Yana (Swallows) got actively involved in the Social Committee (SC), which has been “energizing” the work of the group during the whole seminar and organising social parties and games. Katri has been actively involved doing the reporting for the second day of the event.

The 1st day of the seminar, 28th November

Danijela Juric, the member of reparatory team from Volunteer Center Zegreb announced briefly the programmes of the seminar of the next three days.

1. History of East- West Cooperation

- Gianni Orsini, the president of CCIVS opened the seminar officially. He started off explaining the significance of this seminar by giving historical background of “West-East” cooperation. Gianni Orsini used a presentation, which was followed by a vivid and lively discussion from participants. Gianni’s presentation was concentrated on East West history of cooperation from SCI’s point of view. The participants contributed to the more wide sided point of view on the history. The following questions were raised:
- The definition of the regions not by geographical, but by more specific unique features of the countries.
- Details on the co-operation in volunteer field in Balkan region. One of the participants raised the issue of the change in volunteer sector before and after the war. “People believed in volunteer service before. A lot of big and constructive work was done by volunteers. The projects were very interesting and had lots of support. Now it is different, people are disappointed, everyone is involved just in the own problems.” Another issue which was pointed out was the visa problems for people from South-Eastern Europe. Later on, participants were coming back and developing this issue during the discussions of the seminar.

- Discussion on the place of Lithuania on the geographical map of East-West cooperation.
 - Explanation of the present geopolitical part of voluntary service cooperation in Russia.
 - Significance of pioneer movement in Soviet countries as the background for further development of volunteer movement in NIS countries.
2. Brief Introduction of existing network and platforms concerning E-W cooperation.

1) ICYE-Eastlinks presentation (by Olga Golichenko)

The first co-operation of ICYE and Eastlinks took place in November-December 1998 during 10-day training, on which ICYE was giving training to NGOs from Eastern Europe on EVS program. The co-operation was very successful and the first mutual EVS multilateral application was prepared for 1 February 1999 deadline. The project started on 1 September 1999.

The following countries have participated in the joint project.

- Finland, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria.
- Poland, Estonia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belaruss, Russia.

This quick and effective co-operation shows that there was a great need for this kind of co-operation in the region of Eastern Europe.

Overall 6 multilateral projects have been implemented. The last project was an EVS Pilot Project on HIV/AiDs. The Preliminary report of the project was presented on Evaluation meeting on Youth Program in February 2003. The project was picked as one of 3 out of many existing EVS projects.

Eastlinks and ICYE had been participated in 2-year Large Scale project. The aims of the project are:

- To stimuli bilateral EVS and other exchanges;
- To conduct seminars and trainings.

The project is very succesfull as it enabled many Eastern organisations to take part in bilateral projects and do diversificated volunteer exchanges.

As the results of mutual cooperation in May-June 2003 Ukrainian Association for Youth Co-operation "Alternative-V" has conducted a research on volunteer sector in Eastern, Central, South-Eastern and Western Europe. As the result of the project the following papers have been published: "Experiences of International Voluntary Service between Eastern, South-Eastern, Western Europe". "Youth work, Mobility, Voluntary Service in Central, Eastern, Western Europe".

2) ICYE-Eastlinks activities in SEE region (by Danijela Juric)

Just shortly Danijela informed us that ICYE, Eastlinks and voluntary organisations from the South East European region have done the Large Scale project within which there was 22 long term volunteers exchanged between West and Southeast. Almost two thirds of them were western volunteers hosted in SEE region.

Another very successful cooperation between these actors was INFO Project, through which big promotion of YOUTH Program of EC has been done in the SEE region. Lots of educational workshops and presentations to other NGOs in the region, that are not very much aware of YOUTH Program, were made by the direct partners to ICYE and Eastlinks in SEE region.

3) South East European Youth Network (SEEYN) (by Danijela Juric)

SEEYN is a network of non – profit, non – governmental youth organizations coming from different countries of South Eastern Europe. These organizations were brought together in 1999 by FRESTA “Peace and Stability Through Cross/Boundary Civil Society Collaboration” program of Danish Foreign Ministry and MS (Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke) as Danish partners. SEEYN was formed within the youth pillar of FRESTA and from the very beginning gathered very diverse organizations in respects of both ethnic and religious background and primary fields of work of members.

In a very short period of time, SEEYN had built efficient structure and good cooperation among the member organizations, therefore building its capacities to make a realistic impact on life conditions of youth in South Eastern Europe and empower young people to take care of their own societies.

SEEYN vision is to achieve stable region with developed mutual understanding, without prejudice among young people through their mobility, cooperation and active role in society. Our activities in the previous years were an attempt to live this vision, and we have chosen fields of volunteerism and public advocacy as our main focuses that were common to all youth organizations involved in this network.

The member organisations are very different in their daily work, but what is common for their engagement in SEEYN is the belief in voluntarism and cross-boundary exchanges as an important tool in regional co-operation for peace, stability and youth engagement in the society.

Since the organizations first met in December 1999, a wide range of activities has been carried out: Long and medium term volunteers have been exchanged between the organizations (62 of them); the number of workcamps held and young volunteers exchanged with all of Europe have increased dramatically; tailor-made training seminars has been held; and a huge Eco-Tour by bus across the region has linked the youth co-operation of SEEYN and other partners to the big global agendas for sustainable development. The purpose since the beginning was to unite all young people from the region who wanted to take part in the process of peace and democracy building. South Eastern Europe is a region where lots of intolerance and ethnic prejudice can be found. A youth network was seen as a powerful tool to bring down the borders and achieve broader cooperation at regional level. All countries in the region encounter similar problems characteristic for the period of transition from one society to another. Therefore, young people in all included countries experienced similar difficulties in their efforts to improve their social position. This is where networking offered big opportunities to individual organizations through resource and knowledge exchange. SEEYN was designed as wide and strong network of youth organizations with different focal points. This diversity in both ethnical and professional sense was intended to enable as broad approach as possible. The region could be improved as an entity only if all geographic areas were covered and if every problem in these societies was addressed properly.

SEEYN was initiated by Danish partners, including FRESTA and MS, intermediating agency from Denmark, in 2000. Instead of starting new organizations in all countries, the program focused on identifying existing youth organizations and giving them common course of action.

Representatives from all countries in SEE region had met in Denmark in 2000 and decided to start working together as a network. From this point on, young people from 11 selected organizations continued to regularly meet and enhance mutual cooperation and understanding.

In 2003 the SEEYN Conference was organized. The Conference was also a part of the networks expansion strategy. The Conference resulted in the adoption of 9 new organizations as associated members. After two years without expansion, this is quite a development. The inclusions reflect network members' desire to include areas of tension, ethnic groups and geographical area not previously represented in the SEEYN. Examples of this are the new organizations in Vukovar, Livno, Bitola, Pristina, Sofia and Tirana.

