



**Seminar on
EU-LA co-operation
in the field of
youth voluntary service**

**Lima, Peru
09 - 15 May 2005**



CCIVS

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service



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1. Programme

Monday 9	Tuesday 10	Wednesday 11	Thursday 12	Friday 13	Saturday 14	Sunday 15
Arrivals	Introduction	Introductory speeches: the situation of voluntary service and youth work in Latin America and Europe	Specific examples of cooperation through international voluntary service: * Bolivarianos del Peru * Subir al Sur * Vive Mexico	Brainstorming: What are the objectives of cooperation? (summary of Thursday's brainstorming)	Work in groups on the ideas raised on Friday Session 1	Departures
	Introduction Presentation of the participants Splitting into groups: Expectations in 6 groups of 6 Report in plenary	Presentation of the work of organisations in different situations (objectives, methodology, difficulties) 5 groups of 7 Report in plenary	Concepts and values of international voluntary service in Europe and Latin America Brainstorming: Why working at international level? What is the added value of international voluntary service?	(Division by topics) Recommendations of the 1 st Seminar	Plenary session: Conclusion and recommendations	
	Presentation Programme Preparation of the Fair	Tools of voluntary service (networks, international organisations, regional platforms, groups) and exchange methods.	How to find resources to organise international projects? The Youth Programme of the EU Other institutions Own resources Extra Fees.	Excursion (visit of a project)	Presentation of the conclusions Plan of Action	
	First part of the exhibition	Introduction to CCIVS Introduction to international organisations Questions and answers in smaller groups	How to train volunteers: - On the side of sending organisations - On the side of hosting organisations		Final evaluation	
	Second part of the exhibition	Andean Night	Video projection by BVBP	Outing in Lima	Final party and ceremony	

2. Introduction

Within CCIVS it has been noted that there is a large interest from the member organisations, and the voluntary youth exchange sector in general, to increase the cooperation with the Latin American continent. For this reason, several activities have been organised between Europe and Latin America by the members of CCIVS in the field of youth and voluntary exchanges by organisations such as EFIL, ICYE, YAP, etc.

Unfortunately, while these activities were usually quite successful, the cooperation between the two regions continues to be difficult, partly because of the enormous distances between Europe and Latin America, and partly because of the splintered actions of the different organisations.

It is considered that for a balanced Euro Latin American partnership to be established it is essential that both sides have a chance to understand the diversity of activities taking place within and between their regions in order to be able to shape a partnership with their counterparts from another one.

The main aim of the seminar is to allow European-based and Latin American organisations to strengthen existing partnerships and to develop new ones in the framework of the Youth Programme and beyond. More specific objectives are:

- to raise awareness of the YOUTH programme and its possibilities in Latin America, and to develop concrete projects in its framework
- to increase the quality and the quantity of concrete youth and voluntary exchanges between the two regions, both within the framework of the YOUTH programme, and outside of it, and thus to increase Euro-Latino cooperation
- to identify strategies for further cooperation beyond the end of the YOUTH programme in 2006, including the use of the results/conclusions of the programme
- to develop recommendations for and objectives of partnership between the two regions, based on the results of the first phase
- to identify the existing partnerships between the two regions and develop a typology of organisations involved in order to render the scope and potential of partnership clearer
- to set up a Euro-Latin American network.



3. Content of the seminar

Local organisation.

Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Peru provided an incredible logistical support. They organised all the transport arrangements from the airport to the venue and dispatched volunteers for the computer system, medical care, child care, the logistics of the meeting rooms and any other need related to the seminar. Apart from the investment in terms of energy the BVBP also contributed considerably with their own resources to the event. The venue was simple, convenient, clean with very big outside spaces.



Working methods.

The project design was inspired by the results of a seminar run by CCIIVS with the support of the YOUTH program in 2003 and the concrete content was elaborated through a prep team meeting in February 2005 with several member organizations. The working methods were as interactive as possible. Given their profiles the participants were asked to take over many responsibilities in the organization of the seminar. Plenary sessions and working groups were alternated, many energizers introduced by the participants were used. The language of the seminar was Spanish given the language capacities of all participants, “ear – to ear” translation for the two non Spanish speakers was organized on a rotating basis by some of the other participants. The general working method was to lead the participants from the more general issues, providing overviews and backgrounds, to the more specific ones concerning the concrete co-operation among the organizations present and beyond. Information about the YOUTH program was a permanent feature on the agenda.

Expectations.

The main concerns of the participants can be summarised as such:

- Building up new partnerships.
- Development of workcamps among the organizations
- Sharing experiences and challenges.
- Set a Latin American network with its specific vision and goals in order to negotiate with European network ie.
 - 1) Review the relationship with Europe regarding historical and cultural aspects as how it used to be, how it is nowadays and how we want it to be from now on; the social service put in the framework of this political perspective;
 - 2) How the get funds from institutions abroad.
- To re-enforce the perspective of the intercultural education during the development of workcamps or volunteers among networks: education on values and the service as an excuse to educate better human beings. How intercultural approach should be between the European Union and Latin America. More knowledge and information about both realities. Strengthen of the commitments of the volunteers (not just as alternative tourism or cheap vacations). Put the encounter between Latinos and Europeans in the whole history among the two continents.
- To know better how the volunteers are trained before coming to Latin America: discuss the methodologies implemented by the networks. Improvement of the selection process.
- Development of better communication among institutions.
- Visa for volunteers needed.

Voluntary service and youth work in Latin America and Europe

The topic was introduced and developed by Jose Chang for the section on Latin America and Simona Costanzo Sow for the European one.

What are the problems and concerns of youth? Early pregnancy, alcoholism, money, uncertainty, lack of identity, violence, culture, lack of pride, better opportunities, equality for all, freedom.

In Latin America voluntary service is a movement that contributes to the construction of a better world. It also reflects the reality of each country where it is implemented. Voluntary service in Latin America could be defined as the will for action, and the main objective of the movement in the region would be the construction of a better world. Work can be done at any level, reaching any common public field. Three main types of voluntary service exist:

1. Spontaneous, for which there is an immediate answer and no need for any organisation.
2. Militant, following an order and involving compromise.
3. Social, as an expression of participation in a given society.

There are difficulties... there is a lack of input into youth work at political level, and the organisations are losing their motivation, youth do not have the means to lead the movement, there is a lack of political will to build up a policy of voluntary service.

And there are also solutions to these problems and concerns... they would be:

1. To spread voluntary service,
2. An agreement on a common programme, with a true guideline,
3. To develop voluntary service, with a proper identity that would include all needs,
4. To unite all fields of work on topics such as environmental protection, drugs, efforts for education, work, hopelessness, capacity building, child care and peace building.

The great task is to work on the development of voluntary service.

As an opposition to the Latin American situation, youth in Europe has been facing a birth decrease since 1995. Teenage time is longer and youth unemployment is bigger. Since the 1990s lack of economical power has lead young people to stay longer with their parents, and most of them only have their first child when they are in their thirties. At the same time, they live as couples without being married.

Youth policy usually offers young people the possibility to take decisions, which is not seen as a problem. Most European countries have youth councils, thus the idea arose to create a European Youth Forum with the same objectives.

The White Paper expresses solutions to the problems faced by European youth. It aims at promoting youth participation in the social, political and cultural decision making process, and it stands for the recognition of the value of voluntary service and non formal education. This document proposes hints to be considered in order to favour the participation, access to information and opportunities given to European youth. This includes interaction between communities and social workers, and access to non formal education.

The European Youth Forum supports initiatives aiming to increase the participation, decision making, and active citizenship. Thus it contributes to ensure communication between the different countries and access to work..

Work of the organisations.

Due to the nature of our organizations, which is non-profit, and in some way with a liberal-spirit approach, there is a lack of support and recognition from different governments, local authorities and private enterprises. Therefore, an evidence of financial difficulty and the need of material support from the local/general community arise as a consequence. This fact can also bring a misconception on what the purpose of help/support and volunteering is all about. It is possible that some organizations could have the idea of being lonely in their efforts of promoting and broaden the scope of their activities.

