

OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND of the League of Women Voters
1730 M St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT - AID CONTRACT No. La/711
April, May, June 1975

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I. Introduction

At the two-year mark of the three-year Country Plans for Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, a review of OEF technical assistance in light of the original goals, might be useful, especially that dealing with self-help community projects and data collection on the organizations we work with. Both these concepts were relatively new to the client group of women volunteers two years ago. Some volunteer agencies in Colombia and one in Ecuador had been introduced to the concept of self-help through the work of an OEF consultant and field representative in 1970 when the groundwork was laid for what is now the Training Design Manual.

To increase the number and improve the quality of self-help programs, OEF first had to assist the volunteers to understand and accept the concept, a massive undertaking. Most volunteer programs were charity-oriented, which tended to perpetuate existing problems without getting at their causes. Through OEF training and consultation, the slow process of understanding and accepting the concept of self-help began. This understanding has enabled agency volunteers to define stages in the helping process and to identify how their organizations fit into various types of help described in the training. The completed scales (Attachment A), are an evaluation of their programs in terms of self-help, the first step necessary in effecting change. After two years the groups have become more receptive to changing their programs to those designed to bring about self-sufficiency. Examples of some of the changes taking place are attached (Attachment B).

Recognition on the part of the organizations of the value of data collection in order to measure progress has also been a slow process. The affiliated organizations had to acquire confidence in the coordinating agency before they were willing to fill out questionnaires. Questionnaires were designed with OEF assistance and the responses analyzed with the agencies for evaluative purposes. For the first time the organizations are compiling their own baseline data, as is OEF. After two years data collection is well underway except in the area of outreach (Attachment C). Presently the affiliates are involved in quantifying the numbers affected by their programs, enabling them to better measure their impact on the community.

II. Bolivia

The Country Plan outline two years ago for Bolivia was changed in the last quarter of 1974 because of the inability of the target organization to comply with the terms of the agreement (see Quarterly Progress Report of January 15, 1975). At that time it was decided that OEF would terminate, by the end of March 1975, the agreement with the national organization, the Confederación Nacional de Instituciones Femeninas (CONIF). Meanwhile we would fulfill the commitment to complete the training of the eight federation training teams.

In the present quarter, OEF and the Cochabamba Federation of CONIF developed a substitute program, aimed at providing concentrated technical assistance to the Cochabamba Federation known as the Federación de Instituciones Femeninas (FEDIFE). The objective is to develop a training capability available to other CONIF Federations as well as local institutions. A field representative will be starting work in Bolivia in November of this year.

III. Colombia

In Colombia one field representative must divide her time among sixteen coordinating agencies. This limits the amount of concentrated technical assistance she can give to any one agency. The present focus is on helping the agencies to develop programs of self-help. The aim is to have the stronger agencies train the training teams of the newer ones, rather than have OEF do the training.

An important evolution for the voluntary movement in Colombia is the recent structuring of the regional coordinating agencies into a national organization. An OEF consultant, Dr. Dorothy Kiester, Associate Director at the Institute of Government in the School of Political Science of the University of North Carolina together with the OEF Field Program Supervisor and the Colombian field representative helped the agencies develop this organization (Attachment D). Through the new national organization, agencies will be better able to respond to the proposal of a joint plan of action made by the government organization, the Institute for Family Services. April 27th was declared National Volunteer's Day throughout Colombia by both organizations (Attachment E).

During this quarter Dr. Kiester also consulted with the coordinating agency, Agencia Coordinadora del Voluntariado, (ACOVOL) in Bogotá assisting them to re-structure their organization (Attachment F).

The OEF field representative worked with eight agencies in this last quarter; two in the process of becoming established. The focus with the others was to analyze the concept of self-help and to identify their programs on the self-help scale. In some cases, this meant visiting programs with the agency. Strengthening the training teams, collecting data and providing technical assistance in preparation for Volunteer's Day of April 27th and for the National Meeting of Volunteer Agencies of May 14-24 was part of the field representative's work.

The information received to date is reviewed below with reference to targets for FY 1975 of the Country Plan (See PAR for July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974).