3) YAP and East-West relations (by Regis Colin)

Just as a reminder YAP has started as a peace organisation and not as a workcamp or youth organisation. Thus the exchanges were not a big part of the activities until the late sixties and even then, remained minor until the development of some of the branches in the eighties.

At the same time it is important to stress that YAP does not have any working group to work on the topic of Eastern Europe in order to respect the independence of the work of the branches. We also prefer to have seminars, ad-hoc workshops or study visits in order not to have a heavy structure and rather let the members react, express or develop activities depending on the current situation. This is also valid for the other regions.

To speak about the topic in the name of YAP International is a bit difficult as most of the activities have rather been developed at national level.

Anyway here is a brief overview of the current and past relations between Eastern and Western Europe within the frame of YAP.

Before 1989

YAP, which was called CMP at the time and was mainly made of Western European organisations, started to develop contacts with the countries in Eastern Europe through the network of CCIVS. YAP was then working with the official young Communist organisations (the Komsomols), mainly in Poland and also with other countries, depending on the projects that could be organised. It has to be noticed that these activities were organised at branch level with very limited impact on the international secretariat. Some organisations were invited to seminars or working groups but the contacts usually remained very formal with no follow-up.

After 1989

As we all know the relations could be made more easily and the number of activities and exchanges developed, especially with the creation of organisations in Central Europe.

In 1992, Romania and Hungary became associated groups and at the same time, branches were developing their exchanges with the other countries, as the projects and exchanges with the region were then very demanded.

It is important to mention that many branches joined programmes to send volunteers to refugee camps and the project in Pakrac during the war in former Yugoslavia. This led to contacts with organisations in the area and a strong attachment to some of the staff of the branches with the region.

Little by little, as the relations between Western and Eastern Europe normalised and because YAP was very much involved in the Middle East and Latin America, the importance of East-West relations decreased. During the Congress 1998, YAP decided to revive the relations with Eastern Europe and a study visit was then organised in Central and Eastern Europe (Poland, Cz Republic, Slovakia, Belarus, Ukraine and Russia) in 2000, and in the Balkans (Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia) in 2001.

At the moment, YAP has branches in Romania, Hungary and Russia and relations with most of the countries in the area (so do the branches). We are developing a centralised EVS with the Balkans and another one with Russia.

The issue of East-West has changed a lot recently as most of our activities and projects are led by persons from the two regions – it seems that the concept of East should be changed and the region divided in sub-regions as the realities are so different. It seems that we should focus more on the relations between the sub-regions and not remain at the basic level of east-West relations, which seem to be too restrictive and out-dated.

3. Presentation of organizations

All the participants were asked to introduce each other by stating:

- 1) Name of organization
- 2) Name of participant
- 3) Best experience in the organization of the last season

Concerning the third point, here are some of the answers:

- Successful work camps;
- Getting 5 Turkish volunteers to Italy (overcoming problems of visa);
- Succeeding to get a colleague from the Democratic Republic of Kongo to the study visit to INEX-SDA (supported by the Solidarity Fund of CCIVS).
- Participation in EVS Pilot Project on HIV/AiDs.
- Sending a volunteer to Nepal.
- Increased number of EVS volunteers.
- Having 5 international volunteers during summer season.

To ask the third question was a good way to start knowing the activities of each organisation and opened up the discussion among them.

4. Hopes, expectation and fears of participating organisation

This session was lead by Olga and Danijela. The results of the hopes, expectations and fears can be found in the Annex 2.

5. Exhibition: “*Volunteerism in my organization and country*”

The exhibition was conducted in the form of the interview by prep. team and participants to the each presenter. The following questions were asked from participants: It was co-ordinated by Olga and Ayako as the main interviewer for the presenter to lead the discussing by asking essential questions to disclose the differences and similarities of the activities they have and the issues that they are confronting in an organisation in the each region.

- What are the specialities of your involvement in workcamps?
- What are the relations with your organisations with government, public funding, business, journos, church?
- What is the motivation of your organisations to take part in the seminar?
- On what level are you working? Regional/National/International
- On what level do you want to work?
- What is the level of the development of volunteerism in your country?
- What is the strategy of PR of your organisation?
- What would be the word, which would be able to describe the volunteer movement in your country?
- What are the main problems/needs of the development of volunteer movement in your country?
- What are the factors which stimuli the development of volunteer work in your country?
- What are the main regions of your work?

The working day was finished with internal evaluation “Sandwich” (standing in a circle shoulder by shoulder and saying positive-negative-positive thing). International evening closed the day.

2nd Day of the Seminar, 29th November

6. Examples of CCIVS activities

After a short energizer organized by social committee, Ayako explained in details about the programs after the seminar and new cooperation with Unesco of CCIVS that can be useful to the members presented to develop or widen the perspective of their activities.

Projects/Program of CCIVS which concern the organisations present:

Solidarity Fund

It is a fund contributed by CCIVS member organisations in order to reinforce exchange among organisations with less opportunities, meaning that it encourages North – South and South- South exchange. Interested organisation pay 1 percent of the inscription fee of the volunteers of last season. *North means the countries above GDP 10 000 USD and all the rest are the « South » category. It means that some countries in Europe can benefit from this fund.

Asia Europe Young Volunteer Exchange (2004)

It is financed by Asef – Asia Europe Foundation – to promote exchange between ASEM countries between Asia and Europe. The call will be sent out at the beginning of 2004.

Global campaigns on the different issues

International Year of Freshwater – Raising awareness of Globalization and voluntary service etc.

To be active in CCIVS for voluntary service movement :

CCIVS news

It is the bulletin where member finds the report the work of the secretariat and to share the information of our members among members. It treats a number of different interesting and useful themes

General Assembly of CCIVS

It takes once in three years. It will take place in the next year 2004 in Africa. This is where all the members gather to express their idea and politics on voluntary service movement to take decision on the direction of the activities of CCIVS.

Actions for volunteersim:

Exhibition on volunteerism

As a part of the follow – up of the International Year of Volunteers 2001 assigned by UN (according to the resolution of UN General Assembly in 1997 A/RES/52/17), CCIVS organises the exhibition on youth volunteerism in cooperation with the Section for Youth of Unesco. The aim of the exhibition is to show the diversity of the activities of volunteerism through the photos taken by the member organisations of CCIVS. CCIVS lead campaign on volunteerism during the year of 2001 with the International member organisations such as Yap, SCI and ICYE and partners such as Alliance and Avso. It was co-organised and financed by Section for Youth of UNESO. The aim of IYV was to:

- Identify common objectives and problems
- Raise awareness of the voluntary service
- Define future direction of the movement of voluntary service

The recommendations taken at that time was submitted to the UN.

Declarations as a volunteer movement

Ex: CCIVS circulated the declaration for peace when the war in Iraq was declared.

Uesco Programmes open to members through CCIVS :

Since the Executive Board of Unesco took place in 2002, CCIVS is granted with « Formal relations of association » with Unesco, which facilitates CCIVS and its members organisations to work in the cooperation with Unesco.