There is a challenge on changing in certain sectors of the population, especially young people, the perception that international volunteering programmes are a cheap way to travel. In addition to that, there is a reality they have to face when it comes to volunteering, which is the fact that they are not going to “save the world” but to cooperate with and support local communities or people through their participation in different or specific activities in other country. Another issue is the general problem with visas for volunteers, in some countries it is not mentioned that foreigners come to work as volunteers and they are given tourist visas because sometimes the volunteer status is not recognized for that purpose.

For those reasons we face different challenges first on the governmental and institutional extent and secondly with the community itself because there is a need to develop a more sensitive behaviour and commitment towards volunteering as well as dealing with the individualism culture.

Unfortunately we did not discuss general alternatives or ways to solve these aspects, but we agreed that we are in a first step to identify general things to work within the different networks of volunteering associations; therefore, a reason to work together in cooperation.

Tools of voluntary service.

The different networks and international organisations were presented (see in the annexes) and there were discussions on the exchanges in smaller groups.

Short presentation of CCIVS: www.unesco.org/ccivs

The Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) was created in 1948 in order to work for peace, multicultural exchanges, friendship between countries through voluntary service. CCIVS has about 120 national and international NGOs in its membership, and they are involved in voluntary service. The General Assembly of CCIVS takes place every 3 years. So every 3 year an Executive Committee is elected. The secretariat of CCIVS is located in Paris, inside the UNESCO building (there are only 18 NGOs with formal relations of association with UNESCO and CCIVS is one of them), and 4 people work there: 2 volunteers and 2 employees. Ideas for projects do not come from this secretariat but from members of CCIVS who express a need or a project. CCIVS mainly organises 2 types of seminar: those involving regional cooperation; and those with a special theme. CCIVS also lobbies institutions in order to develop international voluntary service.

Short presentation of the Alliance: www.alliance-network.org

In the 80s, 5 independent national organisations (not belonging to SCI and YAP at that time) decided to create a technical platform to promote voluntary service. The organisation was created by organisations running workcamps. It is a not very binding organisation as the decisions made by the GA do not have to be implemented by their members. Around 2000 there were around 30 members from Europe, but also from Asia and Latin America. At that time there was a crossroad

for the platform and its direction, its identity, its geographical scope, its mission. The GAs in 2003 and 2004 changed the Constitution and now it is a cooperative network, it is European located but welcomes member from another regions. It is run by the members and works for the members. Now it has 40 members from 25 different countries and their size and fields of work vary significantly. The 40 members organise around 2000 camps and host about 20000 volunteers a year. There are some vents organised on a yearly basis: the first one is the Technical Meeting in spring where members and partner organisations are invited mainly to exchange the workcamps programme. The General Assembly and General Conference take place in autumn. Other activities are the post camp event, training for trainers and sometimes staff training. There are some common projects as the EVS workcamps organised to give the opportunity to disadvantaged participants to take part in workcamps (short-term) as to let them know about voluntary work. Many organisations are involved and also SCI and YAP were involved. Another common project of smaller scale, "still active" tries to support elderly volunteers, it is a pilot project. The Alliance publishes some books as the Alliance handbook which gives guidelines to organisations about the work in the office and the organisation itself, it is a very complete guide for organisations. The Alliance has its ruling body, the GA and an Executive Committee composed by 6 members and working groups. Apart from that there is also the Financial and Administrative assistants. There is not an office as International Secretariat. Other positions are the webmaster and all are volunteers, except the two assistants mentioned before. It is run through Membership fees (225 euros/year), some grants from the EYF and EU, and the events. The Alliance is working right now on accessibility for youth, older and disadvantaged volunteers. Around 70 or 80% members of Alliance are also member of CCIVS. The Alliance directly is not a member of CCIVS.



Short presentation of ICYE: www.icye.org

It was founded in 1949 as a reconciliation exchange between Germany and the US after the 2nd. World War. It is open for almost everyone, except for some committees having age limits. It aims at promoting intercultural and learning experiences. Mobility is one of the main aims, international understanding is another one. The main programme is long-term and very much focused on local and global citizenship participations. Voluntary service is one of the sides of the programme but it also promotes intercultural exchange through direct contact with locals in the hosting countries - it is not always the case as in some of the cases participants live in the projects. Knowledge of the language of the hosting country is not necessary and volunteers are insured during the whole duration of the Programme. They also receive pocket money on a monthly basis. Participants pay for the programme. There are around 700 exchanges a year in the Federation and the duration range between 6 and 12 months - it depends on the offered projects in the hosting countries as on the interest of the participants. The International Office and the committees run EVS and some seminars and training sessions. The school exchange is run by 5 of the members and is open to youngsters between 16 and 18, who go to attend school and live in a hosting family in those 5

countries. ICYE mediates between the local projects and the international participants, taking care of the selection, preparation and evaluation of the volunteers. There are more than 500 members at global level. The Federation is composed of 33 full members or National Committees. The General Assembly takes place very two years and decides on the new politics to be implemented by the organisation. It is compulsory for all the members to join and they have to follow the guidelines or rules adopted. The GA elects the Board which is formed by 4 people, trying to have equality in origins and genders. The Board directs and supervises the whole organisation between the Assemblies. The members are gathered in 4 regional structures: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Pan-America. The International Office works in Berlin and has 3 employees: the General Secretary, the Administrative Assistant and the Project Assistant. There are some operational requirements and minimum conditions to be followed by all members or National Committees. The exchange system is more or less balanced between "North" and "South" countries due to a quota system implemented with all the members. The solidarity system makes "richer" countries pay more to the Federation, so the "poorer" countries have to pay less to the Federation. The system includes different factors as the GDP of the countries.

Short presentation of Foro de Integracion de la Juventud Andina, FIJA

Founded in 1999, it is a platform aiming to organise the work on youth from the Andean countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia). There have been 3 events organised so far for the 20 youth organisations belonging to the platform. The cooperation within youth organisations is one of the basic objectives and currently the 4th annual meeting is being organised. One of the challenges faced is the difficulty to realise common ideas and diverse proposals. Members from other countries have a consultative status.



A specific example of cooperation through international voluntary service: Subir al Sur.

The inspiration: the movement... to go from my own personal and local reality to other realities including injustice, pain, beauty and challenges (the first personal experience of the founder of Subir al Sur was at the age of 14 as a non- formal education practice, the second was a learning one in service project run by the high school –formal education promoting social service). Both reinforced the aim of connecting people and cultures through solidarity and love. The fact of travelling to another reality and changing yourself by contacting “other-different” of our planet is the base for dialogue and could increase human understanding and peace.

The decision, first step: to create a NGO is a personal and social process with different levels of conflicts and challenges. Decision, the first step: to understand that it is really important to create an institution which mission is to promote peace by volunteering and movement (not just to connect this aim to another organization’s mission). This decision was made thanks to the energy and help

given by international organisations such as NVDA, UNA Exchange and Solidarités Jeunesses (experiences of workcamps in Nepal, Wales and France).

Create a team: the second step was to invite more people to join the objectives and actions to be developed in the near future. This is not easy because the organisation does not have funds yet and the persons should be clearly ready to take the risk to start something new. Luckily now Subir al Sur is a group of two full time people who are going to be accompanying the first steps of the organization (two first workcamps) between July and November 2005, together with a group of professionals to be invited.

Third step- Strategy: the position of Subir al Sur is to use the methodology of international workcamps to strengthen the local networks of youth organizations of the North-eastern area of Buenos Aires. They have already been promoted by SES Foundation (former organisations of the team of Subir al Sur). The agreement was signed with SES Foundation – Sustainability, Education and Solidarity - and the national- regional local nodos will be learning about the proposal of Subir al Sur and they will be invited to join in the near future. This is a very important point for Subir al Sur because the international- global level will be deeply connected and will empower youth organisations from Argentina and MERCOSUR. Youth organizations from Paraguay and Brazil will be invited to participate in the two first workcamps. Also the regional work of Subir al Sur will give the possibility to know more grassroots organisations working in other fields, and to propose them to join the movement of volunteering and intercultural understanding.

Fourth step- institutional development: to understand how the international network works (participation in the Euro-LA Seminar organised by CCIVS) and join the international movement; to strengthen the relationship with SJ and YAP by sharing the philosophy and political vision, to develop the web page www.subiralsur.org.ar, to invite Argentinean volunteers to join, etc.