A. Establishment of the institutional network

1. The target of 16 regional coordinating agencies to be established for June 30, 1975 has been met.
2. 4228 volunteers have been trained in 1974, surpassing the target of 1140.
3. Nine agencies with training teams gave 158 courses in 1975, surpassing the target of 47.
4. Regional coordinating agencies provided 158 days of consultation to affiliates, surpassing the target of 52. The national board of the Unión de Ciudadanas de Colombia (UCC) holds 3 days of consultation with representatives of the ten chapters four times a year. This brings the number of days of consultation for 1975 to 12 as compared to the 16 targeted.
5. The number of agencies with full-time paid staff is 5; 3 have part-time paid staff only.
6. The number of evaluations of results of training courses is 158. This evaluation follows 3 months after each course.

B. Effectiveness of the network's efforts at increasing number and improving quality of voluntary self-help programs

1. The number of 102 organizations involved with self-help programs reported for FY 1974 was determined at OEF headquarters based on questionnaires from affiliated organizations sent to OEF by the agencies. The more realistic figure of 108 organizations involved with self-help programs for FY 1975 is based on those programs identified as such by the agencies themselves after having analyzed the concept and categorized their affiliated institutions' programs on the self-help scale. 112 was targeted for 1975.
2. The percentage increase in the number of local self-help programs targeted for 1975 is 10% of the 1974 figure of 102 or 10. There has been an increase of six for 1975.
3. Since data from the agencies of Bogotá and Medellín has just become available, OEF has set a baseline figure for FY 1975 of 2988 volunteers working in self-help programs.

OEF Outputs:

- 1a. There are nine training teams organized at the first level (8 targeted), eight at the second (7 targeted) and six at the third and fourth levels (7 targeted at third level and six targeted at fourth).
- 1b. Not applicable.
2. Program models for civic action developed for UCC chapters by LWV and UCC National Board:

The program models developed thus far are the "Five Steps to Action" used by the chapters for their local programs and in developing the national

programs of Legal Discrimination Against Women and the Socio-Economic Condition of Colombian Women. Another model used is the League's fund-raising campaign project of selling ERA bracelets promoting the Equal Rights Amendment. The UCC promoted the Legal Discrimination issue with the sale of LID bracelets -- the acronym standing for Ley (Law), Igualdad (Equality) and Derechos (Rights); the word Lid meaning struggle.

IV. Costa Rica

OEF is offering technical assistance to the Federación de Organizaciones Voluntarias (FOV), a private volunteer coordinating agency with 18 affiliated organizations. The organization started with 10 affiliated groups.

We have not had a field representative in Costa Rica since September 1974. Our Field Program Supervisor provided intensive technical assistance in February and again in August of 1975 and contact has been maintained by correspondence. During the reporting period OEF employed a field representative for the area, Ms. Gilma Pelacios, who will be starting her work with the organization in August 1975.

OEF technical assistance to FOV will be reviewed below with reference to the targets of FY 1975 of the Country Plan for Costa Rica.

The purpose as stated is to "develop and make effective a voluntary coordinating agency which will train volunteers to improve the quality and increase the number of local community self-help programs in the San José metropolitan area".

The objectively verifiable indicators listed, together with performance targets and results are:

A. Development of a voluntary coordinating agency in San José

1. Number of training courses given by FOV at various levels in FY 1975 are: three courses in the first level (3 targeted); and one at the second level (2 targeted).
2. The number of volunteers trained by the agency in FY 1975 is 80 (120 targeted).
3. The FOV has collected and maintained data on activities of its affiliates. It has distributed questionnaires to the 18 affiliates, with return of four questionnaires still pending. FOV has transferred the data to a card file that will be kept up to date and will be available to all member groups.
4. In the process of reaffiliation, FOV has had five days of consultation with five organizations in FY 1975 re their objectives, programs and the services expected from the agency (15 days were targeted).
5. The FOV publishes an annual bulletin; two have appeared to date.

B. Effectiveness of the coordinating agency and its affiliates in increasing number and improving quality of voluntary self-help programs

1, 2, and 3 are not applicable.

4. 6 local self-help programs of affiliates are targeted for FY 1975 based

on the number 5 reported in 1974. We have no information that there were any additional self-help programs since FY 1974, due to our not having a field representative in the area recently.