Participation Programme

Every year CCIVS introduces projects from member organisations to this Participation Programme. It is a program of Unesco under the External Relation and Cooperation Sector, which allows NGO to work together and cooperate with Unesco on the project basis. NGO can draft the project proposal and submit it to P.P. and once the project is accepted by the ERC, the NGO can obtain the financial and/or logistical support of Unesco to carry out the project. The program is open to the organisations with formal relations or the organisations affiliated to the organisations with formal relations. Therefore, members of CCIVS can put forward their project through CCIVS.

The cooperation on the project basis with different sectors of Unesco

CCIVS closely follows up the priority of their field of activities. The member organisations can submit project proposal with the consultation of CCIVS to the sectors.

Cooperation with Youth Section on the consultation base

Youth Section of Unesco is one of the very close partner of CCIVS when we work on the Youth issues. Youth Section is a transversal section within Unesco and its aim is to make sure all the sectors of Unesco work with or for Youth in their programmes. CCIVS is identified as one of the key actor to implement the project in the field concerning youth voluntary service project.

Participation to the Executive board/ General Assembly of Unesco

CCIVS is invited to give a voice as Voluntary Service NGO to the both Executive board and General Assembly. CCIVS represent all the CCIVS member organisations to transmit their ideas and messages.

Participation to the International Conference of NGO

It takes place every two years and comprises all NGOs maintaining official relation with Unesco. The year 2003 is organised on the theme “ Common Global Good: access, sharing, role of NGO”. CCIVS was responsible for a workshop of the “Common good and future generations, which role for Youth?”. The members of CCIVS are invited to participate to the workshop.

Participation to the Youth Forum of Unesco

Unesco holds Youth Forum prior to the General Assembly of Unesco in order to include the voice and increase the participation of young delegate under 30 years of age from Unesco member states to participate to the General Assembly of Unesco. CCIVS is invited to participate and send its delegate to the forum as observer. The delegates of CCIVS do not have a right to vote but can participate in the workshops and give input to their forum. Every year, CCIVS invite all the member organisations to send their interested volunteers to participate.

7. Information sharing among organizations

Some keywords and themes that repeatedly mentioned during the exhibition by a number of organisations were written down and summarised by prep.team. In this session, we worked in three different working groups discussing the existing problems that came out from the exhibition session and come up with possible solutions within voluntary work. The specific topics of the working groups were 1.) Lack of Recognition of Voluntarism, 2.) Lack of Regional Co-operation and 3.) 'Perversion' of Voluntarism. All the groups had about 40 minutes to answer five given question on their topic. The questions were 1.) What are the existing problems/needs of organisation/ country in voluntary service? 2.) How often they occur? 3.) How were you facing these problems? 4.) What would be the best solutions? 5.) What would be the role of the CCIVS in solving these problems?

As the topics were different the approach of the groups varied. Some groups felt that it was not necessary to answer all the given questions and instead they focused on some of the questions. For this reason the report is divided into the three topic areas of the working groups and within each topic the five questions are used as a structure even though they are not all answered..

LACK OF RECONGNITION OF VOLUNTARISM

1. What are the existing problems/needs of organisation/ country in voluntary service?

The working group on lack of recognition of voluntarism identified several problems within voluntary service, which are listed in random order below.

Volunteers are viewed in a bad light and their role is not understood. Equally Non-governmental organisations' work is not respected.

In many countries there is a lack of legislation and regulations on voluntary work. Even if there is some legal framework, its implementation is lacking.

In regards to voluntary service, many organisations and companies take volunteers for wrong reasons. Sometimes volunteer is wanted as it looks good on official papers.

Many potential volunteers question why they should pay to do voluntary work or why in the first place they should work without salary. Some countries are also faced with the problem that the volunteers they receive get more money (pocket money, accommodation etc.) than locals.

Host families are difficult to get for the volunteers. Potential families do not see how they could benefit from having a volunteer living with them for a certain period. Many families consider that hosting a volunteer is a burden rather than a good experience.

In some areas voluntarism is such a new concept that the people want to treat the volunteers as guests rather than voluntary workers.

2. How often they occur?

3. How were you facing these problems?

4. What would be the best solutions?

In regards to the solutions the group considered there to be many solutions to improve the recognition of voluntarism. After brainstorming all the possible solutions, it became clear that all the solutions are connected to one another. Therefore, the group felt that solutions should be presented as a loop with connections. After drawing the loop it also became apparent that every connection of the loop reinforced the next connection as a result the loop was drawn as a reinforcing loop with plus signs to indicate this.

The elements used in the loop are the following:

- Promotion (using international days)
- Experience rather than information overload
- Connection with non-formal education
- Experience
- Training i.e. information sharing among all the members
- Evaluation
- Research (co-operate with all the international voluntary service organisations),
- Continuous reflection
- Lobbying (joint campaigns)
- Benefits from voluntarism

As this loop goes around it reinforces the recognition of voluntarism and the more rounds the better recognition of voluntarism we will have.

5. What would be the role of the CCIVS in solving these problems?

CCIVS could help by creating a database from which all the voluntary organisations could gather information on what the other organisations have done. In other words, to have a list of best practices.

LACK OF REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

1. What are the existing problems/needs of organisation/ country in voluntary service?

The working group on lack of regional co-operation pointed out that at the moment people lack motivation and commitment to co-operate on the regional level. In addition, when organisations have started to co-operate it has been difficult to know who to contact and who would be responsible for a certain area. Equally, it has been problematic to figure out what type of meeting would be most suitable and who should participate in these meetings. Most of all regional co-operation has not been that effective as there is a lack of funds, information and initiatives.

After defining the general problems behind the lack of regional co-operation the working group focused on the concept of regionalisation. The groups pointed out that in Europe there is a problem of sub-regions within the whole region. The representation of sub-regions has not been that good and the transfer of knowledge has not been effective.

Intra and inter sub-regions activities.

2. How often they occur?

Those problems are a daily reality especially when dealing with some regions (Eastern Europe, Balkans)

3. How were you facing these problems?

No concrete solution was found so far as it involves also problem of motivating vols, according to the situations many ad-hoc provisions were adopted

4. What would be the best solutions?

In terms of solutions the group identified some concrete proposals. For example, the group felt that there was a need to promote activities between Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus as these countries share a similar background and culture and at the moment are not co-operating. In addition, the working group on lack of regional co-operation expressed that they have many concrete proposals to improve the situation but listed only two more. These were to create a co-operation between SEEYN and BUM and have observers in sub-regions for the CCIVS.

5. What would be the role of the CCIVS in solving these problems?

PERVERSION OF VOLUNTARISM (structures, finances, narrow fields of projects)

1. What are the existing problems/needs of organisation/ country in voluntary service?

The working group on Perversion of voluntarism identified several existing problems and needs within their topic are, which are the following.