Final- Music: Subir al Sur music: Sur o no Sur by Kevin Johansen, Subir by Mercedes Sosa and Soy Feliz by Vicentico.

Concepts and values of international voluntary service.

The Europeans worked as a group and raised two issues:

- Why working at an international level? To break stereotypes and cultural frontiers, to fight against racism. It multiplies the effect of learning which is offered by volunteering, described here : it allows both the volunteer and the hosting community to be more conscious of their realities, the specificities of their countries and cultures, thanks to seeing their differences or similar points. The enrichment, inspiration can be used back home by the volunteer. The concept of going “abroad” concerns frontiers but also other aspects like social differences, etc.
- Why working with Latin America? There are no more reasons for working with Latin America than for working with other continents, as Asia or Africa. The point of view would be more like “why not?": if we are working for an international culture of peace, we should encourage it everywhere, supporting local initiatives. The point is to learn from difference, from exchanges and reciprocal enrichment. To fight against the image of “gringo”, these white people who have money and would like to save the world, etc. and offer another vision: the volunteer has crossed half the planet because he or she feels concerned about environment in this LA country and want to work on it with other people. There is a demand from European youth to go to Latin America, and a demand from the Latin American organizations to have exchanges with Europe. In Spain, because of having the same language, volunteers may feel more confident to go to LA than to another continent in order to live the experience of international volunteering. Also, the reason is to experience the cultural shock and its benefits - nowadays, it can be more relevant to make exchanges with other continents than within Europe. Then it becomes even more important to adapt the preparation of the volunteer, and to adapt it to each continent (because realities from one to another are very different).

The Latin-American group focused on the added value of international voluntary service and found that there were different advantages:

- To increase solidarity;
- To discover that many different places also have needs;
- Great personal satisfaction and personal growth;
- Open mind towards cooperation;
- Links with different associations and countries, an access to new resources and experiences;
- To cooperate in the creation and growth of new or small associations;
- To give a world wider vision;
- It allows Latin American ethnical minorities to notice that there are some people interested in cooperating with them. In Latin America there are some problems of racism against them;
- It motivates local communities, by seeing foreign volunteers cooperating with them;
- It is a new model of volunteering. It is a laic and non-political service. It is cooperation, not an imposition or “salvation” volunteering;
- It gives Latin-American people the chance to discover a new way of relating to people. They learn not to suspect their equals;
- Latin-American people find out about new values, which are devaluated in their countries;
- It shows new methodologies and solutions to solve the same problems;
- International volunteers and national volunteers can work hands in hands;
- It allows to see the good side of differences, but also the good side of similarities.

How to find resources to organise projects?

Participants split into three groups (with no criteria) and their work was reported in plenary. The content is reported below:

The first group started with the problems that are faced to find funds: lack of economic capacity of the organisations developing projects so they cannot cover the minimal expenses for volunteers and material, and they cannot develop their skills. There is a need for more professionalism and skill development. There is also a lack of recognition at institutional level (foundations, governments, etc.) and an economical dependence on volunteers’ fees. The ideology can also be a problem.

At the level of volunteers’ placements (sending, recruitment, commitment of volunteers, cancellations), there is a lack of consciousness toward participation in social matters via voluntary service. Because of difficult socio-economical realities, volunteers have other priorities. Visas are also a problem: there is a lack of preparation in relation to volunteerism and specific projects

Finally, the coordination of projects is also on issue: it is difficult to find and trust people who can be responsible for projects, and would stay in the organization and help projects continue.

The second group started with fundraising and inscription fees. In Europe, there is governmental support (from related ministries and local governments – differs by country) and funds coming from the European Commission (e.g. EVS), and some funds can be raised from business sector. There is occasional support from embassies and the money coming from inscription fees (encourage and support volunteers to do their own fundraising in their country before departure), donations, contributions from host projects (food and accommodation) and extra-fees (due to policy and agreement with non-regular partners). ICYE also has the policy of quotas. In Latin America, funds can come from the collaboration with local government, the Development Bank, and some special support from European (France and Germany) office sponsors. There are also donations (from individuals and companies), and the contributions from participants.

The conversation moved to the projects themselves. As far as the fees are concerned, there are from 3000 to 5000 EURO contributions or EVS (European Voluntary Service) grants. A workcamp fee is between 60 to 220 EURO. The group made a recommendation to reduce costs, for example by

organizing service placements where you have work camps and do work camps where you have LTV placements. The question is also to find hosting projects? Through networks and via contacts with other platforms. Organisations have to search, prepare, invest, and convince local organisations about the added value of international voluntarism. In certain parts of Europe there is high competition between organisations to find money in order to organise STV. In terms of insurances, in Europe there is the E111 form for EU members. The insurance fee is included in the inscription fee for medium and long term volunteers while it is optional on most of the workcamps. Some organisations have their own insurance for outgoing volunteers and there is a special agreement with insurance companies to reduce the costs. The 3rd party liability insurance is always covered for by the organizations! SCI is working with a special insurance system which is available and recommended to other organisations. Finally, the group talked about the accommodation (volunteers hosted in families, at camp-sites, in youth hostels, or in-project) and pocket money (and whether it depends on the project, the inscription fee, or the hosting family).



The third group worked on administration and finances and chose a case by case analysis:

- ICYE International is a self-funded organisation. They have the membership fee of each National Comities that pay to the federation and its different services (training, coordination, representation, etc.). They have a “solidarity system” that fixes the different fees each country should pay to the federation, depending on the GDP and other indicators from the country. They also work with the YOUTH Programme (Action 1; 2; 5) and mainly the EVS, for the work with disadvantages youth. They are also funded for private companies or individual donors.
- ICYE Colombia fund their costs mainly through the participants’ fees, which are enough to cover several expenses of their functioning costs. These fees include a part for the administrative cost of the organisation, which is around 20-30 % of the fee that the participant pays.
- BVBP have only “self funded” projects. They fund themselves on a day by day basis. Their structure has almost no fixed expenses, because they do not have an office, nor staff or other fixed costs. Everyone in the organisation works as a volunteer. Their corporative material (t-shirts, flags, pullovers, etc) are all to be paid, even for the members of the organisation. International volunteers they have host should pay a monthly fee of 150\$ that is just the same that the families spend for them (room renting, food, etc.). They have not been successful when trying to obtain some funding from companies or even the government, as this is difficult in Peru. They would like to have more structure and paid staff but it is not possible and they see it as far away for the moment. The fact that they cannot have this structure endangers their work: “youth leaders” concentrate “too much responsibilities”, and if they leave the project none else could follow with it. On the other hand they receive a lot of funding, help and contribution from the local population, and the local authorities, as they can use tools, spaces, etc. from the population when they run the projects.
- Subir al Sur have zero funding. They are just starting now and for them it is like an initial phase. As their expenses are the minimum they can cover it by themselves. They are mainly 2

people with other jobs so they can survive, and they use their own resources to run the organisation (as their own houses, computers, telephone, etc.). Their next workcamps in Argentina will run on “self funds”: participants from foreign countries will pay their own fees. These should amount to 1800 \$ per workcamp for 15-20 persons during 2 weeks, and they can have 25% for administrative costs. In the future they plan to apply for other funds (European, governmental, etc.) but they should work first and prove something. They also plan to have individual donations from friends and companies they know. They do not worry about their salaries as they live an “cheap style of life”...

- Solidarités Jeunesses receives public funding: they can apply to 4 ministries in their country. They also receive local funding as well as money and resources (material, spaces, human resources, etc.). They charge a participation fee, for sending and hosting French volunteers. Local volunteers from the project itself and international volunteers do not pay. They receive funding from the EU as well, but do not accept private funding and they prefer not to accept funding from foundations either. They consider they run activities for the interest of the French population so the government should support them.

- Waslala: their administration is “a bit chaotic”... They run 3 projects but as services to the municipality of their city and others. They have 3 paid staff for these projects, and they can “keep” 10% of the budget for administrative costs. They receive European funds as well, mainly from Action 1; 2; 5 from the YOUTH Programme. They are also involved in centralised projects introduced by YAP International. When they run workcamps, they are self funded but also supported for their local government, not so much with money but with resources such as materials, rooms, spaces, etc. Besides the organisation is mainly run on voluntary bases: the board and other more important activities are run by volunteers.