5. 452 volunteers are working in self-help programs (203 targeted based on 10% increase of baseline figure for 1974 of 185).

6. 3 affiliated organizations are involved in self-help programs in 1975; the target was 4.

7. There were four evaluations of the coordinating agency's training and post training results (5 targeted).

OEF Outputs:

1. The training team has been trained in the first and second levels as targeted for FY 1975.

2. The four levels of the training curriculum and course materials have been developed by OEF.

3. OEF is training FOV to give consultative services to their affiliates. The format is part of the organization development work with the board.

V. Ecuador

To better understand the differences between the two organizations OEF works with in Ecuador, a look at the characteristics of the respective cities in which they are located is useful. The inherent differences of the two cities of Quito and Guayaquil have caused a well-known rivalry as well as different outlook and approach to life between them.

The Secretariado General de Servicio Voluntario (SEGESVOL) is in Quito, the governmental center of Ecuador. Quito is in the mountainous region of Ecuador. The quiteña, who is more isolated from outside influence, tends to be more traditional and conservative by nature. She also is more apt to rely on the central government to initiate solutions to social problems.

The Agencia Para Coordinación del Voluntariado del Guayas (ACORVOL) is in Guayaquil, the commercial center where money and industry are generated. Guayaquil is the principal port city of the country, located on the southern coast. The guayaquileña is more exposed to the heterogenous influences typical of a port city. Due to geographic and political factors she tends to be more self-sufficient and dynamic by nature and apt to find solutions to the social problems from the city itself.

These fundamental differences influence greatly the impact of the work OEF is doing, as the data will show. OEF has been working for four years with the SEGESVOL group and for one year with ACORVOL.

This quarter the field representative for OEF offered technical assistance to the training team of ACORVOL, preparing it for its first training course to the community. OEF also gave ACORVOL technical assistance in drawing up its plan of action and contract with OEF (Attachment G).

ACORVOL in two instances is trying to influence governmental agencies on behalf of member institutions involved in adoptions and in programs for the mentally retarded.

During this quarter SEGESVOL held a fund-raising event which netted \$900 U.S. dollars (Attachment H). A 10-member team of volunteers of SEGESVOL has been involved in intensive training in the skills and techniques necessary for making a community needs assessment. The organization offering them this special training is the Centro de Motivación y Asesoría (CEMA). The training is divided in six stages: 1) training; 2) definition of objectives, goals and areas of work; 3) compilation of data; 4) field survey; 5) analysis of data; and 6) writing of report.

The targets for June 1975 set down in the Country Plan for Ecuador are as follows:

A. Establishment of Agencies

1. Two agencies have been established as targeted; one in Quito and one in Guayaquil.

a. Five courses on volunteerism have been given for FY 1975 with six targeted; one by ACORVOL, and four by SEGESVOL.

b. One hundred seventy-five volunteers have been trained in FY 1975 with 120 targeted; thirty-five by ACORVOL and 140 by SEGESVOL.

c. There have been 21 days of consultative services given by SEGESVOL to the affiliated organizations. ACORVOL is preparing itself in this area.

d. There is one part-time professional staff member in SEGESVOL. When funding permits, ACORVOL will hire a professional resource person. At the present time they are establishing criteria for the position.

2. The coordinating agencies have a total of 42 affiliated organizations; twenty in SEGESVOL and twenty-two in ACORVOL. Forty-four were targeted.

3. The focus on the community needs assessment and the funding event have not allowed SEGESVOL to complete its volunteer directory. One of ACORVOL's goals for the coming fiscal year is to make a survey of all the volunteer organizations of Guayaquil so as to compile a directory (Attachment G).

B. Effectiveness of Agencies

1. SEGESVOL has identified 4 as self-help programs. The field representative has identified 8 programs of self-help for ACORVOL which will be confirmed in the field. This gives a total of 12 for FY 1975 (18 were targeted).

2. The reported number of volunteers working in self-help for 1974 was 737 which was based on an erroneous number of volunteers reported by one organization of 500. The correct number reported for 1974 should have been 487. The number of volunteers reported for 1975 is 829, an increase of 342 which includes the number of volunteers working in self-help from both organizations.