Difficulty to explain voluntary service (and its financial consequences for the volunteers and local communities, specially in the case of “too well financed programs”, like EVS) according to the reality of the countries and regions; lack of recognition and funds that leads to lack of solid structure and long-term prospective.

Too much importance given to financial aspects and direct or indirect benefits, both for the volunteers and organisations (i.e. pocket money, language course, holidays - “black work”, funding source without real projects, etc.) instead of pay attention to the educational aspects and personal and collective commitment.

Need to have projects and cooperation out of (but still using) volunteer exchange.

Need to have a better picture of partners organisation and their local realities and fields of action, including sharing knowledge on a technical and “human” level, including how to access to particular funds for regions, type of projects and organisations that could exist in other regions and countries, and including long term cooperation to build-up new activities through reciprocal training in the respective fields of competence.

Difficulties to create the link between local actions and needs of our organisations and international partners’ ones, and to follow-up the possible out coming of each volunteer project and to connect it to the ones of our partner organisations.

Difficulties to develop new fields of actions using the existing human and financial resources of our organisations.

2. How often they occur?
3. How were you facing these problems?
4. What would be the best solutions?

The working groups on Perversion of voluntarism identify several solution to solve the existing problems and needs.

For example they considered that it is important to increase the sources of information about existing and potential partners through: databases and documents explaining the main field of work and the organisations' realities, reciprocal study visits, long-term trainings (mainly for staff or other potential multipliers) using and exchanging the existing capacities and knowledge of the organisations in their main fields of action, sharing contacts with institutional and not institutional bodies that could help the partners implement their programs (when our org. don't have the knowledge that is needed).

Improve the trainings and follow-up for volunteers and all the other actors of a voluntary service project (local communities, other organisations, etc.)

Lobby work.

5. What would be the role of CCIVS in solving these problems?

CCIVS can help giving more detailed information about the members and all the networks, programs and institutions they're working with, creating virtual and physical spaces (like on the website or in a seminar like this one) for the members (and other partners) to have access to these common knowledge and values and use and improve them.

Promote common study visits in the frame of the global network and movement, specially to and from the regions where voluntary service is developing or facing problems; the aims and the results of these visits should be part of a common process and help to implement both the general plan of action of the network and particulars bilateral or multilateral projects, giving all the members the same possibility to have access to information.

Promote more "technical" trainings with specific topics, using the internal potential of member organisations (i.e. ICYE training seminar for Latin American organisations on how to manage EVS program application and finances).

Continue international lobby work and help regional and national lobby work, also trough common campaign and creating links between existing projects and actions on same topics (i.e. Freshwater guide, International day of the volunteer, etc.)

Coordinate common projects, specially innovative ones, giving technical, "moral" and when possible financial help through all the channels it has access to (Unison and United Nation System, European Commission, European Council, etc.) and also internal resources (Solidarity Fund, Publications, etc.)

After presenting the results of the three working groups. All the participants were divided into four groups to list down all the sources of founding they have.

8. Fundraising for the potential projects

The prep. team divided participants into working groups according to the region of their origin since it was thought that depending on regions, there are specificities of the projects and activities that they have and thus the contacts that participants have of funding sources would vary accordingly. After making a list of all the funding possibilities by region in group, one of the participants from each group introduced their list in the plenary. The list was sometime added by the participants from other groups to be exhaustive. The outcomes of the working groups are found in the Annex 3.

9. Identifying organizations with same objectives and priorities of action

The session was coordinated by Ayako with the rest of prep.team. Ideas came out from the working groups: **Lack of recognition of voluntarism, Perversion of voluntarism (volunteering structure, finances, narrow fields of voluntary projects) and Lack of regional co-operation** were summarized and put in the flip charts by prep.team. The flip charts were hanged up on the wall and post-it were distributed to all the participants. The participants were invited to re-read what they have discussed in the session 7 : *identifying common problems and needs* and put their post it with their names on the flip chart, which discusses the theme that they are most interested to work on.

10. Project proposals:

The groups were formed around the themes and within the groups, some sub-groups emerged to work on other specific topics relating to the same themes. At the end of the day, there were seven groups working on their projects. There were some participants who were engaged in more than one project according to their interest. The participants were asked to put their ideas on the concrete project proposal stating: 1) Aim 2) Methodology 3) When and Who 4) Role of CCIVS. The participants worked on the project proposal until late and some gathered after dinner to continued putting their idea on the project proposals.

3rd Day of the seminar 30th November

3rd day of the seminar, we started off after the short energizing game; by presenting their project proposals in plenary. We also discussed together the feasibility of each project and what are the immediate steps to take to realize the projects. The followings are the notes of the projects proposed by working groups.

11. List of Project Proposals

The following project proposals were put forward by the working groups:

- 1) MOVE YOUR AXE
- 2) BUMR
- 3) PSS – Post Soviet Space
- 4) Networking in conflict areas
- 5) Come See Do
- 6) Volunteering?
- 7) Database VOLEX

Details can be found in the ANNEX.

12. Evaluation

After the presentation of the project, we had an evaluation in the form of “Café meeting”. I will insert here the description of the how “café meeting” is organized.

Question 1: How has this seminar contributed to your understanding of CCIVS ?

- I learned more about membership conditions, range of activities of CCIVS, the political level CCIVS.
- I got a better idea of how many new actors can be involved in CCIVS and what new energy they can bring. How CCIVS actions can answer to the needs of the organisations. How “old” CCIVS people can bring in new air, free from their usual role in the organisation.
- I learned about more members and how CCIVS can concretely contribute.
- I consolidated my vision on the members of CCIVS, non-members give new air.
- I got a new picture of East/West.
- I learned about new activities, opportunities to cooperate, new way of thinking, understanding the geography of CCIVS and its importance.
- I learned a lot, it is a good motivation to learn more about CCIVS.
- The seminar helped me to learn about CCIVS partially. I could learn things about its structure but I’ve not yet formed complete picture of the CCIVS. There were lots of information. But maybe through participation through its programmes or projects, I will be able to obtain better understanding. An another point is that I met many organisations with different activities in nature in the seminar that it was quite difficult to have a good grasp of who’s working with whom and through which network they are working with CCIVS.
- I’ve already heard about CCIVS and its activities at the Alliance TM. But this seminar gave me deeper insight about the philosophy of CCIVS. I am also interested in meeting many representatives from CCIVS from different regions(other than Europe).
- I found out a lot of about CCIVS and there were lots of information. Maybe CCIVS news can help me to understand it more.
- I realised how important the role of the CCIVS is. I’ve got concrete examples of how CCIVS can develop cooperation between organisations.
- I understand better the activities of CCIVS and in which way CCIVS can help us in some activities.
- I understood general meaning of CCIVS, since this was my first contact with them. I also understood the way how my organisation can contact them and be active within it.
- I understood what CCIVS means, activities, the way how CCIVS can help our organisations, for example, Solidarity Fund, and other funds that I haven’t known before.
- I got a better picture of what CCIVS is doing (and how), the possibilities within CCIVS, and I got new contacts from different organisations.
- Met staff – human side of CCIVS
- Had basic knowledge, now more clear, structured info.
- More than ICYE. A lot of active people. To take initiative is up to us.
- More clear and concrete now: the role of CCIVS and the way how it works.
- CCIVS News for more info.
- Concrete type of activity can be different.
- People from CCIVS.

