

MISSION TO GUATAMALA

CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

IOWA TASK FORCE  
GLADBROOK, IOWA



*The Conacaste Human Development Project symbol and motto, "gente de buena maderá," which translates to "people of good wood."*

November 30 - December 11, 1980

EVALUATION AND REPORT

**CONACASTE MELODY**  
(Tune: *You Light Up My Life*)

You can become what you would like to be,  
Changing your village and also your lives;  
People of good wood, keep on a-growin'  
And reach for the stars—keep your faith always strong.

And you - you will become  
Proud of yourselves - proud of your town,  
You'll brighten your world - brighten your lives,  
We know!

Some day when you look back, you will all see  
So many changes have taken place here,  
All because you would never let go of  
The light in your soul, that caused you to grow.

And you - you've brightened the way,  
Given reason to stay - to carry on,  
You've brightened your world - brightened your lives,  
We know!

People of Conacaste, you're our friends,  
Neighbors to share with and have some good times;  
Your children and ours, they will be friends, too,  
And all through the years, our friendship will grow.

And you - you'll be a friend  
To someone new - who will need you!  
You'll brighten their lives - and give them  
Hope, Faith, Love.  
You will go on - to share what you've learned,  
People of Conacaste!

## OVERALL REPORT

Twenty-five Iowa church men, women, and youth journeyed to Conacaste, Guatamala to work alongside and share their faith with villagers who are changing and improving their community. The Gladbrook United Methodist Church provided the stimulous and fifteen members of the traveling troupe. Other church men, women, and youth came from the Christian, Presbyterian-UCC, and Methodist Churches. The group was comprised of eleven women and fourteen men between the ages of eleven and sixty-eight. The trip, which extended from November 30 to December 11, 1980, accomplished 100 miracles.

The primary objective of providing clean, potable water was achieved. A new water system, connecting a deep well, a deposito, and five water stations, is in operation. The water stations with seven water faucets on each station provide water in each neighborhood sector and eliminates the necessity of walking one to two miles for water.

In addition to the water stations, miracle accomplishments were achieved in seven other arenas: 1) village women were trained in sewing classes; 2) another new, deep water well was drilled; 3) preschool teachers, health workers, and literacy teachers received imaginal eductional training; 4) the school, The Guild Hall, an outside toilet, and a new well were wired for electricity; 5) The Guild Hall, school, and preschool were painted and decored; 6) Swings, teeter-totter, and jungle gym for children's playgrounds were constructed; and 7) construction in the preschool, the new training center, and the community oven was initiated.

Along with hard work, there were plenty of celebrations. Iowans arrived to the music of the marimba at the Welcoming Fiesta. The "Turning on the Water" Fiesta featured water and a pinata. Another fiesta was held to say thank you and good-by. In addition to the fiestas, the Iowans saw an English movie, toured the ancient Guatamala capital of Antiqua, and spent a day relaxing and shopping in Guatamala City.

This report gives details of the 100 miracles; methods and structures used; strengths and weaknesses of the trip; pictures and names of the Iowa travelers; and some information on the Conacaste Human Development Project.

## 100 MIRACLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 1) Built water station forms
- 2) Mixed and poured cement for five water stations
- 3) Plumbed seven faucets per water station
- 4) Connected the water lines
- 5) Cleaned out and filled the deposito
- 6) Chlorinated the water system
- 7) Adjusted the water pressure
- 8) Put the Conacaste Symbol in each water station
- 9) Spread rock for drainage around water stations
- 10) Sector 1 installed underground piping
- 11) Painted Guild Hall exterior
- 12) Painted interior of Guild Hall
- 13) Painted all school class rooms
- 14) Treated and painted front of school
- 15) Painted preschool doors and windows
- 16) Painted preschool furniture
- 17) Built a teeter-totter on school grounds
- 18) Built a large swing set in the Plaza
- 19) Built a jungle gym in the preschool area
- 20) Laid out the foundation and dug footings for community oven
- 21) Laid out and dug the footings and floor for the new training center
- 22) Distributed cloth to 150 families
- 23) Trained 30 women in sewing classes
- 24) Made new preschool teacher uniforms
- 25) Made uniforms for adult male and female literacy teachers
- 26) Rewired school buildings
- 27) Lighted outside toilet
- 28) Rewired kitchen lights
- 29) Lighted the Plaza for Fiesta
- 30) Rewired the Guild Hall
- 31) Wired electricity to new well
- 32) Provided a transformer for electricity
- 33) Installed new plumbing in Guild Hall bathroom
- 34) Trained preschool teachers
- 35) Decored preschool building
- 36) Mixed and poured preschool floor - soil cement
- 37) Planned nutrition programs
- 38) Weighed and measured babies
- 39) Took dying baby to hospital
- 40) Celebrated Welcoming Fiesta with 100 villagers
- 41) Pulled out the old well casing
- 42) Drilled a new well
- 43) Set up a shop and provided carpentry tools
- 44) Repaired three Singer sewing machines
- 45) Provided clothing garments for community store
- 46) Donated towels and bedding to training center
- 47) Provided kitchen cooking utensils and silverware
- 48) Met with Lion and Rotary Clubs in Guatamala City
- 49) Provided garden seeds
- 50) Gave preschool materials and decor