- IJGD: the situation is quite similar to that of SJ. The organisation is funded by the German government and often by the Catholic Church. Some funds depend of each different programme. They also have the incomes of the fees, mainly for sending volunteers - 90 € to Europe, 180 € to Latin America, and 220 € for LTV.



A fourth group worked on external communication in order to facilitate the procedure of visa and fundraising. Direct intervention of the government is needed to facilitate visa issues. What is the current situation? Each organisation tries to do its best to manage the issue of visa... A letter of UNESCO / CCIVS exists: it is aimed at explaining official institutions what voluntary service is (the letter must be updated). We have to work on a document: the idea is to have a document to establish a common lobby strategy and exchange our experiences... It should contain argumentation and explanations on the context and the concept of voluntary service in which the volunteer is involved, and the added values of volunteering. Indeed governments do not take into account that volunteering is a way to raise the social capital of volunteers. That could be an argument. A commission is needed to established the document.

How to train volunteers?

Again participants worked in groups (with no criteria) and their work is reported below:

The first group started with the methodology of projects and intercultural tips. Participants started assuming that this is not formal education, then recalled some principles:

- We should have a short seminar with dynamics, games, discussions, testimonies, and previous experiences. This is useful to compare the realities of both the hosting and sending countries.
- During the project we will try to give volunteers a wide vision of the host country.
- There should be a reinsertion process (coming back home) with workshops, discussions, cultural shock (with one's own culture).
- There should be some preparation work about the country in general, with Spanish course.
- A training workshop with the community.
- For short term projects: when Europeans travel to "south" countries, they receive a 3 days or weekend training, with different subjects like conflict resolutions, testimonies, etc. In hosting cases, the organization sometimes trust in the training from the sending organization. On the other hand, the organization give a speech about different things, working together with a small handbook for the incoming volunteers.
- For Long Term projects: sometimes the training is half in a social project, and half a practical training during 15 days (self-learning). There are also a 3 or 4 days of intensive training for volunteers going abroad. In this training they receive some tips, dynamics and speeches about intercultural issues, stereotypes, culture shocks, etc.
- The issue of conflict resolution in groups and host communities is to be tackled.

For short and long term projects, organizations make agreements with the host community and project. Workcamp leaders have a formal and practical training about group integration, motivation, communication, conflict resolutions, etc. It is important to explain clearly the rules at the beginning of the workcamp (like not to get drunk, not to use drugs, etc.) they also have dynamics about conflict resolution. It is usual to send an info-sheet to the volunteer, with all tips about workcamp, some time before he/she reach the camp. Organization make regular trips to the camp to see how it is working. There are on-arrival, mid-term and final evaluations.

It is important to work on the expectations, because volunteers sometimes think of "saving the world", especially when they travel to Latin America. There are some tools to work on this, like role-plays with people from foreign countries and the volunteer that are going to travel abroad. Outgoing volunteers must be ready for the "unknown", and the "feeling process" has to be clearly explained to the volunteer.

In conclusion, we think that there is really useful to share and fix up common tools to make the work of the different organizations easier (application forms, Info-sheet, volunteers', hosts' and projects' handbooks, newsletters, etc.).

The second group started with intercultural issues and formation, and mentioned the tools they used and considered important: 2 days of preparation before choosing the project, info-sheets, handbooks, invitation letters, 3 or 4 days of preparation before choosing a LTV project, on-arrival skill development session, get in contact with other volunteers who had the experience, document surveys, Curriculum Vitae, 3 days of training before the workcamps, 7 meetings with active volunteers, diner meeting (at the end of the year), selection seminar, meetings once a month.

In terms of conflict management, it is important to establish rules and also to give the opportunity to the volunteers to feel free to find a solution (like a challenge). If there is a conflict between a volunteer and the group, the leader can ask him to leave to the project. The leader is very important in the solution of a conflict. It can be relevant to appoint a contact person for monitoring volunteers and helping in conflicts resolution. The host should get in touch with the sending organization when volunteers do not want to work. Host families and volunteers should be given the chance to solve

their own problems and the organisation should only interfere when an agreement cannot be reached. Host families should be met prior to volunteers' arrivals in order to avoid intercultural problems because of cultural shocks. There should be a host families guide.

Motivation and expectations are to be considered at different steps:

- Before the project: make sure that all sent information is good, be realistic to avoid false expectations, and the info sheet must be as detailed as possible.
- During the project: give time to adapt to the volunteers, give other project options to the volunteers, try to inform on the social context of the project, help volunteers find their motivations with dynamics, give them support in a shock process, give them the opportunity to change project, promote active participation and responsibility, give volunteers possibilities to go out.
- After the project: there should be working groups with returned volunteers, evaluations, open group evaluation with all implicated participants, on line questionnaires, constant evaluations.



Strategies to promote voluntary service.

After the sessions related to the work within the organisations, participants reflected on the work to be done to promote voluntary service. The issue includes information and action, and strategies we use to communicate or promote voluntary service. The session was based on a brainstorming session on the relevant tools to be used in order to improve the work:

- More contact with official bodies: sending information to local administrators or authorities;
- More contact with the media: press releases - send out a release to newspapers, magazines, national or local papers, radios, etc. and ask them to publish it for free, invite the media to particular projects, find the best time to get quiet periods in the media;
- Direct promotion: work with cultural centres, language schools, participate in events like forums, go to schools, homes for elderly people, universities, and prepare exhibitions, presentations;
- Use internal resources: organise an International Day, like a fair, having the foreign volunteers to prepare presentations of their own countries, inviting locals to take part in the fair. Also organise info evenings, open doors, international evenings, big meeting with returnees and invite people who are interested, then involve returnees for promotional activities, ask applicants about possible contacts of people who might be interested;
- Use internet: copy mails from incoming messages, use "bcc", mailing lists with "subscribe" and "unsubscribe", mailing lists with newsletters, reports, activities. Share experiences on best practices using (possibly CCIVS website) the net as a platform and showing special activities developed during particular days (International evenings or December 5th.) by our organisations in order to promote voluntary work. On CCIVS website there is a link about examples of projects that can be used when promoting our activities. It is another way to share not just our projects but also to see how can we promote this with people that have (or even do not) small knowledge on volunteering. We can also use other communication platforms and networks (canalsolidario.org,

hacesfalta.org, sector3.org, oneworld.net, altern.org, nodo50.org, idealist.org, sindominio.net, takingitglobal.org, ccivs.org, etc.),

- Develop new ideas: creation of prizes for youngsters performing outstandingly well in particular fields, job-shadowing activities, explore new alternatives for new possible profiles for the participants.

Finally there was a global reflection on the way organisations are usually working: Is there too much informality of our work? Shall we get more formal? People might think we are not trustworthy! Are we too lazy in our structures? Getting used to do things? Innovations shall be shared, there should be an evaluation of strategies and further implementation of the most effective practices, we should join training course on how to communicate and promote our activities, and maybe we should think about spending money on advertisement.

Follow-up events.

Related to the previous topics and before going further into the details of the plan of action, a group started to work on the possible evolutions and development of the network. The discussion started on the Latin Week to be held in Iceland and went on with different alternatives about follow up events. The events shall be more directed to evaluate the impact of the two meetings and Seminars organised earlier by CCIVS.

There was the idea of trying to get more "newcomers" to the European Union into the work between Europe and Latin America. How to increase the level of work together between the new member countries and Latin America? How was the inclusion of Eastern Europe in the level of voluntary work?

Some of the discussion went on the venue for the next Seminar, ideas of hosting it in French territories in the Latin American region. There was an idea about hosting a Volunteers' Forum like the one recently organised by AVSO, to get more contacts, learn from each other and learn about best-practices and success-examples, a bigger event where we could have also attending people from the political level of decision makers! Also to invite people very much involved in the shaping of the Youth Programme. The idea of having a new Seminar has to be linked to the fact that we have been already working on the field for the last years and the number of new projects, rise of people's mobility and voluntary work impact in the regions after the work we have been developing. Building a working group on the possibilities for the event as a Seminar, for instance how to increase the level of exchange of volunteers between the two regions.