Question 2: How do you see the role of your organisations in within CCIVS after this seminar? (Membership within CCIVS?)

- Swallows: Through ICYE we are already an associated member, but we could become a full member as Swallows, being a partner for CCIVS in Russia.
- AC Patria : CCIVS supports National Volunteering, and promotion. The use of CCIVS is clear, but as an organisation not certain of becoming a member.
- Concordia: We are reinvesting the work done by Concordia within CCIVS, now we collect the practical fruits of our commitment to CCIVS.
- Solidarité et Jeunesse: More active role through participation in projects.
- Gianni : The plan of Action did not really prioritise the projects, but if everyone takes his responsibilities(or delegates) then it is possible to implement the projects.
- ICYE Finland: I got a better idea of CCIVS, ICYE is already a member.
- ADP-ZIP: The huge network has advantages and disadvantages and it is sometime hard to work efficiently but it has an big possibility to meet different people and has possibility to contribute to other regions. Role of CCIVS is not so clear but definitely would like to participate in its activities with members and also through secretariat. Concerning membership: Yes, and I will study. I hope to stay in touch and exchange information in the way that we can avoid to do double work and try rather to cooperate.
- Alternative- V : I feel more involved and hope that projects can be implemented.
- MTP : It gave concrete examples of other voluntary service activities other than workcamps.It also gave opportunities to create and implement these projects. Concerning membership: Personally yes, but cannot decide for the organisation.
- YAP Romania: We succeed to implement the project – yes. If not – stick to international level, the old way, not directly.
- ICYE Switzerland: take advantage of CCIVS experience and improve quality of the program in Nepal. Could help. Honduras
- YAP Italy: already a member. “Use” more the CCIVS and also find new partners to develop projects. We can take part in most of their activities and political measures, decisions,...
- SCI SAVA: Euroasia region (GATE/CCIVS) – unofficial project of GATE
- Volunteers’ Centre Zagreb: Already a member (through SCI). Before we were not active, but after this seminar we will contribute in the activities created and mentioned here. This seminar is the point from which we (VCZ) will move in order to become more active within CCIVS.
- VIDES International: It will be better collaboration between VIDES Int. And CCIVS, because I think we can do many activities together and we can work together on helping the youth to be volunteers (in the world). Already member.
- Youth Center Livno: In the beginning I thought that only members of CCIVS are entitled for big projects, but now I realised that there are lot of activities and areas, especially when comes to youth, voluntarism and education, to which YCLivno can contribute. Membership to CCIVS would be interesting to YCLivno.

Question 3: How do you feel about the outcomes of the seminar, regarding to the hopes, fears and expectations from the beginning of the seminar?

- I wanted to find other activities than just LTV for my organisation and region. We had a lots of interesting ideas and projects and it is very good. I am now waiting to see if they can be actually implemented. If they can be actually implemented, it will be very interesting and successful.
- I gained more global picture of CCIVS. I was also satisfied with the food.
- I personally very enjoyed and had a energetic participation. I gained good perspective of longer term cooperation with CCIVS.
- I prevented my fear of eventual misunderstanding between participants of different regions, regarding the discussions. My hopes and expectations came true.
- My hopes and expectations came true. I thought that I will learn more on different organisations and CCIVS, and I did. My hopes and expectations were not big and they came true. Fear I had was sauer bread (food) and that, unfortunately, came true. I feel satisfied because I had these 3 working days and it was right period (enough time, not to much).
- My hopes and expectations came true, I am happy that I know now NGO reality and we can create a functional Network between us, and I think that this was the best thing of this seminar (mutual wish for cooperation)
- One of my expectations was to find out more about CCIVS, and I did. I think that more concrete results and outcomes started to show up just yesterday (the second working day of the seminar). I was hoping to get new contacts with different NGOs and I did, and for some of them I am sure that we'll continue closer cooperation even afterwards. On the other side, I also expected to have more diversed organisations (more than just different branches of the same organisation), because that would probably give more possibilities, and this way it is a kind of limitation.
- We came out with some projects, which solved my fear that it will be just talking and talking.
- We came here to establish contacts, we met organisations that we didn't know they exist, we put on paper some projects, but it's better to see them implemented. I am not sure that the outcome of the seminar stops here.
- Satisfied as in my working group we came with concrete proposals, susceptible to be implemented.
- I felt that participants were interested only in projects in Balkans. We were here just to meet people and not to make projects with CCIVS
- The hope was to help ICYE with some ideas from the seminar and my expectation now is to implement the project that we came up with.
- No more fears, expectations: new partnerships were made, hope: wait and see.
- Exp: new expectations, missing priorities for Plan of Action, fears have been overcome. Hope: fulfilled, not to tired.
- Exp: fulfilled, received more than expected. Hopes: still on going, questions of time, about new partnerships. Fear: no fears
- Exp: positive surprise enormous potential unknown partners. Hopes: higher hopes now. Fears: to have to work a lot on the projects.
- Surprised by the people, how professional they are. Project of non-formal education—a new fear arised about finances. Happened much more then expected.
- Exp: achieved , unexpected new projects to work on. Fears: time did not ran out. Hope: more ideas, enjoyed it very much.

ANNEX 1: General Information About SEEYN

On the Network Assembly in November 2003, 6 of the associated members were accepted as full members and two more associated members were accepted. All of this and some other changes resulted in the following membership of the Network:

15 FULL MEMBERS:

- Volunteers' Centre Zagreb, Croatia
- Youth Communication Centar Banja Luka, BiH
- ADP-ZID Montenegro
- Young Researchers of Serbia
- The Ecologists Movement of Macedonia
- Gjirokastra Youth Council, Albania
- Zelena Akcija (Green Action) Zagreb
- Belgrade Center for Human Rights Youth Group, Serbia
- The Roma Community Center "Drom", Macedonia
- Youth Centre @ Livno, BiH
- Youth Information Agency (OIA), BiH
- Balkan Youth Club, Bulgaria
- Youth Peace Group Danube, Croatia
- Youth Cultural Centre Bitola, Macedonia
- Post-Pessimists of Montenegro

4 ASSOCIATED MEMBERS:

- Albanian family Planning Association
- Albanian Youth Council
- Youth Council of Vojvodina, Serbia
- Educational Center Krusevac, Serbia

Overall objectives

- To empower young people to engage themselves as active citizens, capable of addressing present and future conflicts as well as social, political, cultural, and economical challenges relevant to youth at large.
- To strengthen the voice of the youth in the democratic structures and processes of the region.
- To promote culture of openness, mutual understanding, mobility and active participation amongst youth, based on volunteerism and intercultural cooperation, free from prejudices and stereotyping.
- To create increased awareness and a deeper understanding of southeastern Europe amongst young people within the region and in Denmark, with long-term contacts and solidarity between youths in southeastern Europe, as well as with young people in Denmark and other European countries.