## 100 MIRACLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 51) Donated 7000 man, woman, and youth hours of service
- 52) Donated \$15,000 of goods and materials
- 53) Donated \$3,000 cash
- 54) Collected money or materials from ten churches
- 55) Repaired Medical Clinic plumbing
- 56) Provided 500 feet of electric wiring
- 57) Made school and community banners
- 58) Worked alongside two hundred fifty Conacaste adults
- 59) Visited most of the village homes
- 60) Celebrated "Turning on the Water" Fiesta with five hundred villagers
- 61) Said good-by to two hundred villagers at Farewell Fiesta
- 62) Wrote a community song - "Conacaste Melody"
- 63) Health workers and Doctor coordinate community health plan
- 64) Community leaders met in Guild Meetings with Iowans
- 65) Motivated Electric Company to come in 3 days instead of in 3 months
- 66) Donated open-pollinated seed corn
- 67) Motivated airlines to fly in electric transformer
- 68) Villagers loan beds to Iowans
- 69) School loans building for guest's sleeping quarters
- 70) entertained hundreds of children
- 71) Toured the ancient Guatamala capital
- 72) Maintained care structures - no major sickness for Iowans
- 73) Participated in Funeral Wake
- 74) Translated Spanish and English daily
- 75) Leveled soccer field
- 76) Visited and worked with local political leaders
- 77) Cleared all materials thru Guatamala Customs free
- 78) 60 suitcases and foot lockers travel to Guatamala and back safely
- 79) Community donates food gifts to Iowans
- 80) Created Conacaste t-shirts
- 81) Donated a submergible pump for the new well
- 82) Eastern airlines carries 4,500 pounds of baggage free
- 83) Obtained parasite medicine for parasite control program
- 84) Imaginal Education taught and used
- 85) Villagers give ground for water stations
- 86) Repaired Guild Hall tables
- 87) Distillers provide Iowans with pure water
- 88) 16-18 hour days get work miracles done
- 89) Medical preparation maintains high level of health for Iowans
- 90) Changed lives of Iowans and villagers
- 91) Women modeled clothes they sewed at community style show
- 92) Guatamalan and Iowan electricians exchange expertise and skills
- 93) Conacaste youth prepare Guild Hall for painting
- 94) Two vehicles were loaned to Iowans by Guatamala City guardians
- 95) Villagers and Iowans plan Water Fiesta which included pinata
- 96) Witnessed "Burning of the Devil" Celebration
- 97) Sand, cement, and gravel were donated by Guatamalans
- 98) Iowans sing and learn Spanish songs
- 99) Prepared for a nutritious garden
- 100) Water system is operating in all thirty-five faucets

## METHODS AND STRUCTURES

### BEFORE CONACASTE

- 1) Communication between ICA Staff and Iowa Group to set up work
- 2) Study Conacaste village documents
- 3) Planned work projects and assigned people to tasks
- 4) Made detailed material list for each work project
- 5) Met weekly to coordinate work progress
- 6) Congregations participated by donating time, talent, money, tools, seeds, and material
- 7) Recruited professionals needed for work projects
- 8) Created a financial travel model (\$600)
- 9) Purchased excursion travel airplane tickets
- 10) Gathered, packed and loaded goods and materials in suitcases
- 11) Prepared a travel book for Conacaste trip

### TRAVELING

- 1) Gather at ICA International Training Center, Chicago
- 2) Travel as a group on airlines and buses
- 3) Record and identify baggage
- 4) Check baggage and tickets as a group
- 5) Clear immigration and customs as a group together
- 6) Use teams to account and care for people

### IN CONACASTE

- 1) Morning Worship together
- 2) Breakfast, scripture and news conversation
- 3) Daily planning and reporting sessions
- 4) Daily work task assignments
- 5) Enablement team assignments
- 6) Coordinate daily purchases for all tasks
- 7) Lunch and siesta from 12 - 2 PM
- 8) Daily assignment of interpreters to crucial tasks
- 9) Fiestas, celebrations, movie, dinners
- 10) House Church celebrates communion together
- 11) Attend community gatherings
- 12) Visit village homes
- 13) Work side-by-side and train villagers



WATER IN THE PLAZA



INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION  
FOR CONACASTE WATER SYSTEM