3. The number of organizations affiliated involved in self-help programs was not targeted for 1975 pending receipt of data from Guayaquil. The total including both organizations is 12.

4. Due to the lack of volunteer personnel and commitments in other areas, SEGESVOL has not consistently held evaluative training courses and post-training results. The evaluation of the course given by ACORVOL will take place in the next quarter.

Outputs of OEF technical assistance as a result of 10 months a year are as follows:

1. The SEGESVOL training team is trained up to the fourth level; the ACORVOL team in the first.

2. SEGESVOL's technical resource person received six months training at CEMA and participated in a training event sponsored by ACOVOL in Bogotá, Colombia. We paid her salary for six months but at present it is the agency's responsibility. See A.d. above regarding ACORVOL's technical resource person.

3. OEF is training both agencies to give consultative services to their affiliates. The format is part of the organization development work with the two boards.

4. Data collection by ACORVOL is in process. The questionnaires have been distributed to the affiliates in this quarter. SEGESVOL has collected the data on its affiliates and with OEF is analyzing the use of such data.

VI. Intercambio

OEF's bimonthly bulletin, Intercambio, is a part of the total Latin American program. Its objective is an interchange of information among women's voluntary groups and other individuals and organizations working for development in Latin America. It contains articles and letters reporting program experiences throughout the continent. Each issue is planned to include substantive content useful to volunteer groups in Latin America and supportive of OEF's general objective of getting Latin American women involved in their own development processes.

Responding to the UN suggestion of celebrating 1975 as International Women's Year, Intercambio articles for the April and June issues have provided material intended to help its readers reflect on and evaluate the past and future roles of women in development and the steps that need to be taken in the present (Attachments I and J). Reprints of articles in the bulletin by other publications are attached (Attachments K through O).

EGE/mb

August 15, 1975

Escala para Identificar Programas en Proceso de Cambio Hacia

ANAVOL-Pasto, Colombia

AUTO AYUDA

(Apuntar porcentaje de programas en cada etapa)

EMERGENCIA	PALIATIVO O PATERNALISTA	PROCESO DE PROMOCION	PROMOCION	AUTO AYUDA
<p>Ayuda a las personas en- viadas en una situación inesperada--víctimas de desastre.</p> <p>1. Damas Grises Cruz Roja</p>	<p>Asistencial: afecta sín- tomias no causadas; estable- ce dependencia.</p> <p>1. Damas Grises Cruz Roja</p> <p>2. Damas Rosadas Hospital San Pedro</p> <p>5. Acción Católica de Señoras--débil ten- dencia a iniciar pro- ceso de promoción.</p>	<p>Promoción social.* Reconoce las causas y pre- tende superarlas basándose en un plan de cambio individual.</p>	<p>Promoción social.* Logra resultados del plan para beneficio individual pero no logra independen- cia como resultados del esfuerzo.</p> <p>1. Damas Grises de Cruz Roja--tendencia a auto- ayuda en programas de Clubes de madres.</p> <p>6. Centro Comunitario Niña María--con tendencia a auto ayuda.</p> <p>7. Guardería Infantil La Milagrosa--con tendencia a auto ayuda.</p> <p>9. Casita de la Divina Providencia--con ten- dencia a auto ayuda.</p>	<p>Promoción social.* Acción basada en la realidad social atra- vés de la investiga- ción de causas. Continuidad en los pro- gramas. Resultados de cambio en términos de superación de la per- sona y su situación como resultado de acción que tiende a la reduc- ción de la dependencia.</p> <p>3. Instituto Santo Angel</p> <p>4. Residencia Social Corazón de María</p> <p>8. Instituto Nal. para Ciegos-INCI</p>
		<p>*Trabajo organizado, coordinado entre personas con el fin de crear y aprovechar oportunidades para superar el nivel de vida.</p>		
ECE/AG/mh				

Atch
A

(Attachment B)

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EXAMPLES OF CHANGING FOCUS OF PROJECTS TOWARD SELF-HELP AS A RESULT OF OEF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN LATIN-AMERICA