Main activities:

- Workcamps and Volunteer Exchanges
- Advocacy Campaigns
- Capacity building (trainings, seminars,...)

Workcamps and Volunteer Exchanges

To promote values of volunteerism and intercultural exchanges through:

- Short term and long term exchange
- Workcamp support and promotion
- Annual regional workcamp leader training seminar
- International network exchange meetings

Volunteerism – Acting for the better world

Volunteerism and activism are ways to do something about the world we live in. By doing voluntary work individuals can learn a lot about the world around them, but also about themselves. SEEYN has two different types of activities promoting the value of volunteerism. These are summer work camps and long - term volunteer exchange.

- Summer work camps are an opportunity to live, learn and work together with volunteers from all over the world, gathered around socially important issue such as rebuilding houses or protecting historical or environmental spots. In the summer of 2003. SEEYN organized more then 30 work camps in SEE region.
- Long – term volunteer exchange means that organizations from the network send their volunteers to other countries to live and work for 3 to 12 months period of time. This is the way to challenge prejudice, but also to improve the capacities of the organizations and of the network as a whole. Most volunteers reported that this kind of experience had deep impact to their lives and careers. There has been 62 long term volunteers exchanged through SEEYN until now.

Public Advocacy – Go out and say it!

As a network aiming to make an impact on societies in the region, SEEYN considers public advocacy activities a high priority. In this manner, every activity conducted by SEEYN should have the advocacy element incorporated as much as possible. There are different ways to advocate for a certain cause. It is possible to organize events that draw public attention and then use this attention to transmit the desired message. In other cases, the event itself is a message to the public. There are also situations when advocacy is the activity by itself - this kind of media action is quite suitable for important social issues, especially if the media support can be provided for free. The Messages that SEEYN wants to communicate with the broad public deal with problems of young people from the region.

There are numerous issues that require strong advocacy campaigns targeting a broad public, because South Eastern Europe is a region with underdeveloped social awareness. Some of the most important areas in which SEEYN used advocacy tools had been: environmental issues, minority rights, visa problems and youth mobility, international cultural cooperation, and promotion of voluntarism. Future SEEYN activities therefore include advocacy elements.

The single project with strongest advocacy impact was Environmental Bus Tour, a 2700 km long journey through the region for youngsters from Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia and Bulgaria. In order to increase public influence young people have in their countries, public advocacy needs to be continued and prioritized in the future.

This is one of the ways in which regional network can support individual organizations and improve their work.

ANNEX 2. Hopes, Expectations, and Fears.

HOPES

- to learn from the different practices of each organisation/network on different types of projects
- to be able to have a better understanding of the other organisations/networks activities/way of working
- to have better vision of voluntarism
- to create some new contacts
- to learn how we can develop the exchange between East and West Europe
- new experience
- to identify common problems
- to see different/alternative ways of solving them
- to get some CCIVS questionnaires from members who did not full it yet
- to develop a good and constructive atmosphere
- that everybody leaves this place full of energy and ideas
- know about new projects
- fun
- to know more things about voluntary movement
- to understand the mechanism of working between East and West
- to develop partnership
- to find some projects out of EVS
- network among organisations
- friendship
- understanding the true spirit of CCIVS
- to have fun and nice time together
- to find new information about voluntary service in other parts of Europe
- better understanding between different organisations present
- have a better knowledge of European organisations and their local realities
- see the role of CCIVS and his importance underlined
- find a way for my organisation to better cooperate and share technical capacities
- new contacts
- to have nice atmosphere and communication
- to have time for thinking/reflecting
- To finish on time
- To see each other again
- To have time to get to know people that are here
- That this is going to be useful
- That I will get home happy
- New people, new contacts
- Exchange of experience
- Nice weather and smoking section
- To get to know the faces of people working with East-West issues
- Enjoy a 5 day seminar in the countryside
- Get energy and motivation for work at home
- To get a good knowledge of historical related issues
- Help
- To find new friends
- I hope I'll be useful for everybody
- I hope I'll be the best

FEARS:

- fear of getting into too political discussions
- that we do not reach the goal that we are looking for
- that we will spend our time without real interaction
- that I will eat too much
- that I will not have a time for sleeping
- to have many ideas, too many, which will not be transformed into a concrete plan of action
- not to reach the objective of the seminar in time
- discussions
- not to survive to Balkans' sense of humour
- not to be able to find the role of my organisation in "East-West-whenever" cooperation
- not to be able to find a role for CCIVS
- too fast going on things
- my not knowing
- to represent all Baltics
- not being able to realise all expectations and hopes I have (maybe too much)
- not being able to communicate how CCIVS can have a role to play for each organisation here
- pass the real meaning of what the member want to give to CCIVS or expect from it.
- No fears this time
- That my expectations will not be fulfilled
- That my hopes will not be fulfilled
- Too much food
- 3kg more at the end of this seminar
- raining days
- to lose something (example – ticket)
- food (sour bread)
- winter
- not enough breaks
- no realisation of expectations and hopes
- cold
- no other fears
- forgot somebody's name
- be late for the work
- make bad presentation
- not to be prepared for the seminar
- not to be able to take profit of the seminar in a concrete way
- not having enough time to learn all I want
- not having enough opportunities to become familiar with everyone
- 4 days ran out so fast
- to talk in public
- not to be able to explain or make people understand the real situation of teh East voluntarism
- not to be able to be part of the team

EXPECTATIONS:

- come out with concrete project proposals of cooperation
- see the concrete role of CCIVS and moduline (and use) teh existing programs
- bild new partnerships and strenghten the existing ones
- getting back to my organisation with concrete opportunities of cooperation
- building creative projects, others than volunteers' exchange for workcamps
- starting to have a clear idea of a next step to this seminar
- to find serious partner for non LTV project
- to spend good time
- concrete ideas
- to establish new contacts
- to learn more about different networks
- to learn about CCIVS, its possibilities, etc.
- Proposals which help "all european" cooperation (S-E/E/W)
- Create bridges with "non-european", eastern countries (for eastern)
- To consolidate a CCIVS regional activity
- New south eastern members in CCIVS
- Maybe one possible project
- To find place for education through voluntary work
- To understand place of my organisation
- To better understand and learn about other organisation
- To get to know the new organisations
- To get to know better CCIVS
- New project ideas
- To find new partners
- To know other organisation from other parts of Europe
- To learn about some new approaches in venue
- To develop some new ideas for future projects
- To be on time
- More knowledge on east-west cooperation
- Networks
- Information to bring home
- To establish/strenghten links with all organisations
- Start mutual project
- Czech food and beer
- Talk a lot with people
- Come out with new ideas
- To create new connections between my organisation and the others
- To contribute with my experiance about west and east
- To be part in active to the decisional part
- Good working environment
- Good base for further cooperation
- To know the other organisations
- To enjoy the seminar
- Share experiences
- Get rapidly introduced to the topic, voluntary service
- To get some ideas/contacts for my organisation
- New information which I will take to my NGO
- New interesting people
- New contact good for my NGO
- Find new partners
- Active involvement in East-West cooperation
- To work together