IOWA ADULTS/CONACASTE YOUTH  
ENJOYING THE PLAYGROUND

## STRENGTHS

- 1) The mission or work projects were the central thrust of the trip
- 2) Work tasks motivated Iowans and stimulated enthusiasm and spirit
- 3) Limited time concentrates work and training
- 4) Skilled people worked, coordinated, and trained others in work tasks
- 5) Bilingual translators enable work and celebration
- 6) Planned projects in detail before traveling
- 7) Good meal planning was helpful for physical care
- 8) Identified luggage with common symbol and tags
- 9) Had weekly planning meetings to prepare work and generate enthusiasm before trip
- 10) Held daily planning sessions in Conacaste
- 11) Eastern Airlines enables extra luggage to go
- 12) Lined up all tools and materials for work projects
- 13) Created and rehearsed story of why go to Conacaste weekly
- 14) Studied reports and slides of Conacaste to get a picture of the village
- 15) Many people helped prepare for the trip
- 16) Visited ICA International Training Center in Chicago
- 17) Practical models were designed for work projects
- 18) Conacaste villagers were prepared for Iowans arrival
- 19) We traveled as a group
- 20) Did the impossible project(water) in 5 days
- 21) Villagers and Iowans worked together
- 22) Teamwork accepted everyone's talents
- 23) Iowans experience the power of prayer
- 24) We created miracle models
- 25) Christian faith enables Iowans to live and work in an impossible situation
- 26) Being Called of God to go to Conacaste
- 27) Iowans had a compassion to care
- 28) Things fell together through hard work and faith
- 29) Villagers cared for Iowans with beds and food
- 30) Diversity of ages and backgrounds were helpful for the trip
- 31) Iowans were willing to do any task
- 32) Skills were passed on to others
- 33) Cooperation in work tasks was good
- 34) Touched every life in Conacaste
- 35) Improved the image of Americans
- 36) Won the hearts of the villagers
- 37) Worked effectively with the Mayor
- 38) Work projects were designed to "Keep it simple!"
- 39) ICA Staff provide ongoing coordination, continuity, and ongoing training
- 40) Humor was an asset which enabled spirit care

### WEAKNESSES

- 1) Communication and coordination were limited due to distance
- 2) Local community had not decided locations of water stations
- 3) Community planning dynamic was weak prior to arrival of Iowans
- 4) Iowa detailed work models were not sent to Conacaste before the trip
- 5) How do you resolve many sewing models into one program that is enabling to the village
- 6) Short prep time limits participation

### CHANGES

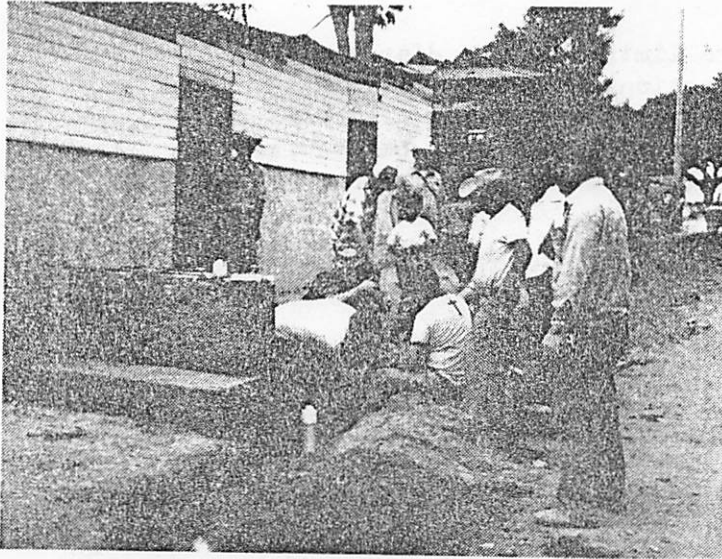
- 1) Send an advance team (2-3) about 1 week ahead of group to share work models with villagers
- 2) Have the community leadership core meet with travel team for daily planning
- 3) Plan in some more personal time
- 4) Consider a 15 day trip
- 5) Study the language in weekly meetings prior to the trip
- 6) Establish a command post headquarters
- 7) Have a gathering with local guardians and supporters of project