We should also work on the evaluation of the impacts generated after the two preliminary projects. How to realise the real impact and foster the level of work between the 2 regions. How to show the results? The idea of having the same group of people was supported as it is easier to follow up and evaluate the impacts.

Another proposal focused on an Action 1-kind, exchange of volunteers group as a bilateral or multilateral basis (counting on EVS projects, bilateral contacts, gathering volunteers that were already involved in exchanges). The idea behind was about having a period of time in between the exchanges in the regions in order to follow up and realise, evaluate the real impact of the activities at local levels in both regions.

More ideas were expressed, like following up on the Latin American platform (present results of the work, if there is already a network or not or what was the advance in the topic), how to be less focused on the Youth Programme, an event involving people from the political level, introduction of the new Youth Programme, presentation of new institutions. Another possible topic could be how to raise funds (Fundraising) in order to increase the level of volunteers going to other regions and vice-versa. There was also a proposal to have an activity linked to lobbying and visa. How is it possible to use best-practices on lobbying? An activity focused on sharing experiences and learning about the different ways organisations try to influence the decision makers on topics like visa, funding, politic guidelines, etc... To invite some volunteers to the activities is a must as they are the

ones having the experience on-site and probably is easier for them to share what they have been experiencing due to the activities.

In between arrived the representative of the Global Youth Service. He introduced their aims, goals, activities and its scope: technical global data-work, calendar of youth related events around the world (Global Youth Service Network: www.global.org or www.youthlink.org).

Recommendations of the first seminar.

Participants in the first Euro-Latino seminar, which took place in France in 2003, had written recommendations (see annex 4) which were studied by the participants during the second session. The results of the work are included in the plan of action and recommendations (annexes 2 and 3).

Participants then went to an excursion to a project run by BVBP and spent the evening in Lima.



Recommendations and the plan of action.

On the last day participants worked in groups on the ideas raised beforehand and came up with conclusions, recommendations and finally a plan of action that can be found in annexes 2 and 3.

Final evaluation.

The evaluation at the end of the project was extremely positive. The participants pointed out how enriching the seminar had been both on a personal and professional level. They took home an incredible amount of new project ideas and commitments and were confident that they would invest energy afterwards to make them happen. Most of the follow up activities will be run under the responsibility of the organizations present. Several bilateral agreements were concluded on the spot among Latin American and European organizations (many with the Peruvian host, but also between Europeans and Latin American organizations that they had never met before). Several Latin American organizations applied for membership in CCIVS as a result of the seminar.

The prep team is currently conducting a survey to find out, which of the ideas have already been put into practice. A number of the projects will not require support as they concern the individual hosting and sending of volunteers to workcamps. Larger project ideas like a publication on training material, a future Euro Latin American seminar to build on the results, a Latin American youth Festival in Iceland and others (refer to the Plan of Action) will most likely require support to come into existence.

4. Achievements and conclusion

<i>Objectives of the seminar</i>	Achievements
<i>Raise awareness of Youth Programme and develop concrete projects</i>	Session about Youth Programme on 12 th May. Several concrete follow up ideas developed (Plan of Action)
<i>Increase quality and quantity of youth and voluntary exchanges</i>	Quality: Several sessions, brainstormings and discussions about values and standards of voluntary service projects; exchange of good practice. Introduction of reference documents and training material Quantity: concrete ideas developed in Plan of Action and various bilateral agreements concluded on the spot
<i>Identify strategies for further cooperation beyond the end of the YOUTH programme in 2006</i>	Introduction of elements known about new generation of programmes during session about Youth Programme
<i>Develop recommendations</i>	Recommendations of 1st seminar were amended
<i>Identify existing partnerships and develop a typology</i>	Many partnerships identified through Exhibition and group discussions, no typology developed
<i>Set up a network</i>	A co-ordination was set up on an intra Latin American level as well as an Euro-Latin American level. The participants preferred to stay on a light structure where responsibilities are clearly divided. A mailing list was set up concerning all CCIVS member organizations in the regions concerned.

The seminar focussed on the identification of a strategy for Euro-Latin American co-operation starting by allowing the organisations to get to know each others activities better and the focussing on common needs and potential common answers. During the last session (before the evaluation), a joint Plan of Action was elaborated. Several information sessions were conducted by experts about the current YOUTH Programme, the perspectives for the programme beyond 2006 as well as European and Latin American Youth Policy. An excursion to different social projects in Lima open for co-operation with the organisations was also organised. Several documents of reference concerning the information given as well as the quality standards applied in the various organisations were distributed.

The level of knowledge of the participants was quite varied. Most of the participants were active youth workers or active volunteers in their organizations. Especially for some of the Latin American participants it was the first opportunity to be involved at the international co-ordinating level and they learned very much from this opportunity. Generally speaking the event was very rich for all the participants in terms of Intercultural Learning. The programme evolved together with the participants and tried to adjust to the evolution of themes and interests of the group without losing the original objectives. The participants were asked to take over many responsibilities in writing daily reports, running sessions or preparing specific inputs. In this way the seminar was very alive and flexible. The fact that the group was very often sub-divided in working groups (by region, by level of knowledge on certain issues, by interest in follow – up projects and themes) helped to cater to the specific needs and expectations and allowed to share a lot of good practice examples.

Finally we have to thank and congratulate the host, Brigada de los Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Peru (BVBP), who invested an incredible amount of energy into the succesful organisation of the event. About 50 Peruvian volunteers assisted with the organisation of the event and one joint session was organised in order to better understand the reality of Peruvian youth and voluntary service work and to identify potential future links with the present European organisations.

5. List of participants



NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	E-MAIL
Solen ROUILLARD	J&R	France	icye@volontariat.org
Maria BARRAGAN	FEVI	Ecuador	info@fevi.org
Flora MARCHINI	ACI - ICYE	Costa Rica	admin@aci-cr.org
Jennifer BREWER	VFP	USA	vfp@vfp.org
Gabriella NAGY	YAP (Via Pacis)	Hungary	viainfo@viapacis.ngo.hu
Joana DEPPE	ABIC - ICYE	Brazil	joana@abic.org.br
Rocio PEREZ	ASERMUN	Spain	asermun@yahoo.es
Sharon PENA	VIVE MEXICO	Mexico	incoming@vivemexico.org
Cecilia MILESI	Subir al Sur	Argentina	ceciliamilesi@subiralsur.org.ar
Virginia MUESES	Fun Chiriboga	Ecuador	ecoproye@andinanet.net
Katharina ZIEGLER	IJGD	Germany	aala@ijgd.de
Luz SANZ	YAP (Waslala)	Spain	waslala@waslala.net
Laurence BIRON	YAP (Javva)	Belgium	javva@javva.org
Blanca JIMENEZ	VIMEX	Mexico	vimex@vimex.org.mx
Gabriela SERRANO	YAP (NT)	Mexico	ntmex-yap@pvnet.com.mx
Carmina TORRES	YAP (NT)	Mexico	nuestratierragdl@yahoo.com.mx
Claudia CASTRO	ICYE International	International	icye@icye.org
Giorgio BENVENEGNU	AC ISF	Venezuela	ac_isf@yahoo.com.br
Julien SOYER	YAP (Italy)	Italy	campi@yap.it
Oscar USCATEGUI	WF	Iceland	wf@wf.is
Luis ESPINOZA	ICYE Honduras	Honduras	icyehoninfo@multivisionhn.net
Juan David VARGAS	ICYE Colombia	Colombia	icyecol.gustavo@colnodo.apc.org
Carolina MOSCOSO	ICYE Colombia	Colombia	icyecol.gustavo@colnodo.apc.org
Vaynik F. MORALES	ICYE Colombia	Colombia	icyecol.gustavo@colnodo.apc.org
Milovan ESPANA	ICYE Bolivia	Bolivia	icyebol@hotmail.com
Alfredo GARCIA GIL	YAP (Waslala)	Spain	waslala@waslala.net
Henar LANCHAS	ACI - ICYE	Costa Rica	info@aci-cr.org
Magali DEVRIES	YAP (SJ)	Peru	pachanino@yahoo.es
Aleksandr KURUSHEV	EST YES	Estonia	estyes@estyes.ee
Laure GUEROUT	YAP (SJ)	France	sj.toulouse@wanadoo.fr
Nicolas BERNARD	UNAREC	France	workcamps@unarec.org
Roxana CISNEROS	BVBP - Ayacucho	Peru	ayacuchobvbp@hotmail.com
José QUIÑONES	BVBP-Ventanilla	Peru	bvbpventanilla@hotmail.com
Nico AGUILAR	YAP	International	secretariat.general@solidaritesjeunesses.org
Simona COSTANZO	CCIVS	International	ccivs@unesco.org
Jose CHANG	BVBP	Peru	bolivarianosd@hotmail.com
Philippe DUVERT	Vive Mexico	Mexico	international@vivemexico.org

6. Annexes

Annex 1 – Networks and international organisations.