ANNEX 3. Results of the Regional Groups on Funding Sources

Western Europe Group 1

1. Youth National Agency/ EC: Action 1~5, Youth Exchange, training initiatives, Youth EU (Youth EU (applying country), organisation.
2. Bosch Foundation: Exchange of volunteers, CEE
3. Council of Europe: Training, education, Europe, networks, organisations.
4. Government (MoFA, MoE, MoSA, MoYS, MoC, MoEnv.
5. OFAJ, OFQJ
6. Christmas Cards.
7. Regional and local government.
8. Participation fee.
9. Social measure for unemployment.
10. Collecting money.
11. Exhibition Fee.
12. Donations.
13. 2% incoming for NGOs.

Western Europe Group 2

1. Intermundo (Swiss): Exchange, Only Swiss, structural grant.
2. Ministry of Youth (regional development): Exchange, short and long volunteering projects.
3. Regione landi regionali: Exchange projects.
4. Municipalità: Individual projects
5. OFAJ, OFQJ.: Project.
6. MAE: Exchange.
7. Government: Youth, Staff, limited in time.
8. EVS.
9. EC
10. City association (France): Twinning.
11. In-kind contributions.

Balkan group

1. BCYF (Balkan Children Youth Foundation). Non formal education, unemployed.
2. CARE BH and Croatia. Empowering of Youth. Technical support, strategical planning.
3. FRESTA Youth, media, human rights, refugees.
4. Balkan Trust Fund (Marshal Fund, etc.)
5. ALLAVIDA: Strenghteing NGOs, only small organisations can participate.
6. BYP. Balkan Youth Project: Study visits, volunteer exchange.
7. OSI. Education, youth exchange.
8. Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe: Human Rights, Security protection.
9. EYF Europe Youth Foundation
10. HIVOS Netherlands
11. WWF: Environment
12. USAID
13. Council of Europe: Education
14. Youth Net: Gender issues, Environment, Culture
15. Government in the region.
16. Westminster Foundation for Democracy. Civil society development.
17. Freedom House. Advocacy.
18. Norwegian People Aid. Media, youth.
19. Embassies.

Eastern Group

1. EU: Youth, Actions 1~5, youth policies.
2. TACIS: Technial assistance, formal/nonformal education NGO development.
3. PHARE: For Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czech Republic for European Integration.
4. Open Society Institute: Community projects, education, all fields of society.
5. USAID: Study Exchange, etc. USA as one of the parts of the project.
6. ECHO: Humanitarian aid.
7. Bosch Foundation: NGO development, health, youth issues.
8. CIDS, ODACE: Study visits, NGO development, development of cooperation,
9. UN: Human rights funding.
10. British Council.: Youth, HIV AIDs.
11. Council of Europe.
12. Netherland Foundation.
13. Ministry of Youth and Education, Romania.
14. Czech German Fund for Future
15. PAUCI
16. Global Fund.
17. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.
18. General Marshall Fund.
19. National Endowment Foundation.

ANNEX 4: Handout provided by prep.team on the funding institutions

A.J. Muste Memorial Institute	http://www.nonviolence.org/ajmuste
Brother's Brother Foundation	http://www.brothersbrother.org
Charity Know How	http://www.charityknowhow.org
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	http://www.mott.org
Compagnia di San Paolo	http://www.compagnia.torino.it
Conflict Resolution Information Source	http://www.crinfo.org
Cottonwood Foundation	http://www.cottonwoodfdn.org
European Cultural Foundation	http://www.eurocult.org
Foundation Center	http://fdncenter.org
Funders Online	http://www.fundersonline.org
GE Fund	http://www.ge.com/fund
Gifts in Kind International	http://www.giftsinkind.org
Global Health Council	http://www.globalhealth.org
Minor Foundation	http://www.minor-foundation.no
Nathan Cummings Foundation	http://www.ncf.org
National Endowment for Democracy	http://www.ned.org
Partnerships for Tomorrow Program	http://ptp.accc.ca
Ploughshares Fund	http://www.ploughshares.org
Public Welfare Foundation	http://www.publicwelfare.org
Regional Environmental Centre	http://www.rec.org.ba
Rotary Foundation	http://www.rotary.org/foundation/programs.html
Sasakawa Peace Foundation	http://www.spf.org
Soros Open Society Institute	http://www.soros.org.ba
United States Institute of Peace	http://www.usip.org
Wallace Global Fund	http://www.wgf.org
Youth in Action	http://www.youthlink.org

ANNEX 5: Draft project proposals



1/ MOVE YOUR AXE

AIMS: Learning about different organisations, structures and local realities, Sharing information, Bi-lateral or multilateral co-operation on long-term bases to improve existing East-West co-operation

METHODOLOGY: Identification of possible participants, Forming a list of interested parties and to identify with whom they want to co-operate, Introductory seminar to allow the participants to express the areas in which they are interested and to establish the common ground, Bi-lateral study visits, Evaluation seminar.

WHEN: Autumn 2004

WHO: 4 responsible persons from interested organisations & CCIVS to send and follow the first call (according to different regions), 4 to 6 persons from organisations & CCIVS EC members and/or secretariat to form a prep team, 1 to three persons from each organisation to participate in the whole project (no more than 20 people involved)

THE ROLE OF CCIVS: Co-ordinating and consulting, Create an application and help in sending it, Help introducing the project to potential donors.

<u>What</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>
Write the first draft for a call to interested organisations and send it to CCIVS and members of the working group	Before 15th of December	Igor
Look for possible funding sources complementary to the main one (European Commission?) on a national and regional level, and check the rules to apply	Before 15 th of January	Members of the Working Group
Send the call to all members and contacts after adding the eventual comments of working group	Before 15 th of January	CCIVS + Working Group
Make a list of organisations who answered the call and start the contacts in order to identify with whom they want to co-operate; establish a prep-team.	End of February/March	CCIVS + WG + interested organisations
Write and introduce the different applications	March to June according with the different deadlines	CCIVS+WG
Hope the project is approved	Waiting for the answers	Everybody
Prep-team meeting	July?	Prep-team
Introductory meeting (If it's possible to have one) in order to discuss common aims and objectives of the visits	September?	All participants + prep-team
Study visits	September / October	All participants
Evaluation meeting to share experiences and start working on long term projects	October/November	All participants + prep-team+ possible donors

2/ BUMR

The project was developed by Nastya (Alternative-V), Gianni (CCIIVS), Abel Polese (SAVA), Gaelle (Concordia). During working on implementing of the plan of the project, Francesco (Concordia) has joined the group.