COLOMBIA

- 1) Accion Catolica Colombiana is a traditional religious type of volunteer organization with a strong spiritual focus. As a result of OEF training, a group of its members created the action-oriented Accion Catolica de Medios Independientes. This organization has established throughout the country non-formal and vocational educational centers for women for the purpose of increasing their incomes and level of life. Their center in Bogota is for rural women leaders who have received scholarships to come from their regions to spend six to eight months at the Center and receive training in community development. These women then use their newly acquired skills in their own communities.
- 2) The organization La Cabana in Bogota is run by urban women of very traditional backgrounds who give classes to children of poor families in a rural community. Due to OEF training through ACOVOL as well as the Washington based seminar, the volunteers have completely changed their program to one of self-help and strong community involvement. The women of this rural community have been taught to make the popular shawls called panolones. They have arranged for exportation of this product to foreign markets. They are now actively managing the project.
- 3) La Candelaria. This organization has 15 active volunteers whose community center programs affect 250 people daily. Among the volunteers are Sisters of the order of the Sacred Heart of Colombia who were better known for their elegant schools. Given the many needs of the community, the volunteers saw the necessity of moving into the poor area of La Candelaria if they were to work effectively with the poor. Sister Paul and several of the volunteers participated in training sessions offered by the coordinating agency in Santa Marta, the Coordinacion de Voluntariado

de Magdalena (COVOLMAG). A very positive result of such training was the recognition of the potential of human resources within the community. The volunteers trained people for various responsible positions needed in the health center, the cooperative grocery store and for teaching in the cooking, literacy and crafts classes. Today one of the outstanding leaders is a member of the Agency's Board of Directors and is giving training to people from her own community.

Sister Paul is looking to other barrios where she might duplicate the project, as La Candelaria can now carry on on its own.

4) Community Center Corazon de Maria. This organization was founded about 20 years ago in Pasto, a city in the southwest of Colombia, by some very influential women who wished to serve the poor of the city by offering them their used clothing and basic merchandise. One of the volunteers perceived a resentment towards her and her colleagues by those receiving these goods. It was in this indirect fashion that the recipients were telling her that the way they went about giving was what was offensive to their dignity. The volunteers reevaluated their services. During the next six years they established classes in literacy and vocational training and a child care center for working mothers. It was at this time, 1970, that OEF helped in the establishment of the Agencia Coordinadora del Voluntariado (ANAVOL). The Corazon de Maria community center was one of the first to receive consultation services from the OEF trained agency. As a result of the training and consultation received, the community center began the process of reevaluating its objectives and working out an action plan. Since the courses offered in sewing and crafts were so successful, it was decided to propose to those receiving the classes that they open a shop and earn money for their new skills. Fifteen women did open such a shop and successfully filled a need in making work clothes. It was at this time that they organized themselves into a cooperative and shared in the profits of the organization. The cooperative is completely in the hands of the

people from the community who continue to request additional technical assistance from ANAVOL. The agency volunteers helped them in making contacts with factories as outlets for their merchandize, thereby increasing production and earnings.

The crafts group also established a cooperative offering rugs, cushions, ruanas etc. At present it is running smoothly and both men and women of the community share in it.

As of April of this year a carpentry shop was started and is in the process of becoming a cooperative. To date four members of the barrio community are members of the Board of Directors of the Community Center Corazon de Maria.

ECUADOR

1) The Patronato de Sanidad Militar, has 80 volunteer members. It is affiliated with the Secretariado General de Servicio Voluntario (SEGESVOL) in Quito. OEF has been working with SEGESVOL since 1970. At that time the Patronato, a hospital volunteer organization serving a military hospital, was involved in reading to patients, serving meals, etc. As a result of OEF training and consultation from the Agency the volunteers decided to do something about the major problem of malnutrition especially amongst the children. Since military service is obligatory for at least a year in Ecuador, the hospital serves a great number of soldiers and their families. In conjunction with the doctors and nurses of the hospital, they planned a nutrition program to accompany the distribution of food received from CARE. The volunteers received a special course in nutrition and organized a training in nutrition for those receiving the food.