### TIME DESIGN

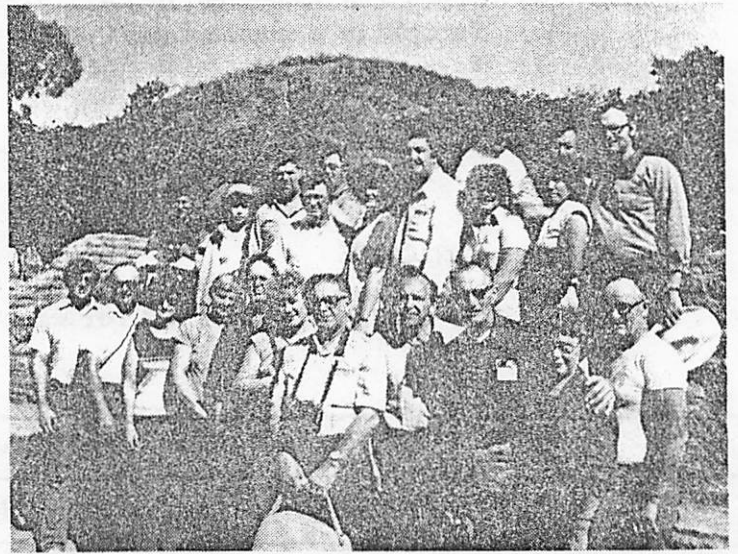
#### BEFORE CONACASTE

Weekly study and planning for work projects for one month

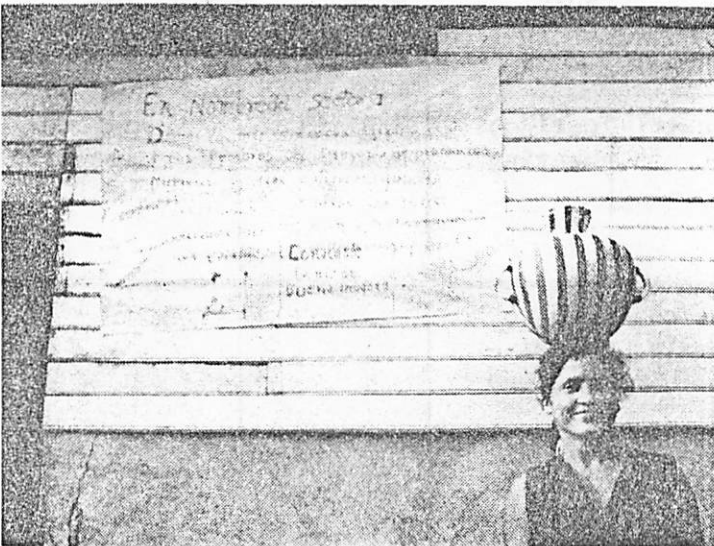
CONACASTE SCHEDULE							
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Day	Travel to Chicago	Fly to Guatamala Bus to Conacaste	Plan and Organize Work Begins	Task Force Work	Task Force Work	Task Force Work	Community Work Day
Night	Tour ICA Inter-national Training H"qtr.	Welcome & make self at home	Personal Time	Personal Time	Guild Meeting	English Movie	"Turning on Water" Fiesta
Day	House Church Trip to Antiqua	Task Force Work	Task Force Work Style Show Preschool Open House	Travel to Quatamala City	Fly to Miami - Chicago		
Night	"	Personal Time	Farewell Fiesta	Staff Celebration	Travel to Iowa		



GETTING READY FOR WATER IN SECTOR I



THE IOWA TEAM - WORKING FOR A BETTER GLOBAL FUTURE



A SATISFIED "CUSTOMER"

NAMES

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SKILLS

Carpenters, Electricians, Plumbers, Teachers, Seamstress, Farmers, Well Driller, Homemakers, Painters, Accountants, Inventor, Cement Men, Spanish-English Translators, Nurses, Health Workers, Food Chief, Interior Decorators, Secretaries, Students, Minister, Truck Driver, Research Engineer, Salesmen

Barbara A. Boll  
713 6th Street  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone 515-473-2249

Howard Bro  
Montour, Iowa 50173  
Phone 515-492-3772

Morris Bruene  
RR1  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2075

Arnold J. Christensen  
Box 272  
Greenfield, Iowa 50849  
Phone: 515-743-2558

Robert D. Gethmann  
RR  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2715

Timothy R. & Jenett F. Johnson  
1815 Linden Avenue  
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613  
Phone: 319-268-1008

Robert Knaack  
RR1  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2865/home  
515-473-2102/office

Melvin Knaack  
RR  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2768

Bonnie Kock  
RR  
Gladbrook, Iowa  
50635  
Phone: 515-473-2566

Lyle & Thelma Lage  
RR  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2124

Howard & Wilma Lord  
410 Garfield  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2088/home  
515-473-2025/church

Dick & Peggy Mark  
5829 North Union Road  
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613  
Phone: 319-266-1112/home  
319-266-3566/office

Jon Mark  
5829 North Union Road  
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613  
Phone: 319-266-1112

Carolyn Moe  
610 4th Street  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2335

Connie Schneider  
RR2 Box 98  
Gladbrook, Iowa 50635  
Phone: 515-473-2589

Howard & Sharon White  
Box H  
Lincoln, Iowa 50653  
Phone: 515-473-2986

Charles R. & Phyllis A. Willer  
206 East South Street  
Marshalltown, Iowa 50158  
Phone: 515-753-6099