1. The over-role objective: to avoid Fortress of Europe
2. Promotion of sub-regional cooperation in Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Russia
3. Promotion of Voluntary Service as a tool for Peace!

Methodology: Study-visit after:

- Finding right organizations, people responsible for this project.
- Establishing links.
- Identifying common problems/backgrounds;

When: Applying by February 1st; To get an answer by July 1.

Who: Alternative-V, CCIIVS, SEEYN, CCIIVS members.

Role of CCIIVS: Umbrella organisations; partner

Find out needs of the organisations. Find the persons, who will be responsible. No imposing with new ideas. To have specific people to be responsible. Needs of the regions are very important. To avoid Europe to be a Fortress. The motive of the country not to be excluded from the country. Consolidating subregions relations in the frames of CCIIVS region discussion. To make it small, but effective. Then to have the transfer knowledge of SEEYN to the region and then prepare it to enter an open Europe. Division came up from the Session in the morning. We have to make choices to make things important. The idea of study visit to meet right people, seminar to start co-operation.

*What are the present relations with Moldova and Belarus?
What about Russia?*

Hard to work with the whole Russia, rather choose Moscow region. It is very important to integrate Russia. This region is outside of Europe 25, so it should be covered by this program.

Place of Romania in this program. Limits on the region, which needs assistance the most.

<u>What</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>
Description of the project by fir /AV	19/12/03	Nastya
Draft of the application Action 5	7/1/2004	Abel
Look for partners	All the time/Checking interested members	Gianni
Review of the Application	25/1/04	
	1/2/04	CCIIVS

3/ PSS – Post Soviet Space

Aims: To explore the impact of Fortress Europe in PSS, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgistan/
Perception of Europe in PSS
To which extent we need to build “bridge”?

Methodology: Video conference. Experience of World Bank.

Who: CCIVS, GATE, Alternative-V, local partners

When: Deadline for research –19.12

Funding: Council of Europe, World Bank, CCIVS, UNESCO Youth, UNDP.

Are you sure that countries will be interested as they have lots of their own local problem?
The Uzbekistan, Kirgistan are quite closed. To check if it is relevant. Idea of new Europe is to see what is the perception of their Europe, it should come from grassroots. See if it is relevant. Checking physical feasibility of it. To have a soft approach. We had projects in these countries.

<u>What</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>
Checking World Bank, Council of Europe, UNESCO-Youth, UNDP, SCI-Gate	19/12/2003	CCIVS, Sonya, Miringa, Abel
Mailing list: David, Able, Nastia, Meringa, Sonya, Yana or Gianni “The role of Volunteer work in building bridge beyond enlargement”.	19/12/2003	

4/ Networking in conflict areas

The project was developed by Nastya (Alternative-V), Gianni (CCIVS), Abel Polese (SAVA), Gaelle (Concordia). Igor (ADP-zid), Nastya (Alternative-V), Kamire (Solidarites Jeunesses), Danijela (VCZ - Croatia) working on implementing of the plan of the project.

Kongo, Zimbabwe, Kenya – Balkan region

Methodology: Seminar and workcamp to work out conflict resolutions, transfer of knowledge on networking in conflict areas To make workcamp together as first phase. Second phase is to discuss and exchange best practice and knowledge of the experience of voluntary service activities in the regions.

When: Application February, 2004 and Plans November 2004

Role: CCIVS, SEEYN. Application, implementation

<u>What</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>
Selection for the Participation Program of UNESCO	February 2004	CCIVS
Prep team meeting	June 2004	SEEYN
Check other budget lines	June 2004	CCIVS/SEEYN
Implementation of the project	November 2004	CCIVS/KVDA



5/ Come See Do

Group: Tamara Ecreg (Youth Center Livno), Ana Ergovic (VCZ), Neringa Juncyte (AC Patria) and Aleksandra Zekovic (A.D.P.-Zid)

Aim: To inform young people from 16 to 18 about voluntarism through voluntary actions and experience. In addition, the aim is to increase greater awareness on voluntarism in general.

Methodology:

1st Phase. September -May

Presentation: Generally about voluntarism, Concrete possibilities. Approx 2-3 hours including videos, etc.

Examples of actions: Cleaning of parks; assisting in kindergartens / elderly, houses / disadvantaged, collecting food.

Meetings: Prep meeting and Process meeting

Action

Evaluation seminar: 1 day.

2nd Phase. Beginning of August, 1 week

Summer camp: Creative workshops, Exhibition, Comparisons among volunteer experience, different country every year

Role of CCIVS: Info materials, Visa and travel costs, Invite members of CCIVS

<u>What</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>
Promotion of volunteerism in schools	Jan-March	Local sponsors, CCIVS
Information of voluntarism in schools. Project proposal	End of Feb.	
Action	April-May	
Summer camp	1 st week of August	Local partners, Croatia responsible

6/ Volunteering?

Group: Tina Rezmouves (Yap Romania), Iona Claudia Seiche (Yap Romania), David Portabella (ICYE Switz), Julie Gasquet (Yap Italy), Diana Marginean (Yap Italy) and Ayako ITOH (CCIIVS)

Aims: Promotion of voluntary work, Promotion of regional co-operation

Methodology: Contact different organisation at national level, organize campaigns

When: 1.6.2004-1.6.2005

All interested NGOs's present at the seminar can get involved. The good thing is that there are not limits of participation.

Role of CCIIVS: Coordinating organisations. Centralized project EVS.

The next step was to put the names of participants on the projects, in which participants were interested. This way participants got the opportunity to concentrate on the work of the specific project. The plans of implementation of the projects were developed during the project. The afternoon session started with putting the time and responsibility framework on the chosen project.

What	When	Who
General out line of project	Before the end of January	Yap Romania
Call for partners	In April	CCIIVS
Shows interst to CCIIVS	By May	Member orgnaisations
Final application completed sent to CCIIVS for final check-up	By the end of May	Yap Romania
Submission of the project	June	CCIIVS



7/ Database VOLEX

Group: Sonia Venderveken(VIA Belgium), Yana Kuprtdhmid (Swallows), Diana Marginean (Yap Italy), Katri Suomi (ICYE Finland), David Portebella (ICYE swtz)

What: To work out a project proposal
To do research on possible funds
To look for good examples of databases

When: Everyone sends info to Sonia
Sonia makes a draft proposal and sends this to the VOLEX WG, 1st Feb 2004
Everyone revises the draft and sends reactions by 1st March 2004
Final proposal with a questionnaire to be send out to CCIVS members, 1st April 2004

IF CCIVS members are willing to contribute material on good practises of voluntary work to VOLEX database, the project can be feasible.

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