Annex 2 – Plan of Action (in Spanish).

Annex 3 – Recommendations (in Spanish).

Annex 4 – Recommendations of the first seminar (France, 2003).

Annex 5 – First steps of the follow-up (as of 15th October 2005).



Networks and international organisations

	ICYE International Cultural Youth Exchange	Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organisations Alliance	South African Workcamps cooperation SAWC	Eastern Africa Workcamps Association EAWA	Foro de Integracion de la Juventud Andina FIJA	Network for Voluntary Development in Asia	Youth Action for Peace – YAP
When and how established	In 1948, to promote reconciliation between Germany and the USA.	Founded in 1982 as a European umbrella organisation for national organisations.	1994 (based on BOLESWA 1979)	1995 (Conf of Voluntary Service organisations in Kampala, Uganda), which identified a need for collaboration, and follow-up meetings. It was officially started in July 1996 .	In Lima in 1999, during the First Encounter of Youth of the Andes.	In 1997 in China, by organisations coming from Asia and Australia, with the support of CCIVS.	In 1923, by a French army officer based in the south of Germany in order to foster understanding between people that had been at war.
Number of member NGOs (branches)	32 members (National Committees) in 32 countries on 5 continents.	38 full (from Europe) and associate (from outside Europe) members. All are independent organisations.	8: Zambia, YAZ Zimbabwe, ZWA Botswana BWA Sth Africa QPC Lesotho LWA Malawi AYISE - MWAI Mozambique AJUDE Swaziland SWCA Some developments in Namibia	17 organisations: Uganda 7 Kenya 7 Tanzania 2 Sudan 1	Members in Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador.	13 NGOs from 11 countries and 1 international organisation.	15 branches worldwide, plus the associated groups and partners worldwide.
Main activities and meetings	Long term voluntary service.	The Technical Meeting in March, the General Assembly and General Conference in November, training for trainers and post-camp events, in order to support the organisation of workcamps, Short Term EVS projects and some longer term voluntary service activities.	- Promotion of the workcamp movement - Hold the GA every 3 years. - Volunteer exchanges - Coordination meetings	Co-ordination of Youth exchanges Linking of organisations (sharing experiences and skills) Joint training workshops, Training of workcamp leaders Annual review workshop about policy/plans Bi-annual EC meetings Publication (newsletter and calendar) Promotion GA/ workcamp every 3 years	- An important space for exchanges of experience between youth organisations of the Andes. - An integration tool for youth action in the sub-region, in order to create a platform for common action.	a) Training and Networking Workcamps (TNW). b) Starting workcamps in “new” countries (where no workcamps had been organised) c) Common actions of NVDA	- Workcamps and long and mid term voluntary service through the branches, - Seminars and training sessions, - Centralised long term programmes, - Awareness-raising campaigns, - Lobby work, promotion and information on issues such as self-determination of people, refugees, visa problems, etc.
Finance	Members and European Funds.	Membership fees and the Alliance contribution during the events.	DED, Gtz, MS, seeking in kind support from SADC	MS Uganda Grants and subscriptions	For the moment own efforts. Hope to get money through the recently established Andean cooperation of the five countries	The income comes from membership fees and project sponsors.	Membership fees, grants and contributions during the events.

Paid staff	3 paid staff in the international office	Unpaid EC, no secretariat.	No	1 staff and one volunteer	None	1 paid staff	2 paid staff, volunteers
Main problems	None identified.	The lack of coordination makes it hard for the EC (due to no secretariat?) Identity and role: is it a European network?	Funds Past tensions between QPC and ZWA	Finances Resource persons Communication / internet and websites Different interests and priorities	- The actual lack of coordination in the sub-region. - Lack of funding.	- Many good ideas but few are achieved - Geographical distances make it difficult to meet - Different situations in each member organisation	Finances.
Future plans	- Develop the quality of the exchanges - Improve partnerships with C.I.S. - Develop short term volunteer programmes.	Develop exchanges: better quality and more common actions.	- Cover the whole region - Open working relationships with other regional networks - Hold General Assembly in April 2005 - Develop exchanges	Cover the whole region (10 countries + DRC?) GA in April 2005 Intercultural Youth Week in August 2005 Regional Workcamp on HIV/Aids. Awareness raising through Forum theatre in October 2005 Regional workcamp and relationships with other networks	Organisation of the Third Encounter in July 2005 in Lima, Peru.	- Get over CCIVS - More members in more countries - More effective common actions	The Congress to be organised in 2006, Going on with the current activities (seminars, training sessions, voluntary service)
Cooperation with others and CCIVS	Good relations with CCIVS.	Need more with CCIVS, as shown by the ideas at the GA.	- With EAWA: Youth exchanges, training. - With CCIVS: info exchange	- With SAWC: Youth exchanges, training. - With CCIVS: info exchange	With CCIVS: - There is an improvement, - There should be a CCIVS delegate for the Third Encounter that will take place in 2005 in Lima.	- With YAP: good as they are a member of NVDA, - With the Alliance: Common actions as the Training for Trainers 2003 and the LMTV Seminar 2004. - With SCI: they were a member of NVDA... - With CCIVS: same nature of organisation and NVDA is the regional body of CCIVS	With CCIVS: very good. YAP is a member of the EC, branches quite active within CCIVS and some people involved. With NVDA: member of the network. No formal relations with other regional networks. With SCI, ICYE and the Alliance: formal and informal relations, common actions and campaigns.

PLAN DE ACCION DEL SEMINARIO EUROLATINOAMERICANO DEL 9 AL 15 DE MAYO DE 2005

TEMATICAS	ACTIVIDADES	ORGANIZACIONES POTENCIALMENTE INVOLUCRADAS	RESPONSABILIDAD y CONTACTO	CUANDO
TRABAJO EN AMERICA LATINA Y PLATAFORMA	ESTABLECIMIENTO DE COMISIONES			
	ENVIO DE INFORMACION CONCERNIENTE A LAS PLATAFORMAS LATINOAMERICANAS	ICYE-ACI, BVBP, VIMEX	HENAR, COMUNICACIÓN; FLORA PARA APIC; ROXANA PARA FIJA; BLANCA, AVOS	juin-05
	ANALISIS DE LA SITUACION FINANCIERA Y CUOTAS	YAP-NT, ICYE-COLOMBIA, ICYE-BOLIVIA, SAS,	LILI, GABY, VAYNIK, MILO, CECILIA	oct-05
	RECOPIACION DE LA INFORMACION DE LOS RECURSOS Y DEL FINANCIAMINETO ACCESIBLE	YAP-WASLALA	ALFREDO	juil-05
	RECOPIACION, DESPUES DEL ANALISIS, DE LOS DOCUMENTOSS DE LA PLATAFORMAS	VIVE MEXICO, VIMEX	BLANCA Y SHARON	août-05
	SITIO WEB (ENTRADA DESDE EL SITIO DEL CCIVS)	ICYE-ACI, YAP-WASLALA	HENAR Y ALFREDO	INMEDIATAMENTE
	COMPARTIR DE INFORMACION Y PONERLA EN EL SITIO WEB		TODOS	CONTINUO
	ESTABLECIMIENTO DE GRUPOS DE TRABAJO : MERCOSUR PACTO ANDINO, NORTE Y CENTRO-AMERICA, IBERO-PANAMERICANA		MERCOSUR : CECI, JOANA Y MILO. ANDINOS : ROXANA, GIORGIO, VAYNIK, MARIA, VIRGINIA Y MILO. CENTRO Y NORTE AMERICA : LUIS, HENAR, FLORA, BLANCA, GABY, JENNIFER Y SHARON.	A LARGO PLAZO
	ENVIO DE VOLUNTARIOS A LATINOAMERICA : SEMINARIOS, FORMACION, CONTINUAR LA COM. CON LA BVBP		TODOS	
	INVESTIGACION SOBRE LA SITUACION EN CHILE COMO EJEMPLO SOBRE EL TRABAJO CON LA JUVENTUD			