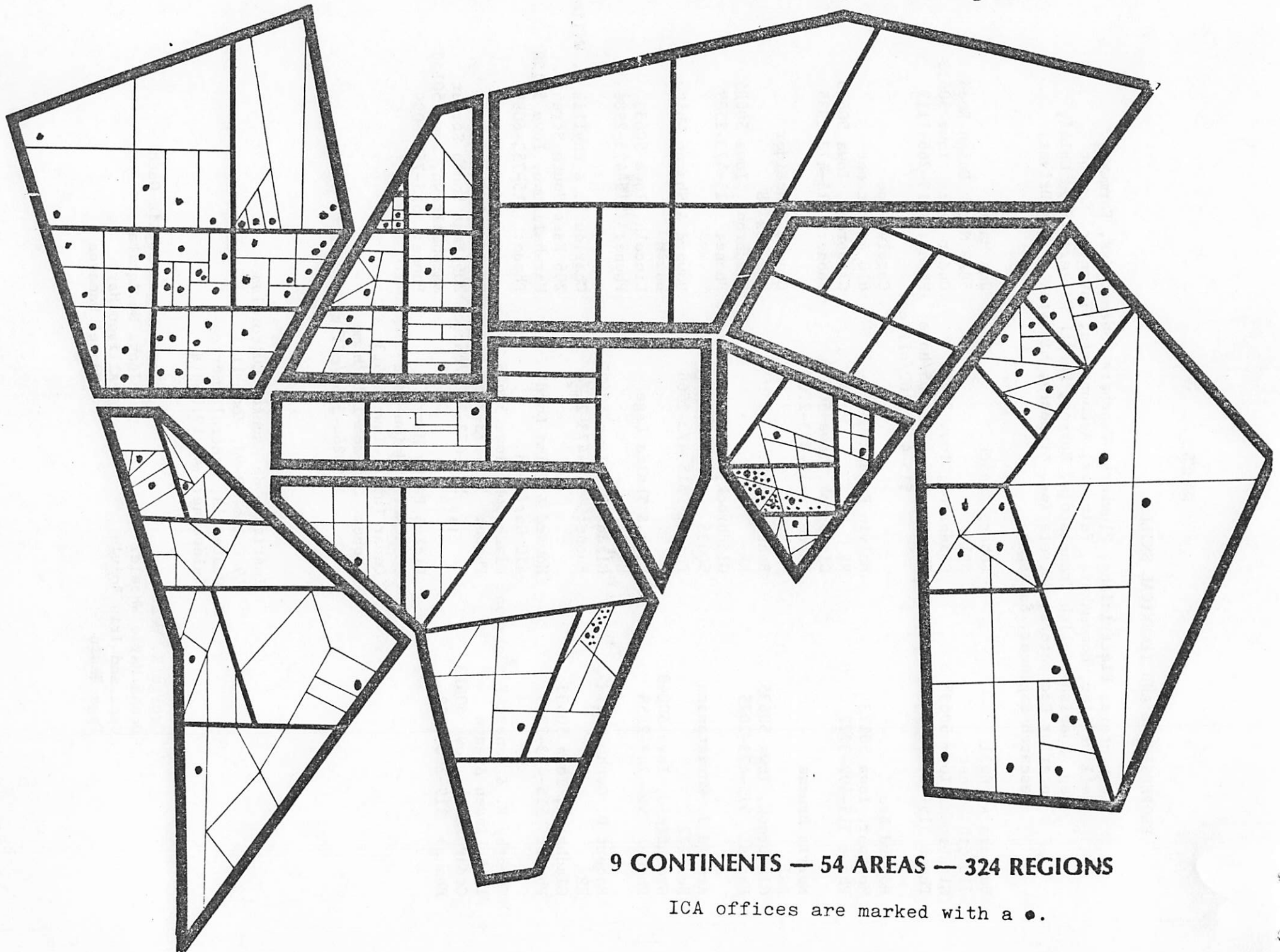
Kurt Willer  
206 East South Street  
Marshalltown, Iowa 50158  
Phone: 515-753-6099

Instituto de Asuntos Culturales  
19 Calle 13-95, Zona 11  
Guatemala, Central America  
Telephone: 49.19.05

George R. West  
Donna Marie Wheeler  
Gene and Iris Boivin  
Inga Besin

Esteban and Odelia Guch  
Juana Neriquita  
Allison Hart  
Manuel Samayoa

In the towns, villages and cities of the world, hope is taking root.