Classes are held for the adults and strict controls set up - weighing of children and periodic examinations to test the benefit of the program, which has been in existence for a year. The long-term aim of the courses is that the participants teach those from their communities the consequences of poor nutrition and how to avoid them.

6) The Hogar de Cristo is also affiliated with ACORVOL and has 20 member volunteers. It runs a home for abandoned children. The Hogar also offers nutritional programs for the children of market women and for the children themselves who work in the markets, serving 80 children daily. The Hogar offers in addition, primary and vocational education in carpentry, shoe-making, hair-cutting, etc.

After consulting with the Hogar who requested help from ACORVOL, the agency is trying to coordinate other volunteer programs with resources available to strengthen the valuable work of the Hogar.

7) Escuelita del Suburbio or Little School of Suburbio, a large barrio area in Guayaquil, is affiliated with the Agencia para Coordinacion del Voluntariado del Guayas (ACORVOL). ACORVOL was established with OEF assistance one year ago. The volunteers working in the escuelita are participating directly with the parents of the children attending the school. These volunteers met with the OEF Field Representative and Field Program Supervisor to help them define their objectives and examine alternatives in order to decide on a course of action. Since there are no free secondary educational facilities in Ecuador, the escuelita group is studying the possibilities of offering scholarships for secondary education to those who graduate from the escuelita primary school. They do not want a vocational school because they want their children to have every opportunity that children from wealthy families have.

COSTA RICA

8) The Accion Femenina Cristiana is affiliated with the Federacion de Organizaciones Voluntarias (FOV), in San Jose, a coordinating group receiving technical assistance from OEF. The Accion has approximately 100 members who work with adolescents, in a very poor area called Lotus Puro. In this area of delinquents, prostitutes

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beggars and thievery the Accion has built a school which is open day and night under a Director and 12 volunteers. The day program offers classes in sewing for girls. The parents of the children who go to the night school participate in the activities and maintenance of the school. The building is used by various community groups working for the benefit of Lotes Pinto. The Accion also runs a nutrition center where food and courses in nutrition are offered to children and expectant mothers.

EGE/mc
Aug 15, 1975

INFORMATION CHART JULY 1, 1975

Coordinating Agency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Individual Members	Affiliated organizations	Levels at which team is trained	Courses given by training team	No. of volunteers trained	Paid clerical staff	Paid professional staff	Promot'l and self-help programs	Vols. involved in promot'l programs	Beneficiaries	Consultation with membership	Needs Assessment Study	Funds source
COLOMBIA													
1. ACOVOL - Bogotá	2,600	61	4th	128	3,572	one secretary, maintenance person	2 social workers	46	1,380	--	122	internal needs assessment	local
2. ADEVOL - Medellín	1,044	32	4th	10	200	full time secretary	one social worker	12	320	46,000	--	--	
3. ANAVOL - Pasto	228**	9	2nd	2	60	--	--	7	117	--	--	--	
4. COVOLMAG - Sta. Marta	225	9	4th	12	360	1/2 time	--	4	107	5,000	11	community assessment in process	OEP
5. COVOLHUILA - Neiva*	85*	9	--	--	--	--	--	5	55	--	--	--	
6. COODEVOL - Cartagena	258	9	2nd	8	80	full time secretary	--	4	147	--	--	community assessment in process	local
7. CODAFE - Barranquilla	550	19	4th	7	140	1/2 time	--	10	367	3,520	20	--	
8. CODEVOL - Manizales	565	14	4th	10	192	full time secretary	--	6	120	1,046	2	in process of negotiation	OEP
9. COVOLTO - Ibagué	277**	15	1st	1	31	1/2 time	--	3	51	--	3/yr.	--	
10. VOLVALLE- Cali	379	24	4th	13	333	full time secretary	--	5	169	97,710			
11. UNIVOLCA - Popayan	107	6	--			--	--	1	12	--		--	
12. AVORCOR - Córdoba, Montería	138	7				--	--	3	68	22,853		--	
13. Coordinación del Voluntariado en Cúcuta, Santander	165**	7				--	--	2	75	--		--	
14. Coordinación del Voluntariado en Armenia, Quindío	**												
15. Coordinación del Voluntariado de Villavicencio	**												
16. Coordinación del Voluntariado de Santander-Bucaramanga													
TOTAL	6021	221		191	4,968			108	2,988	176,129	158		