	FOMENTAR LA COOPERACION SUR-SUR			
	BUSQUEDA DE UN NOMBRE			
	MEMBRESIA AL CCIVS COMO BLOQUE			
	CONTACTO CON LAS PLATAFORMAS AFRICANAS		HENAR	
	Hacer llegar al CCIVS contactos de organizaciones establecidas en AL a quien se pudiera invitar	YAP-NT	CARMINA	
CAPACITACION Y FORMACION	Organización de campamentos de trabajo			
	Formación de participantes			
	Fundraising			
	Creación de un centro de documentación que pudiera estar incluido en el sitio web del CCSVI			
	Mapeo de capacidades individuales y organizacionales			
	Pools existentes en las redes			
	Pool de capacitadores - CCSVI			
	Capacitación de capacitadores			
	Desarrollo organizacional (preparación, evaluación, formación)			
	Programa Juventud de la UE			
	Prospección de proyectos			
	Preparación de organizaciones de acogida			
	Recopilación de las prácticas de las diferentes redes	ICYE, Alliance, YAP,	Claudia, Oscar, Aleksandr, Gaby	
PROMOCION HACIA LOS VOLUNTARIOS	Creación de una condecoración, premio, incentivo			
	Prácticas, observadores			
	Visitas a universidades, instituciones, etc			

	Creación de un espacio para intercambiar sobre nuevas prácticas			
	Aprovechar la experiencia de antiguos voluntarios			
	Noches de información, noches internacionales, Puertas Abiertas			
	Comunicados de Prensa, Radio, TV, periodistas			
	Hacer uso de las listas de correo			
	A través de los centros culturales			
	Incluir en las fichas de inscripción las direcciones de participantes potenciales			
	Inclusión de nuestros sitios web en otros sitios de promoción de trabajo voluntario y de actividades juveniles			
SEGUIMIENTO DEL SEMINARIO : EVENTOS	ACCIÓN 1 -			
	SEMANA LATIONAMERICANA EN ISLANDIA	WF	OSCAR	2006 - VERANO
	ORGANIZACIÓN DE UN FORO			
	SEMINARIO DE COOPERACION ENTRE EL EUROPA DEL ESTE Y LA			
	ACTIVIDADES DE CABILDEO (Visas)			
	FUNDRAISING SEMINAR			
	SEGUIMIENTO DE ESTE SEMINARIO			
	INTRODUCCION SOBRE EL NUEVO PROGRAMA JUVENTUD			
	FIESTA INTERCULTURAL EN ARGENTINA	SAS	CECILIA	2006
	INCREMENTAR EL NUMERO DE PARTICIPANTES EN LAS ACCIONES Y ENCUENTROS DE REPRESENTANTES DE LAS DIFERENTES ORGANIZACIONES			
	SEMINARIO DE CONTACTO			

COMUNICACIÓN INTERNA Y CONTINUIDAD DEL GRUPO	LISTADO DE CORREOS	YAP-WASLALA, ICYE-COLOMBIA, ICYE-ACI	LUZ MARIA, HENAR Y CAROLINA	FINES DE MAYO
	ENVIO DE TODOS LOS DOCUMENTOS DEL SEMINARIO Y ANEXOS		CCSVI	
COMUNICACIÓN EXTERNA LOBBYING Y RECONOCIMIENTO DEL SERVICIO VOLUNTARIO INVESTIGACIONES	ACTUALIZAR LA CARTA DIRIGIDA DE LA UNESCO (Incluiría, por ejemplo, en las invitaciones enviadas a participantes)		CCSVI	
	DOCUMENTACION CON ELEMENTOS TALES COMO: Estrategias de cabildeo (Lobbying), Intercambio de buenas prácticas, Importancia del trabajo de selección de participantes			
	REALIZACION DE UNA INVESTIGACION PARA DEMOSTRAR EL VALOR AGREGADO DEL TRABAJO VOLUNTARIO			
	Contactar a UNV para que sirvan como apoyo a la promoción del voluntariado.			
PROYECTOS TEMATICOS	* COOPERACION AMERICA LATINA - EUROPA DEL ESTE	YAP-VIA PACIS, ESTYES	GABY, ALEKSANDR, ROCIO	
	*FESTIVAL MUSICAL, ARTE	WF, YAP-WASLALA, SAS	OSCAR, LUZ MARIA, CECILIA	
	* CAMPAMENTOS SOBRE EL MEDIO AMBIENTE	PROYECTO CHIRIBOGA, WF, VIMEX, VIVE MEXICO	VIRGINI, OSCAR, BLANCA Y SHARON	
	* TRABAJO CON DESCAPACITADOS	ICYE-BOLIVIA, PROYECTO CHIRIBOGA	MILOVAN, VIRGINIA	
	* PROYECTOS PARA PERSONAS MAYORES	ESTYES, ICYE-BRASIL	ALEKSANDR, JOANA	
	* PROYECTOS HIV-SIDA	ICYE-INTERNATIONAL, SAS, ICYE-HONDURAS, BVBP, ESTYES	CLAUDIA, CECILIA, LUIS F., ROXANA, ALEKSANDR	

NOTAS:

- Interesante de saber que hay una instancia en América (continente) que puede representar las inquietudes, proyectos, etc que tienen lugar en el continente en el CCSVI.
- La información que circule entre las organizaciones podría hacerse llegar a VFP
- Distribución de la información más allá del continente americano
- Recomendaciones de la parte de la representante de VFP : Hacer copia de lo que concierne este seminario y su seguimiento a ella (Jennifer)
- CCIVS envía la lista de miembros en América latina
- Hacer llegar al CCIVS contactos de organizaciones establecidas en AL a quien se pudiera invitar
- Contacto con redes como la Alianza por cualquier apoyo necesario o información que se requiera

CAPACITACION Y FORMACION

- Organización de campamentos de trabajo
 - Formación de participantes
 - Fundraising
 - Creación de un centro de documentación
 - Mapeo de capacidades individuales y organizacionales
 - Pools existentes en las redes
 - Pool de capacitadores - CCIVS
 - Capacitación de capacitadores
 - Desarrollo organizacional (preparación, evaluación, formación)
 - Programa Juventud de la UE
 - Prospección de proyectos
 - Preparación de organizaciones de acogida
 - Distribución de documentos: Alliance propone de mandar una o dos copias de un documento sobre
 - Incluir a las organizaciones participantes en el seminario
-
- La presentación de las personas (vestimentas, posturas, manera de hablar) cuando se piden fondos o cuando se presentan proyectos.
 - Utilización del término VOLUNTARIO : tener cuidado que este término sea bien comprendido por los diferentes actores en las organizaciones de voluntariado.
 - Las organizaciones son invitadas a incluir los textos de referencia sobre el voluntariado.
 - Descripción de las organizaciones sobre proyectos para que sirvan de ejemplo y sean incluidos en la página web.
 - Cooperar entre organizaciones con cartas para que sirvan de apoyo a las organizaciones nacionales.
 - Cuales son las prácticas para la obtención de una visa a largo plazo
 - Ecuador (Fundación Chiriboga) establece contactos con las autoridades para que facilite la obtención de visas. 1 año de visa posible sin mayores problemas.
 - La manera de trabajar con los organismos de los estados depende de cada país ya que los contextos son diferentes.
 - Costa Rica : El término Trabajo Voluntario está sellado en los pasaportes
 - España : existe un status de voluntariado que está en proceso de implementación
 - México : debido a ciertas prácticas en el pasado delictivas por ciertos extranjeros, la visa es mucho más difícil de obtener.
 - Falta de trabajo de cabildeo a las instituciones - Hacer presencia en las diferentes instituciones gubernamentales.