**9 CONTINENTS — 54 AREAS — 324 REGIONS**

ICA offices are marked with a ●.

we invite you to

visit Conacaste

work in Conacaste

support Conacaste

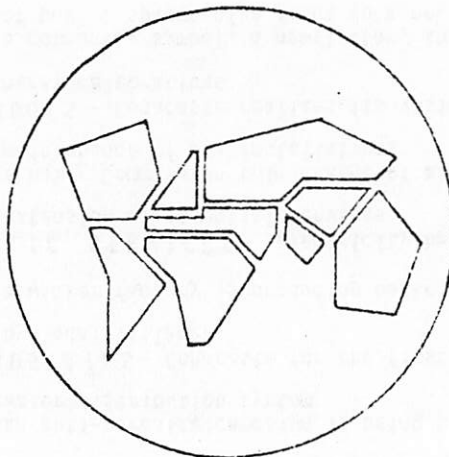
we invite you to

believe in local man

encourage local initiative

promote local  
self-sufficiency

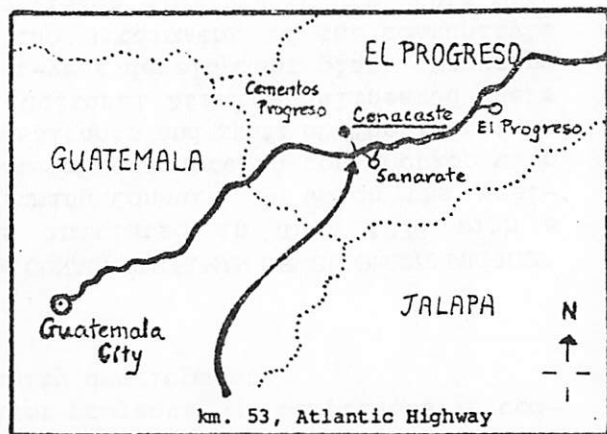
invest in the future  
of Guatemala



'The task before us, if we would not perish,  
is to shake off our ancient prejudices and  
build the earth.'

Teilhard de Chardin

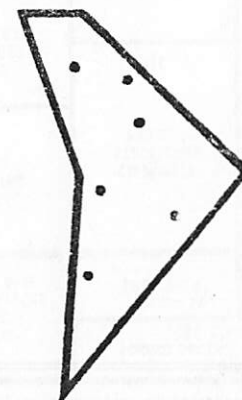
## CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Institute of Cultural Affairs is an international voluntary, not-for-profit organization working in research, training, and demonstration projects with particular concern for the human factor in world development. The Institute presently offers programs in 32 countries around the globe. Among these programs are COMMUNITY FORUMS as one-day community planning events; the comprehensive community reformulation projects called HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS; GLOBAL WOMEN'S FORUMS, and other specialized consultations and seminars. Its programs are supported by donations from foundations, corporations, trust funds, concerned individuals, and government agencies.

In Guatemala, the Institute is registered as a not-for-profit civil association and working under agreement with the Committee of National Reconstruction.

Pilot Project  
for  
Central America

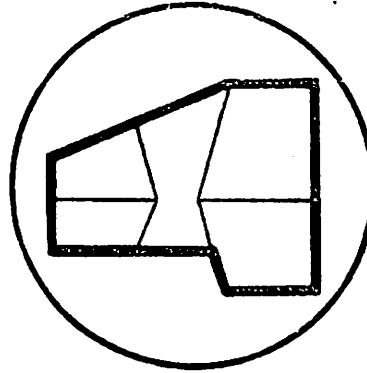


The Institute of Cultural Affairs

19 Calle 13-95, Zona 11  
Guatemala, Central America  
Tel. 49.19.05

Conacaste, Mun. Sanarate  
Depto. El Progreso, Guatemala

CONACASTE Human Development Project TCA Consultants		THE ELEVEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Conacaste			June 1978 Consult Plate 5
ONE TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN CONACASTE		TWO TOWARD BASIC HUMAN SERVICES IN CONACASTE	THREE TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-RELIANCE IN CONACASTE		
PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURE A	LOCAL BUSINESS B		COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT D	TOTAL EDUCATION F	
FARM IMPROVEMENT COMBINE  I	VILLAGE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE  III	GENERAL BUILDING FORCE  V	COMMUNITY STRUCTURES PROJECT  VIII	BASIC EDUCATION ACADEMY  X	
LAND IRRIGATION SYSTEM  II	NEW INDUSTRIES ENTERPRISES  IV	LIFE SERVICES COMPLEX  VI	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATIONS  IX	TECHNICAL SKILLS INSTITUTE  XI	
		HEALTH CARE NETWORK  VII			



## IN CONACASTE WE ARE WORKING IN 6 GUILDS

**AGRICULTURE** - a demonstration plot has proven the benefits that can be obtained through drip irrigation and the appropriate use of fertilizers and insecticides

local farmers have been working with new crops, opening the way for effective agricultural diversification