* New as of Feb. 1975
 ** figure to be confirmed in 2nd quarter of 1975

INFORMATION CHART JULY 1, 1975

Coordinating Agency	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Individual Members	Affiliated organizations	Levels at which team is trained	Courses given by training team	No. of volunteers trained	Paid clerical staff	Paid professional staff	Promot'l and self-help programs	Vols. involved in promot'l programs	Beneficiaries	Consultation with membership	Community needs assessment	Funds source	
ECUADOR														
SEGESVOL, Quito	1611	20	4th	15	332	secretary book-keeper	Tech. re-search person	4	463	unknown	18/yr.	implemen-tation stage	OEF AID Mission	
ACORVOL, *Guayaquil	3377	22*	1st	one	33	none	criteria being established for technical resource person	8*	366	28,271**		in process of negotiation	OEF AID Mission	
TOTAL	4988	42		16	365			12	829					

* Data to be confirmed on receipt of questionnaires

**from 12 of total affiliates

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National Meeting of the Coordinating Agencies of Colombia in Cartagena
in May 14-24, 1975

The consensus arrived at by the agencies regarding the advantages of establishing a national organization are as follows:

1. Systematic way of achieving national communication among all volunteer organizations;
2. A structure for studying mayor social issues and making the findings available to all agencies;
3. A national level of interpretation of the findings;
4. A dependable structure for making recommendations to local agencies with regard to commitments and agreements;
5. A structure not only providing consultation and training directly but also providing guidance to the local agencies in making these services available to their member organizations;
6. It would make possible a united front and single voice through which volunteers could promote and defend their social welfare interests.



Attachment E

CONOCE USTED LA REALIDAD SOCIAL DEL PAIS?

BIENESTAR
INFANTIL

REHABILITACION

AREAS

ORIENTACION
FAMILIAR

DE

TRABAJO

CIVICA

DEL

VOLUNTARIADO

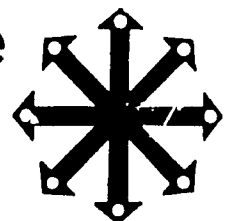
SALUD

DESARROLLO
COMUNAL

EDUCACION

27 de Abril
día nacional del voluntario

Cada uno comparte
su mundo para hacer
el mundo de todos.



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8/15/75

Restructuring of the Coordinating Agency, Agencia Coordinadora de Voluntariado
(ACOVOL) in Bogota, May 1975

Instead of grouping the affiliates by area of program activity, ACOVOL would identify areas of service which it as the coordinating agency would offer to its members. This resulted in five areas with assigned functions as follows:

1. Public information would handle a coordinated public relations campaign for "El Voluntariado" which would seek to give volunteers a better public image--more representative of all classes, more responsive to the needs of the disadvantaged.
2. Programming would handle the social studies and research which would result in developing not only a data bank but also the basis on which new program ideas might be generated. They would also be alert to possibilities for developing new resources, both material and human, e.g: consultants in pertinent technical matters.
3. Recruitment, this committee would be responsible not only for undertaking to find new volunteers and see to it that they received adequate basic orientation to volunteering but would also be responsible for trying to increase the level of awareness of affiliate organizations about the importance of receiving new volunteers properly, placing them appropriately, and being willing to embrace volunteers who did not fit the traditional pattern.
4. Training would involve direct training with groups of volunteers, the training and supportive follow-up with other trainers who could work directly in their own organizations, and the whole broad area of technical consultation.

Consultation would come in administrative and technical social work areas as well as with specific problems and in the broader sense of diagnostic assistance to organizations having trouble internally or with their own program effectiveness.

5. Administration--In order to keep all of the foregoing committee activities running smoothly it would be necessary to have a strong internal administrative structure for ACOVOL. This would mean a good secretariat with both paid staff and volunteers to do typing, to maintain both statistical and case files, etc. The committee on administration would also include the division of finances, the management of the house, scheduling of activities at ACOVOL headquarters, etc.