Proposals for the future network /second steps tasks for the European Participants:

SUNDAY MORNING PLENARY

Objectives	Tasks	By whom	By when
Organise international and regional conferences, seminars, training courses + work camps, Organise joint co-worker/co-ordinator training activities	Seminars about North South training	CCIVS / All Members	When necessary
<p>Create mailing /forum group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞to open discussion ☞to share experience ☞To share information ☞To compile information for general presentation of the activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞Address question of participation fees and mediate where requested by its members ☞Exchange info through database , internet, interactive website ☞Create an electronically tool Up date information and provide material which is translated (proof-read, cultural aspects, resource pack) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞CCIVS AG (about fees) ☞All members ☞Ian as a chairman for the mailing list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞Immediately for the mailing group ☞Asap send information to CCIVS and through the mailing group ☞For the website /database after 2nd step
Provide an overview on the organisations working with voluntary service in LA	Share written information (on training, guidelines..) Asses through questionnaire about the training offered by LA organisations for their outgoing volunteers. Provide assistance when necessary	All members Through the mailing group	Asap send information to CCIVS and through the mailing group
To organise regular physical meeting to stimulate the development of joint proposals	<p>Set up seminars</p> <p>Promote study visits and research on the impact of volunteer service on local communities produce and distribute publications where appropriate</p>	CCIVS + all members	When necessary (2nd step)
Co-ordinate and promote the activities of organisations in LA where possible	<p>Produce and distribute publications</p> <p>Run Joint campaigns, actions and programmes</p>	CCIVS + members	After 2nd step
Carry out fundraising and lobbying initiatives in the region and international bodies	<p>Fundraising /Co financing of the second step</p> <p>Identification of possibilities (agenda sent out)</p> <p>September go ahead</p>	CCIVS + members	Now and send postcards to friends

REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE EU-LA SEMINAR

Document written in October 2005 for the Executive Committee meeting, by Nicolas Aguilar, member of the EC and the prep-team of the seminar.

It has been very rewarding to see most of the participant organisations giving news about the developments taking place. The secretariat has been following up the communication as well as the vice-president for the Americas. In spite of the motivation and input of the organisations it remains lots of work to do and it is sure that by maintaining the communication going things will continue developing in the right sense.

You'll find in this document a compilation of all the information given by the organisations in the past 2-3 months. However I would like to highlight several points that I consider must be followed closely by the CCIVS.

- The development of international voluntary activities whether it is workcamps, long term projects, or campaigns should be presented and put forward to the representatives of the UNESCO in those countries, maybe through their representatives in the GC.
- Possibilities to fund projects in that region must be shared among all of the organisations in order for them to get in contact and to apply to such funds. Maybe a data base of foundations, banks, funding lines, development agencies, could be centralised by the secretariat and distributed to the Latin-Americans (but not only) and encourage them to contact those potential sponsors.
- The multiple activities, meetings, gatherings and events that take place all year around and the possibilities for the organisations to meet at some point should be centralised also in some sort of data base, updated and sent out for the organisations to be aware of the possibilities to meet other organisations representatives.
- The communication going on among the Latin American organisations should be monitored somehow by the CCIVS and the action plan from the seminar revisited, updated and sent to all organisations so they can see how things have (or don't have) moved forward.

FOLLOW UP OF THE EU-LAT SEMINAR, PERÚ MAY 2005

France

- ↪ A EU-LA seminar will be organised by Solidarités Jeunesses in February 2006 in France.
- ↪ SJ and ICYE Colombia have been preparing a future cooperation,
- ↪ The same for SJ and FEVI in Ecuador. Possibility to send French volunteers to Equatorian projects.
- ↪ 5 French volunteers participated in two workcamps in Argentina organized by Subir al Sur.
- ↪ One French volunteer participates since September in the project in Pachanino in Peru
- ↪ Stronger cooperation with Vive Mexico with the participation of several long term volunteers in projects in Mexico.
- ↪ Project visit of a representative of SJ to AC ISF's project in Venezuela,

Spain

- ↪ Asermun has been in contact with several organisations from the seminar in Peru (SJ, Waslala, Vive México, ESTYES, BVBP, ICYE-Brasil (a member of ICYE-B has visited Asermun)); a seminar is been prepared and associations from LA and eastern Europe will be participating. Being part of the seminar has given Asermun more visibility credibility at the local level. More members have joined the organisation.
- ↪ Waslala: has included pictures of the seminar in their web site and Alfredo visited Nuestra Tierra.

Colombia

- ↪ Worldwide Friends has organized two international workcamps in Colombia this summer and will organized a Contact Making Seminar also in Colombia in January 2006
- ↪ ICYE-Colombia has been working closely with FEVI from Ecuador; it has also been in contact with SJ for future cooperation and will organize in November a Training course together with Asermun in Spain. ICYE-Colombia will host an Estonian EVS volunteer.

Mexico

- ↪ Two representatives of Waslala visited Nuestra Tierra in August 2005
- ↪ Cooperation between VIMEX (Mexico) and JAVVA (Belgium) through the hosting by the Belgium organisation of 2 Mexican volunteers in an international workcamp with the support of JAVVA's International Solidarity Fund.
- ↪ Vive Mexico proposes to continue and support the creation of a Mexican platform. Some preparation work needs to be done and the organization proposes to start off the discussions.

Argentina

- ↪ Two international workcamps have been successfully organized by Subir al Sur and the organization is right on the development of its activities and has already created a web site.
- ↪ Subir al Sur will be in Europe at the beginning of the year participating in several activities.

Peru

- ↪ The Brigada de Voluntarios Bolivarianos del Peru (BVBP) has organised an international workcamp in Ayacucho and continues the cooperation with European organizations
- ↪ 10 BVBP members join an educational programme in Canada for 3 months starting in September.
- ↪ Vive Mexico continues organizing international workcamps in the Peruvian town of Ayacucho.

Venezuela

- ↻ A first international workcamp has taken place in the project of Asociacion Civil Idiomas Sin Fronteras in Santa Elena, Venezuela. More are to come and long term projects are being prepared.
- ↻ The AC-ISF works closely with the indigenous communities of the region; all information concerning the protection of indigenous people in LA will be very welcomed. Agreements have been established with local institutions for the protection of river banks and sustainable development as well as with an environmental government agency to work on the cleaning of Monte Roraima with voluntary work are in process. Another reforestation project is in process as well and 2 greenhouses, result of the workcamp that took place in July 2005 are well and running and producing. Therefore more volunteers are needed and ACISF is keen to send volunteers particularly to Latin-America due to visa and costs reasons. Two places are currently being offered with no participation cost (volunteers have to buy and cook their own food).

Brazil

- ↻ ICYE-Brasil hosts an Estonian EVS Volunteer through EstYES.
- ↻ Development of a new program with Asermun, and a trip has taken place to visit this Spanish organization.
- ↻ Future project with FEVI, through European Union programme, as well as with BVBP.
- ↻ Developing a project with Subir al Sur.

USA

- ↻ VFP has been very active in sending volunteers all over Latin-America from Ecuador to Argentina and has been a key organisation in the development of some of the Latin-American organisations (FEVI, ACISF, and others)

General

- ↻ Several participants in the EU-LA seminar in Peru will be attending two important events where they will have the chance to meet again and to get to know other Latin-American organizations. These activities are the Global Youth Work seminar and the FEULAT, organized by the Council of Europe in Mollina, Spain.
- ↻ A Yahoo group has been created to facilitate the communication among the participants in the EU-LA seminar in Peru.
- ↻ ICYE and YAP have created new links following the seminar and it seems to be a good development of the cooperation between these two networks.
- ↻ Five or six new partners in Latin America (Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador and possibly Costa Rica) could be an important part in the development of partnerships for CCIVS members.
- WF of Iceland is playing an important role in that region.

CCIVS

UNESCO House

1 rue Miollis

75732 Paris Cedex 15

France

Tel +33 (0)1 45.68.49.36 - Fax +33 (0)1 42.73.05.21

ccivs@unesco.org

<http://www.unesco.org/ccivs>