**EDUCATION** - a pre-school directed by local women provides children between 3 and 6 years of age with a good basic education as well as a daily nutritional snack

the villagers' skills are being broadened through literacy classes and other training programs applicable to their tasks

**HEALTH** - full-time medical service is being provided through the Health Post, and local health caretakers are offering educational and preventative programs

an anti-parasite campaign is being carried out, and the villagers are installing the potable water distribution system

**INDUSTRIES** - Conacaste for the first time is producing its own bread in a new Bakery directed by local villagers

a wicker factory is producing baskets and furniture for sale in the capital

**PUBLIC SERVICES** - electricity has been procured, and the village is working for further extension of essential services

a Water Commission is in charge of assuring proper water distribution and adequate technical maintenance of all installations

**SYMBOLS** - Conacaste realizes its vision through community workdays, planning events, and general celebrations

a community symbol, a newsletter, the creation of the Central Plaza, and the beautification of public spaces give focus to a new sense of community identity

The village of Conacaste in the State of El Progreso, Mun. Sanarate, is one of 6 villages in Latinamerica and 136 around the globe forming a network of pilot projects in comprehensive community development.

The CONACASTE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT was initiated in June 1978 with a planning Consult, in which the residents of Conacaste in conjunction with consultants and staff of The Institute of Cultural Affairs delineated their four-year development plan. Focusing on the attainment of the community's own vision for its future, this plan with its 11 actuating programs is geared to surmount the obstacles being faced and lead to an effective development based on the village's own efforts.

Since then, dramatic changes have taken place in Conacaste, demonstrating that with some initial help and adequate practical training a local village can take responsibility for its own development and move towards economic self-sufficiency and social self-reliance.

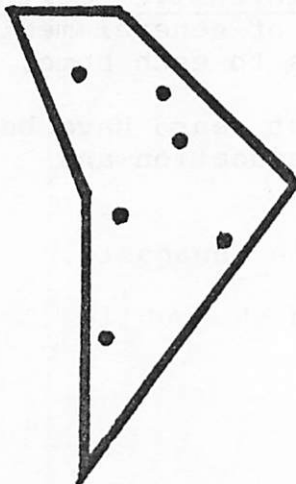
So much so, that Conacaste has already captivated the interest of other villages across Guatemala as an example of what a community can do when it decides to work together, forging a new future for itself and for others in similar conditions.

Second  
ANNUAL REPORT



Village of Conacaste

Pilot Project  
for  
Central America



The Conacaste H.D.P. is a pilot experiment in integrated development in a rural community, north east of Guatemala City, 3 km. off the Atlantic highway at km. 53. Launched on June 25, 1978 with a two week consult, the Project has completed it's initial phase of a 4-year plan. During this phase, the 11 actuating programs have been launched and are in various stages of development toward self-sufficiency. During the past year the program has placed strong emphasis on leadership and management skills training. This is to stimulate the villagers into assuming greater responsibility in developing the programs to plan and shape their own future. The following paragraphs are reports from the six guilds responsible for actuating the 11 programs. These guilds work and meet weekly to plan together to realize their hopes and dreams. Many of the same people work weekly in the five geographical sectors that divide the village into neighborhood "care" units.

### THE AGRICULTURAL GUILD

A one acre plot demonstrating drip irrigation revealed the possibility of increasing quantities to eight times the national average in some crops, and no less than five times the national average in all crops.

The introduction of crops new to Conacaste produced impressive harvests.

Most important is that the local farmer directed this sophisticated irrigation system completely by himself for 9 months, following training during the first crop. This success was helpful in winning approval from I.A.D.B. for a long term loan of \$500,000. exclusively designated for a community-wide drip irrigation system.

In addition, the agriculture guild sponsored other programs such as planting 2200 trees in the village.

### THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY GUILD

The Industrial Park Building which was begun last year, was brought to completion, and was inaugurated with an open house for the village and friends.

A new oven was constructed and the bakery was installed in the new industrial building.

The wicker industry responded to markets, intensified it's production and began training new personnel.

Two new industrial possibilities that are on the drawing board tie in to the new irrigation program.

### THE HEALTH GUILD

Five hundred teeth were pulled in a two week intensive health campaign. The campaign also included hundreds of general medical examinations and treatment, and medical visits to each home.

The services of a resident doctor (secured last year) have been sustained, and expanded this year to include education and training.

A new, 4 room Health Center nears completion in Conacaste.

Nutritional snacks are provided daily for both the public school and pre-school children.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES GUILD

The inauguration of electricity in the homes occasioned an all-night celebration. Later, when the public lights were installed, a mood of awe swept the community. Electricity has expanded development possibilities of the community.

The recovery of the 15 year old well in the plaza, thru cleaning and installation of a submersible electric pump, has made potable water available and economically feasible.

A water reservoir of 1,560 cubic feet was carved out of mountain rock, lined with cement and weather proofing and then roofed with lamina. This was done by villagers working in conjunction with a group of DePauw University students who volunteered for two weeks.

Following that, the villagers installed 9,000 ft. of distribution pipeline under the village streets. As soon as the promised donation of valves and pipes arrive from the U.S.A., distribution centers will be installed in each sector.

A community-owned T.V. now provides nightly entertainment and knowledge access to the outside world.

## THE EDUCATION GUILD

The pre-school expanded to a daily double session (morning and afternoon) to accomodate 80 children. Four village "teachers" run the school with ICA consultation.

The adult literacy program continues in 3 different forms, as increasing numbers of villagers are realizing the importance of education.

An intensive 2-week Adult Leadership Training Module was given for 25 village leaders, and potential leaders.

Ten weeks of technical training was given by specialized agencies, in the fields of agriculture and home economics.

## THE SYMBOL GUILD

The Conacaste Symbol that appears on the front of this report was created out of the community to express their developing sense of pride and corporateness.

Every house in the village has a poster with the picture of the Conacaste tree and the words "people of good wood", to remind themselves to be the greatness they really are.

A 4x6 ft. slab of Conacaste wood was polished and carved with the symbol, ready to be placed in a re-newed plaza. Construction of the new church continues under direction of a community committee.

## THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The people of Conacaste assumed responsibility for sharing their learnings with others, by going to 21 villages across Guatemala to lead Community Forums. This enabled other Guatemalans to see new possibilities for their village and country.

The Project has continued to receive the welcome support of the public and private sectors of the society and the church. We have especially benefited by the encouragement of the governor of El Progreso and the mayor of Sanarate.

Most of the funding for the Project has come from the business community of Guatemala, with the exception of sizable contributions from two Embassies. Many companies and individuals contributed to the Project for a second year, demonstrating a continuing concern and support.

The local Guatemalans who volunteer time and service, who we call "guardians", have expanded and strengthened.

The ICA conducted four forums for women in Guatemala, which gave the women methods to evaluate their situations and discern their role in creating the future of civilization.

## THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

All the programs of this year were funded thru monies developed locally, with the exception of some small individual donations from the U.S.A.

The ICA auxiliary staff assisting the Project, supported itself by one member teaching in the American School.

More administrative responsibility for the continuing development of the village was placed in the hands of local man by the formation of a Project Council, which is moving toward becoming a legal entity representing the community.

In the midst of all we do, our main goal is human development which is hard to report, sometimes difficult to discern, and has it's two forward and one backward dynamic. We believe there is a significant shift of the consciousness of the community, of awareness of possibility, of increased leadership prowess, of willingness to assume responsibility, and general sense of being a community together.

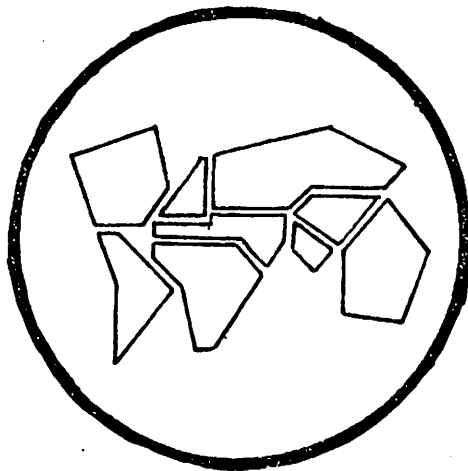
## THE ICA OF GUATEMALA

Conacaste HDP is one of over 300 pilot demonstrations of integrated socio-economic development on the local level. The ICA is private, voluntary, not for profit, and international in it's organization. Concerned with the human factor in world development, over the past 25 years it has engaged in research,

training and demonstration focused on development of local community potential. The methods of the ICA are designed to catalyze and co-ordinate locally initiated development. The continual adaptation of the methods, training events and planning formats have established their effectiveness in releasing human creativity.

The I.C.A. works in 32 nations through co-ordinated efforts of locally registered groups and international staff. Co-ordinating centers are in Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay, Nairobi, Brussels and Chicago. The work is supported by a wide range of funding sources. Generally, foundations and corporations account for 40%, individuals 50% and churches and governments make up the remaining 10%. Base funding sources within each nation are sought to insure the stability of programs on the local level. International monies are sought as needed.

The programs of the ICA include a wide range of seminars, work shops, problem solving and program designing consultations, as well as the Human Development Projects. All programs are offered on the basis of cost or mutual benefit to interested people. The ICA staff, national and extra-national, are voluntary, self-supporting, work on a residential basis in pilot projects, and hold in common a concern for the well-being of the future world.



WAXA - CON  
DIOS